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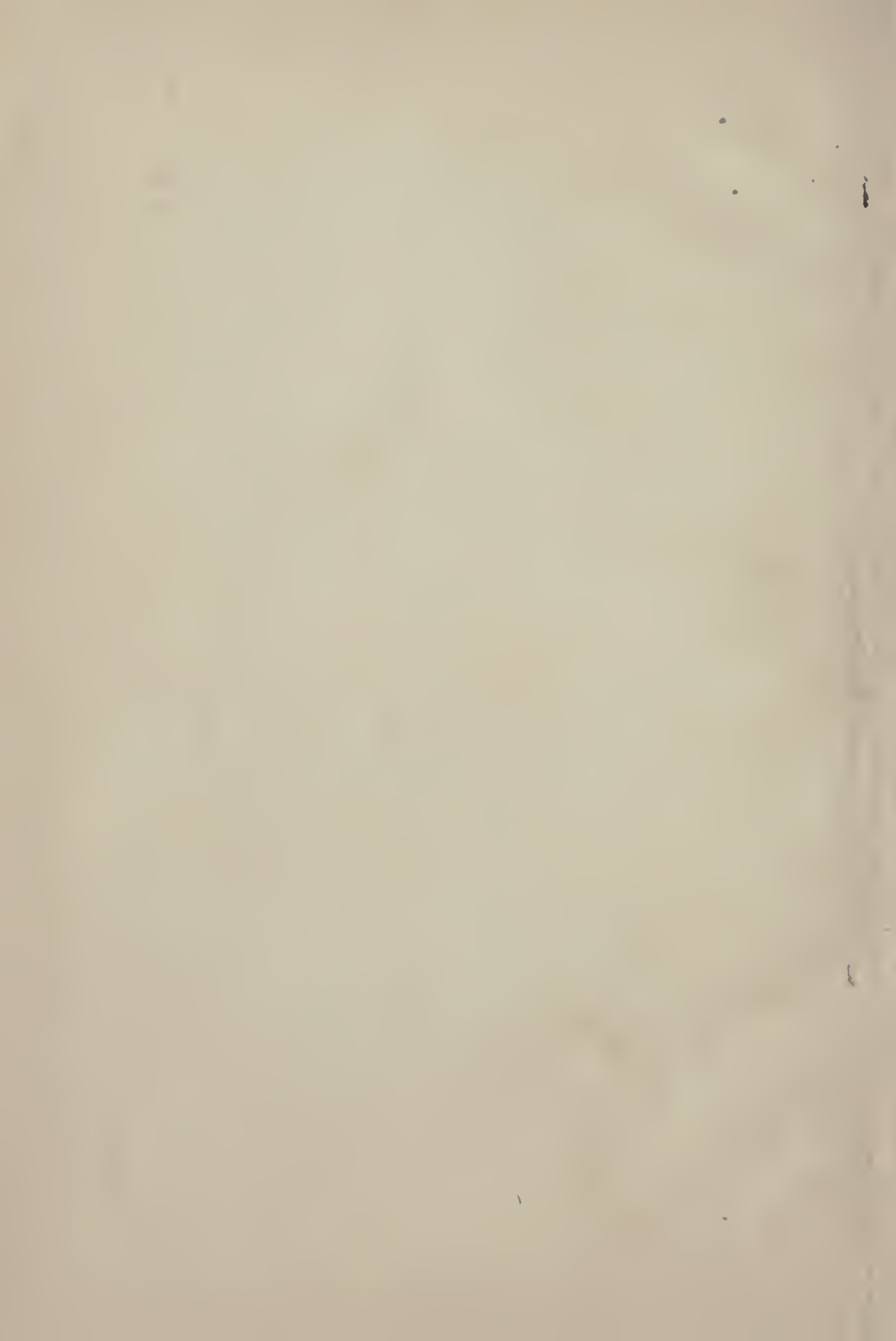
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A HAND BOOK
OF
ELECTION LAWS
OF CALIFORNIA

1920-1921



2

✓ LAWS OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

69
1340

RELATING TO

ELECTIONS

INCLUDING

PRESIDENTIAL
PRIMARY ACT

AND

DIRECT PRIMARY LAW

1920 ✓

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INTRODUCTION

1920 EDITION



HIS Booklet is arranged so as to be as convenient as possible in looking up information. Marginal notes you will find are good indexes to the pages and a complete cross index is placed in the back of the book. ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

CHAPTER I.

**CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—
14th AMENDMENT, SECTION 1.**

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

**Privileges
of Citizens**

CHAPTER II.

**ACTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND SECTIONS
OF STATUTES AFFECTING CITIZENSHIP****Citizenship When Born Outside of United States****Citizens**

1993. All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.

Citizenship of Women Married to Citizens.**Citizens**

1994. Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen.

Status of Americans Who Wed Foreigners**Resumption
of
Citizenship**

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein. (Act of Mar. 2, 1907.)

Status of Foreign Women Who Wed Americans**A Citizen****Retention of
Citizenship**

Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continues to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or if she resides abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation. (Act of Mar. 2, 1907.)

Status of Foreign Born Children of Alien Parents.

A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship by the parent; provided, that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of the child; and provided further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States. (Act of Mar. 2, 1907.)

Minority
of Child

Foreign Born Children—Record of Intention.

All children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and who continue to reside outside of the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States, and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance of the United States upon attaining their majority. (Act of Mar. 2, 1907.)

Intention
and Oath

No Interference with Elections by Army or Navy Officers.

2003. No officer of the Army or Navy of the United States, shall prescribe or fix, by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters in any State, or in any manner interfere with the freedom of any election in any State, or with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State.

Color and Race—Voting Rights Not Affected.

2004. All citizens of the United States who are otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or terri-

No Race
or Color
Distinction

tory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons of African Nativity—White or Colored.

Eligibility

2169. The provisions of this title shall apply to aliens being free white persons, and to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent.

Chinese Ineligible.

Not Eligible

Hereafter no State court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed. [Act of May 6, 1882.]

Length of Residence in the United States.

Five Years' Residence

2170. No alien shall be admitted to become a citizen who has not, for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission, resided within the United States .

No Naturalization of Alien Enemies During War.

Alien Enemies

2171. No alien who is a native citizen or subject, or a denizen of any country, state, or sovereignty with which the United States are at war, at the time of his application, shall be then admitted to become a citizen of the United States.

Regulations Governing Children of Naturalized Aliens.

Parents or Minors

2172. The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject by the Government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the States, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; and the children of persons who now are, or have been citizens of the United States, shall though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

CHAPTER III.

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA AFFECTING
ELECTIONS

Who is Eligible to Vote, Who is Not Eligible

Section 1. Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims his or her vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his or her name, shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

Length of
Residence

Those not
Eligible

Voters, When Privileged From Arrest

Sec. 2. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such election, going to and returning therefrom.

Primary Election Laws Enacted by Legislature

Sec. 21½. The Legislature shall have the power

**Powers of
Legislature**

to enact laws relative to the election of delegates to conventions of political parties; and the Legislature shall enact laws providing for the direct nomination of candidates for public office by electors, political parties or organizations of electors without conventions, at elections to be known and designated as primary elections; also to determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties, or organizations of electors may participate in any such primary election. It shall also be lawful for the Legislature to prescribe that any such primary election shall be mandatory and obligatory. The Legislature shall also have the power to establish the rates of compensation for primary election officers serving at such primary elections in any city, or city and county, or county, or other subdivision of a designated population, without making such compensation uniform, and for such purpose such law may declare the population of any city, city and county, county or political subdivision. Provided, however, that, until the Legislature shall enact a direct primary election law under the provisions of this section, the present primary election law shall remain in force and effect.

**Primary
Elections****Direct
Primary
Law****Exemption from Military Duty on Election Day**

Sec. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform militia duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

When Residence Does Not Affect Powers of Voters

Sec. 4. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student at any seminary of learning; nor while kept in any almshouse or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

**When
Residence
Not Lost****Secret
Ballot****Secret Ballot at Elections**

Sec. 5. All elections by the people shall be by

ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; provided, that secrecy in voting be preserved.

Voting Machines Permitted

Sec. 6. The inhibitions of this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, the Legislature shall have power to provide that in different parts of the State different methods may be employed for receiving and registering the will of the people as expressed at elections, and may provide that mechanical devices may be used within designated subdivisions of the State, at the option of the local authority indicated by the Legislature for that purpose.

May be
Used

ARTICLE IV.

Legislative Powers Vested in Senate and Assembly People Reserve Certain Powers

Sec. 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a senate and assembly which shall be designated "The legislature of the State of California," but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution, and to adopt or reject the same, at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve the power, at their own option, to so adopt or reject any act, or section, or part of any act, passed by the legislature.

Legislature

Powers of
People

The enacting clause of every law shall be "The people of the State of California do enact as follows:"

Initiative

The first power reserved to the people shall be known as the initiative. Upon the presentation to the secretary of state of a petition certified as herein provided to have been signed by qualified electors, equal in number to eight per cent of all the votes cast for all candidates for governor at the last preceding election, at which a governor was elected, proposing a law or amendment to the constitution, set forth in full in said petition, the

Initiative
Petitions

secretary of state shall submit the said proposed law or amendment to the constitution to the electors at the next succeeding general election occurring subsequent to ninety days after the presentation aforesaid of said petition, or at any special election called by the governor in his discretion prior to such general election. All such initiative petitions shall have printed across the top thereof in twelve point black-faced type the following: "Initiative measure to be submitted directly to the electors."

Presentation of Petition—Procedure

**When
Presented to
Secretary
of State**

Upon the presentation to the secretary of state, at any time not less than ten days before the commencement of any regular session of the legislature, of a petition certified as herein provided to have been signed by qualified electors of the state equal in number to five per cent of all the votes cast for all candidates for governor at the last preceding general election, at which a governor was elected, proposing a law set forth in full in said petition, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the legislature as soon as it convenes and organizes. The law proposed by such petition shall be either enacted or rejected without change or amendment by the legislature, within forty days from the time it is received by the legislature. If any law proposed by such petition shall be enacted by the legislature it shall be subject to referendum, as hereinafter provided. If any law so petitioned for, be rejected, or if no action is taken upon it by the legislature within said forty days, the secretary of state shall submit it to the people for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election. The legislature may reject any measure so proposed by initiative petition and propose a different one on the same subject by a yea and nay vote upon separate roll call, and in such event both measures shall be submitted by the secretary of state to the electors for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election or at a prior special election called by the governor, in his discretion, for such purpose. All said initiative petitions last above de-

**Action
Within
Forty Days**

**When
Submitted
at General
Election**

**May Call
Special
Election**

scribed shall have printed in twelve point black-face type the following: "Initiative measure to be presented to the legislature."

Referendum

The second power reserved to the people shall be known as the referendum. No act passed by the legislature shall go into effect until ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislature which passed such act, except acts calling elections, acts providing for tax levies or appropriations for the usual current expenses of the state, and urgency measures necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each house. Whenever it is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety that a law shall go into immediate effect, a statement of the facts constituting such necessity shall be set forth in one section of the act, which section shall be passed only upon a yea and nay vote, upon a separate roll call thereon; provided, however, that no measure creating or abolishing any office or changing the salary, term or duties of any officer, or granting any franchise or special privilege, or creating any vested right or interest, shall be construed to be an urgency measure. Any law so passed by the legislature and declared to be an urgency measure shall go into immediate effect.

**Time
Allowed**

**When in
Effect
at Once**

Restrictions

**Urgency
Measure**

Presentation of Petition—Procedure

Upon the presentation to the secretary of state within ninety days after the final adjournment of the legislature of a petition certified as herein provided, to have been signed by qualified electors equal in number to five per cent of all the votes cast for all candidates for governor at the last preceding general election at which a governor was elected, asking that any act or section or part of any act of the legislature, be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, the secretary of state shall submit to the electors for their approval or rejection, such act, or section or part

**Time
Allowed for
Referendum
Petitions**

Submitted
at Next
General
Election or
Special
Election

Where
Portion of
Act is
Affected

of such act, at the next succeeding general election occurring at any time subsequent to thirty days after the filing of said petition or at any special election which may be called by the governor, in his discretion, prior to such regular election, and no such act or section or part of such act shall go into effect until and unless approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon; but if a referendum petition is filed against any section or part of any act the remainder of such act shall not be delayed from going into effect.

When Measure in Effect—Veto—Amendment

In Effect
in Five
Days

No Veto

Amendment
by
Legislature

Measures
Printed and
Distributed

Any act, law or amendment to the constitution submitted to the people by either initiative or referendum petition and approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, at any election, shall take effect five days after the date of the official declaration of the vote by the secretary of state. No act, law or amendment to the constitution, initiated or adopted by the people, shall be subject to the veto power of the governor, and no act, law or amendment to the constitution, adopted by the people at the polls under the initiative provisions of this section, shall be amended or repealed except by a vote of the electors, unless otherwise provided in said initiative measure; but acts and laws adopted by the people under the referendum provisions of this section may be amended by the legislature at any subsequent session thereof. If any provision or provisions of two or more measures, approved by the electors at the same election, conflict, the provision or provisions of the measure receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail. Until otherwise provided by law, all measures submitted to a vote of the electors, under the provisions of this section, shall be printed, and together with arguments for and against each such measure by the proponents and opponents thereof, shall be mailed to each elector in the same manner as now provided by law as to amendments to the constitution, proposed by the legislature; and the persons to prepare and present such arguments shall, until otherwise provided by law, be selected by the presiding officer of the senate.

Failure to Submit to Voters

If for any reason any initiative or referendum measure, proposed by petition as herein provided, is not submitted at the election specified in this section, such failure shall not prevent its submission at a succeeding general election, and no law or amendment to the constitution, proposed by the legislature, shall be submitted at any election unless at the same election there shall be submitted all measures proposed by petition of the electors, if any be so proposed, as herein provided.

**Failure
to Submit**

Petitions, Contents—Verification

Any initiative or referendum petition may be presented in sections, but each section shall contain a full and correct copy of the title and text of the proposed measure. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, giving the street and number if such exist. His election precinct shall also appear on the paper after his name. The number of signatures attached to each section shall be at the pleasure of the person soliciting signatures to the same. Any qualified elector of the state shall be competent to solicit said signatures within the county or city and county of which he is an elector. Each section of the petition shall bear the name of the county or city and county in which it is circulated, and only qualified electors of such county or city and county shall be competent to sign such section. Each section shall have attached thereto the affidavit of the person soliciting signatures to the same, stating his own qualifications and that all the signatures to the attached section were made in his presence and that to the best of his knowledge and belief each signature to the section is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be, and no other affidavit thereto shall be required. The affidavit of any person soliciting signatures hereunder shall be verified free of charge by any officer authorized to administer oaths. Such petitions so verified shall be prima facie evidence that the signatures thereon are genuine and that the persons signing the same

**Sections of
Petition
What they
Contain**

Affidavit

**No Fee for
Verification**

are qualified electors. Unless and until it be otherwise proven upon official investigation, it shall be presumed that the petition presented contains the signatures of the requisite number of qualified electors.

Filing—Duties of Clerk

Filing

Time
Allowed

Certificate
of Clerk

Sent to
Secretary
of State

Supplemental
Petitions

Each section of the petition shall be filed with the clerk or registrar of voters of the county or city and county in which it was circulated, but all said sections circulated in any county or city and county shall be filed at the same time. Within twenty days after the filing of such petition in his office the said clerk, or registrar of voters shall determine from the records of registration what number of qualified electors have signed the same, and if necessary the board of supervisors shall allow said clerk or registrar additional assistants for the purpose of examining such petition and provide for their compensation. The said clerk or registrar, upon the completion of such examination, shall forthwith attach to said petition, except the signatures thereto appended, his certificate, properly dated, showing the result of said examination and shall forthwith transmit said petition, together with his said certificate, to the secretary of state and also file a copy of said certificate in his office. Within forty days from the transmission of the said petition and certificate by the clerk or registrar to the secretary of state, a supplemental petition identical with the original as to the body of the petition but containing supplemental names, may be filed with the clerk or registrar of voters, as aforesaid. The clerk or registrar of voters shall within ten days after the filing of such supplemental petition make like examination thereof, as of the original petition, and upon the completion of such examination shall forthwith attach to said petition his certificate, properly dated, showing the result of said examination, and shall forthwith transmit a copy of said supplemental petition, except the signature thereto appended, together with his certificate, to the secretary of state.

Duty of Secretary of State

When the secretary of state shall have received from one or more county clerks or registrars of voters a petition certified as herein provided to have been signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, he shall forthwith transmit to the county clerk or registrar of voters of every county or city and county in the state his certificate showing such fact. A petition shall be deemed to be filed with the secretary of state upon the date of the receipt by him of a certificate or certificates showing said petition to be signed by the requisite number of electors of the state. Any county clerk or registrar of voters shall, upon receipt of such copy, file the same for record in his office.

**Certificate
of Secretary
of State**

When Registrar Acts for Clerk

The duties herein imposed upon the clerk or registrar of voters shall be performed by such registrar of voters in all cases where the office of registrar of voters exists.

Initiative and Referendum in Cities and Counties —Effect of Charters

The initiative and referendum powers of the people are hereby further reserved to the electors of each county, city and county, city and town of the state, to be exercised under such procedure as may be provided by law. Until otherwise provided by law, the legislative body of any such county, city and county, city or town may provide for the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum powers herein reserved to such counties, cities and counties, cities and towns, but shall not require more than fifteen per cent of the electors thereof to propose any initiative measure nor more than ten per cent of the electors thereof to order the referendum. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as affecting or limiting the present or future powers of cities or cities and counties having charters adopted under the provisions of section eight of article eleven of this constitution.

**Referendum
in Counties
and Cities**

General Laws Apply

In the submission to the electors of any measure under this section, all officers shall be guided by the general laws of this state, except as is herein otherwise provided.

Additional Legislation

This section is self-executing, but legislation may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but in no way limiting or restricting either the provisions of this section or the powers herein reserved.

State Divided Into Senatorial and Assembly Districts

Forty
Senatorial
Eighty
Assembly
Districts

No Division
of County
Unless it
has
Population
for more
than One
District

U. S. Census
Basis of
Forming
Districts

Sec. 6. For the purpose of choosing members of the legislature, the state shall be divided into forty senatorial and eighty assembly districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, and composed of contiguous territory, to be called senatorial and assembly districts. Each senatorial district shall choose one senator, and each assembly district shall choose one member of assembly. The senatorial districts shall be numbered from one to forty, inclusive, in numerical order, and the assembly districts shall be numbered from one to eighty in the same order, commencing at the northern boundary of the state and ending at the southern boundary thereof. In the formation of such districts no county, or city and county, shall be divided, unless it contains sufficient population within itself to form two or more districts, nor shall a part of any county, or of any city and county, be united with any other county, or city and county, in forming any district. The census taken under the directions of the congress of the United States in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and every ten years thereafter, shall be the basis of fixing and adjusting the legislative districts and the legislature shall, at its first session after each census, adjust such districts and reapportion the representation so as to preserve them as near equal in population as may be. But in making such adjustments no persons who are not eligible to become citizens of the

United States, under the naturalization laws, shall be counted as forming a part of the population of any district. Until such districting as herein provided for shall be made, senators and assemblymen shall be elected by the districts according to the apportionment now provided for by law.

Embezzlers Can Not Hold Office—Penalty Provided

Sec. 21. No person convicted of the embezzlement or defalcation of the public funds of the United States, or of any state, or of any county or municipality therein, shall ever be eligible to any office of honor, trust, or profit under this state, and the legislature shall provide, by law, for the punishment of embezzlement or defalcation as a felony.

**Embezzle-
ment a
Felony**

State Divided Into Congressional Districts

Sec. 27. When a congressional district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be separated by any county belonging to another district. No county, or city and county, shall be divided in forming a congressional district so as to attach one portion of a county, or city and county, to another county, or city and county, except in cases where one county, or city and county, has more population than the ratio required for one or more congressmen; but the legislature may divide any county, or city and county, into as many congressional districts as it may be entitled to by law. Any county, or city and county containing a population greater than the number required for one congressional district, shall be formed into one or more congressional districts, according to the population thereof, and any residue, after forming such district or districts, shall be attached, by compact adjoining assembly districts, to a contiguous county or counties, and form a congressional district. In dividing a county, or city and county, into congressional districts, no assembly district shall be divided so as to form a part of more than one congressional district, and every such congressional district shall be composed of compact contiguous assembly districts.

**Congres-
sional
Districts**

**More than
One District
in County**

ARTICLE XI.

County Charters—Approval of Legislature

**Fifteen
Freeholders**

**General or
Special
Election**

**When by
Petition**

**County
Clerk
Examines**

**Clerk's
Certificate**

Sec. 71½. Any county may frame a charter for its own government consistent with and subject to the constitution (or, having framed such a charter, may frame a new one), and relating to matters authorized by provisions of the Constitution, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been for at least five years qualified electors thereof, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, at a general or special election. Said board of freeholders may be so elected in pursuance of an ordinance adopted by the vote of three-fifths of all the members of the board of supervisors of such county, declaring that the public interest requires the election of such board for the purpose of preparing and proposing a charter for said county, or in pursuance of a petition of qualified electors of said county as hereinafter provided. Such petition, signed by fifteen per centum of the qualified electors of said county, computed upon the total number of votes cast therein for all candidates for governor at the last preceding general election at which a governor was elected, praying for the election of a board of fifteen freeholders to prepare and propose a charter for said county, may be filed in the office of the county clerk. It shall be the duty of said county clerk, within twenty days after the filing of said petition, to examine the same, and to ascertain from the record of the registration of electors of the county, whether said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors. If required by said clerk, the board of supervisors shall authorize him to employ persons specially to assist him in the work of examining such petition, and shall provide for their compensation. Upon the completion of such examination, said clerk shall forthwith attach to said petition his certificate, properly dated, showing the result thereof, and if, by said certificate, it shall appear that said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, said clerk shall immediately present said petition to the board of supervisors,

if it be in session, otherwise at its next regular meeting after the date of such certificate. Upon the adoption of such ordinance, or the presentation of such petition, said board of supervisors shall order the holding of a special election for the purpose of electing such board of freeholders, which said special election shall be held not less than twenty days nor more than sixty days after the adoption of the ordinance aforesaid or the presentation of said petition to said board of supervisors; provided, that if a general election shall occur in said county not less than twenty days nor more than sixty days after the adoption of the ordinance aforesaid, or such presentation of said petition to said board of supervisors, said board of freeholders may be elected at such general election. Candidates for election as members of said board of freeholders shall be nominated by petition, substantially in the same manner as may be provided by general law for the nomination, by petition of electors, of candidates for county offices, to be voted for at general elections.

Special
Election
When held

When
General
Election

Candidates

Charter Elections—Filing, Publication and Posting of Proposed Charters—Ratification

It shall be the duty of said board of freeholders, within one hundred and twenty days after the result of such election shall have been declared by said board of supervisors, to prepare and propose a charter for said county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of said board of freeholders, or a majority of them, and be filed, one copy in the office of the county clerk of said county and the other in the office of the county recorder thereof. Said board of supervisors shall thereupon cause said proposed charter to be published for at least ten times in a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed, published and circulated in said county; provided, that in any county where no such daily newspaper is printed, published and circulated, such proposed charter shall be published for at least three times in at least one weekly newspaper, of general circulation, printed, published and circulated in such county; and provided, that in any county where neither such daily

Board of
Freeholders'
Duties

Filing

Publication
of Proposed
Charter

**When
Posted**

**How soon
Published**

**Charter
Election
How soon
Held**

**How
Ratified**

**Legislature
Must
Approve
or Reject**

**Majority
Vote**

**Filed in
Office of
Secretary
of State**

nor such weekly newspaper is printed, published and circulated, a copy of such proposed charter shall be posted by the county clerk in three public places in said county, and on or near the entrance to at least one public school house in each school district in said county, and the first publication or the posting of such proposed charter shall be made within fifteen days after the filing of a copy thereof, as aforesaid, in the office of the county clerk. Said proposed charter shall be submitted by said board of supervisors to the qualified electors of said county at a special election held not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days after the completion of such publication, or after such posting; provided, that if a general election shall occur in said county not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days after the completion of such publication, or after such posting, then such proposed charter may be so submitted at such general election. If a majority of said qualified electors, voting thereon at such general or special election, shall vote in favor of such proposed charter it shall be deemed to be ratified, and shall be forthwith submitted to the legislature, if it be in regular session, otherwise at its next regular session, or it may be submitted to the legislature in extraordinary session, for its approval or rejection as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment. Such approval may be made by concurrent resolution, and if approved by a majority vote of the members elected to each house, such charter shall become the charter of such county and shall become the organic law thereof relative to the matters therein provided, and supersede any existing charter framed under the provisions of this section, and all amendments thereof, and shall supersede all laws inconsistent with such charter relative to the matters provided in such charter. A copy of such charter, certified and authenticated by the chairman and clerk of the board of supervisors under the seal of said board and attested by the county clerk of said county, setting forth the submission of such charter to the electors of said county, and its ratification by them, shall, after the approval of such charter by the legisla-

ture, be made in duplicate, and filed, one in the office of the secretary of state and the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of said county, shall be filed in the office of the county clerk thereof, and thereafter all courts shall take judicial notice of said charter.

Recorded

Filed in
Office of
Clerk

Amendments—Ratification

The charter, so ratified, may be amended by proposals therefor submitted by the board of supervisors of the county to the qualified electors thereof at a general or special election held not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days after the publication of such proposals for ten times in a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed, published and circulated in said county; provided, that in any county where no such delay newspaper is printed, published and circulated, such proposed charter shall be published for at least three times in at least one weekly newspaper, of general circulation, printed, published, and circulated in such county; provided, that in any county where neither such daily nor such weekly newspaper is printed, published and circulated, a copy of such proposed charter shall be posted by the county clerk in three public places in said county, and on or near the entrance to at least one public school house in each school district in said county. If a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon, at such general or special election, shall vote in favor of any such proposed amendment or amendments, or any amendment or amendments proposed by petition as hereinafter provided, such amendment or amendments shall be deemed to be ratified, and shall be forthwith submitted to the legislature, if it be in regular session, otherwise at its next regular session, or may be submitted to the legislature in extraordinary session, for approval or rejection as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by the legislature, as herein provided for the approval of the charter, such charter shall be amended accordingly. A copy of such amendment or amendments shall, after the approval thereof by the legislature, be made in duplicate,

How
Amended

Publication

When
Posted
and WhereHow
RatifiedLegislature
Must
Approve
or RejectRecorded
and Filed
as Charter

**Petition
Proposing
Amend-
ments**

**Clerk's
Certificate**

**General or
Special
Election**

**Alternative
Propositions**

**Election
Ordinance**

and shall be authenticated, certified, recorded and filed as herein provided for the charter, and with like force and effect. Whenever a petition signed by ten per centum of the qualified electors of any county, computed upon the total number of votes cast in said county for all candidates for governor at the last general election, at which a governor was elected, is filed in the office of the county clerk of said county, petitioning the board of supervisors thereof to submit any proposed amendment or amendments to the charter of such county, which amendment or amendments shall be set forth in full in such petition, to the qualified electors thereof, such petition shall forthwith be examined and certified by the county clerk, and if signed by the requisite number of qualified electors of such county, shall be presented to the said board of supervisors, by the said county clerk, as hereinbefore provided for petitions for the election of boards of freeholders. Upon the presentation of said petition to said board of supervisors, said board must submit the amendment or amendments set forth therein to the qualified electors of said county, at a general or special election held not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days after the publication or posting of such proposed amendment or amendments in the same manner as hereinbefore provided in the case of the submission of any proposed amendment or amendments to such charter, proposed and submitted by the board of supervisors. In submitting any such charter, or amendments thereto, any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the electors, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

Elections, How Called and Held

Every special election held under the provisions of this section, for the election of boards of freeholders or for the submission of proposed charters, or any amendment or amendments thereto, shall be called by the board of supervisors, by ordinance, which shall specify the purpose and time of such election and shall establish the election precincts and designate the polling places therein, and the

names of the election officers for each such precinct. Such ordinance, prior to such election, shall be published five times in a daily newspaper, or twice in a weekly newspaper, if there be no such daily newspaper, printed, published and circulated in said county; provided, that if no such daily or weekly newspaper be printed or published in such county, then a copy of such ordinance shall be posted by the county clerk in three public places in such county and in or near the entrance to at least one public school house in each school district therein. In all other respects, every such election shall be held and conducted, the returns thereof canvassed and the result thereof declared by the board of supervisors in the same manner as provided by law for general elections. Whenever boards of freeholders shall be elected, or any such proposed charter, or amendment or amendments thereto, submitted, at a general election, the general laws applicable to the election of county officers and the submission of propositions to the vote of electors, shall be followed in so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Publication

When
Posted
and WhereGeneral
Laws
Followed

Provisions in Charters

It shall be competent, in all charters, framed under the authority given by this section to provide, in addition to any other provisions allowable by this constitution, and the same shall provide, for the following matters:

1. For boards of supervisors and for the constitution, regulation and government thereof, for the times at which and the terms for which the members of said board shall be elected, for the number of members, not less than three, that shall constitute such boards, for their compensation and for their election, either by the electors of the counties at large or by districts; provided, that in any event said board shall consist of one member for each district, who must be a qualified elector thereof; and

How
Charter
may affect
Boards of
Supervisors

2. For sheriffs, county clerks, treasurers, recorders, license collectors, tax collectors, public administrators, coroners, surveyors, district at-

**Other
Public
Officers**

torneys, auditors, assessors and superintendents of schools, for the election or appointment of said officers, or any of them, for the times at which and the terms for which, said officers shall be elected or appointed, and for their compensation, or for the fixing of such compensation by boards of supervisors, and, if appointed, for the manner of their appointment; and

**Judicial
Township
Officers**

3. For the number of justices of the peace and constables for each township, or for the number of such judges and other officers of such inferior courts as may be provided by the constitution or general law, for the election or appointment of said officers, for the times at which and the terms for which said officers shall be elected or appointed, and for their compensation, or for the fixing of such compensation by boards of supervisors, and if appointed, for the manner of their appointment; and

**Affecting
Powers of
Officers**

4. For the powers and duties of boards of supervisors and all other county officers, for their removal and for the consolidation and segregation of county offices, and for the manner of filling all vacancies occurring therein; provided, that the provisions of such charters relating to the powers and duties of boards of supervisors and all other county officers shall be subject to and controlled by general laws; and

**Municipal
Functions
Discharged
by County
Officials**

4½. For the assumption and discharge by county officers of certain of the municipal functions of the cities and towns within the county, whenever, in the case of cities and towns incorporated under general laws, the discharge by county officers of such municipal functions is authorized by general law, or whenever, in the case of cities and towns organized under section 8 of this article, the discharge by county officers of such municipal functions is authorized by provisions of the Charters, or by amendments thereto, of such cities or towns.

**Appoint-
ments**

5. For the fixing and regulation by boards of supervisors, by ordinance, of the appointment and number of assistants, deputies, clerks, attachés and other persons to be employed, from time to time, in the several offices of the county, and for the

prescribing and regulating by such boards of the powers, duties, qualifications and compensation of such persons, the times at which, and terms for which they shall be appointed, and the manner of their appointment and removal; and

6. For the compensation of such fish and game wardens, probation and other officers as may be provided by general law, or for the fixing of such compensation by boards of supervisors.

All elective officers of counties and of townships, of road districts and of highway construction divisions therein shall be nominated and elected in the manner provided by general laws for the nomination and election of such officers.

**Elective
Officers**

All charters framed under the authority given by this section, in addition to the matters herein above specified, may provide as follows:

For officers other than those required by the constitution and laws of the state, or for the creation of any or all of such offices by boards of supervisors, for the election or appointment of persons to fill such offices for the manner of such appointment, for the times at which and the terms for which such persons shall be so elected or appointed, and for their compensation, or for the fixing of such compensation by boards of supervisors.

**New
Officers**

For offices hereafter created by this constitution or by general law, for the election or appointment of persons to fill such offices, for the manner of such appointment, for the times at which and the terms for which such persons shall be so elected or appointed, and for their compensation or for the fixing of such compensation by boards of supervisors.

**Election or
Appointment**

For the formation, in such counties, of road districts for the care, maintenance, repair, inspection and supervision only of roads, highways and bridges; and for the formation, in such counties, of highway construction divisions for the construction only of roads, highways and bridges; for the inclusion in any such district or division, of the whole or any part of any incorporated city or town, upon ordinance passed by such incorporated

**Formation
of Districts**

**Special
Election****Additional
Powers****Election to
Incur
Indebted-
ness****Bonds****What
Control by
Legislature**

city or town authorizing the same, and upon the assent to such inclusion by a majority of the qualified electors of such incorporated city or town, or portion thereof, proposed to be so included, at an election held for that purpose; for the organization, government, powers and jurisdiction of such districts and divisions, and for raising revenue therein, for such purposes, by taxation, upon the assent of a majority of the qualified electors of such districts or divisions, voting at an election to be held for that purpose; for the incurring of indebtedness therefor by such counties, districts or divisions for such purposes respectively, by the issuance and sale, by the counties, of bonds of such counties, districts or divisions, and the expenditure of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds, and for levying and collecting taxes against the property of the counties, districts or divisions, as the case may be, for the payment of the principal and interest of such indebtedness at maturity; provided, that any such indebtedness shall not be incurred without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors of the county, district or division, as the case may be, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also for a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the same, and the procedure for voting, issuing and selling such bonds shall, except in so far as the same shall be prescribed in such charters, conform to general laws for the authorizing and incurring by counties of bonded indebtedness, so far as applicable; provided, further, that provisions in such charters for the construction, care, maintenance, repair, inspection and supervision of roads, highways and bridges for which aid from the state is granted, shall be subject to such regulations and conditions as may be imposed by the legislature.

When Charter Prevails

Whenever any county has framed and adopted a charter, and the same shall have been approved by the legislature, as herein provided, the general laws adopted by the legislature in pursuance of sections 4 and 5 of this article, shall, as to such county, be superseded by said charter as to matters for which, under this section it is competent to make provision in such charter, and for which provision is made therein, except as herein otherwise expressly provided; and except that any such charter shall not affect the tenure of office of the elective officers of the county, or of any district, township or division thereof, in office at the time such charter goes into effect, and such officers shall continue to hold their respective offices until the expiration of the term for which they shall have been elected, unless sooner removed in the manner provided by law.

**When
Charter
Prevails**

**No Removal
of Elective
Officers
During
Terms**

Surrender and Annuling of Charters

The charter of any county, adopted under the authority of this section, may be surrendered and annulled with the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors of such county, voting at a special election, held for that purpose, and to be ordered and called by the board of supervisors of the county upon receiving a written petition, signed and certified as hereinabove provided for the purposes of the adoption of charters, requesting said board to submit the question of the surrender and annulment of such charter to the qualified electors of such county, and, in the event of the surrender and annulment of any such charter, such county shall thereafter be governed under general laws in force for the government of counties.

**Special
Election
to Annul
Charter**

Affect on Consolidated City and County

The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to any county that is consolidated with any city.

City Charters—Approval of Legislature

Sec. 8. Any city or city and county containing a population of more than three thousand five hun-

Census
Population
of
Thirty-five
Hundred
Necessary

Fifteen
Freeholders

General or
Special
Election

dred inhabitants, as ascertained by the last preceding census taken under the authority of the Congress of the United States or of the Legislature of California, may frame a Charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to this Constitution; and any city, or city and county having adopted a Charter may adopt a new one. Any such Charter shall be framed by a Board of fifteen Freeholders chosen by the electors of such city at any general or special election, but no person shall be eligible as a candidate for such board unless he shall have been, for the five years next preceding, an elector of said city. An election for choosing freeholders may be called by a two-thirds vote of the legislative body of such city, and, on presentation of a petition signed by not less than fifteen per cent of the registered electors of such city, the legislative body shall call such election at any time not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from date of the filing of the petition. Any such petition shall be verified by the authority having charge of the registration records of such city or city and county and the expenses of such verification, shall be provided by the legislative body thereof. Candidates for the office of freeholders shall be nominated either in such manner as may be provided for the nomination of officers of the municipal government or by petition, substantially in the same manner as may be provided by general laws for the nomination by petition of electors of candidates for public offices to be voted for at general elections.

Verification

General
Laws
Apply

Charter Elections, Filing—Publication of Proposed Charters—Ratification

Time
Allowed

Extension

The Board of Freeholders shall, within one hundred and twenty days after the result of the election is declared, prepare and propose a charter for the government of such city; but the said period of one hundred and twenty days may with the consent of the legislative body of such city be extended by such board not exceeding a total of sixty days. The Charter so prepared shall be signed by a majority of the Board of Freeholders and filed in the office of the Clerk of the legislative body of said city.

The legislative body of said city shall within fifteen days after such filing cause such Charter to be published once in the official paper of said city; (or in case there be no such paper, in a paper of general circulation); and shall cause copies of such Charter to be printed in convenient pamphlet form, and shall, until the date fixed for the election upon such Charter, advertise in one or more papers of general circulation published in said city a notice that such copies may be had upon application therefor. Such Charter shall be submitted to the electors of such city at a date to be fixed by the Board of Freeholders, before such filing and designated on such Charter, either at a special election held not less than sixty days from the completion of the publication of such Charter as above provided, or at the general election next following the expiration of said sixty days. If a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon at such general or special election shall vote in favor of such proposed Charter, it shall be deemed to be ratified, and shall be submitted to the Legislature, if then in session, or at the next regular or special session of the Legislature. The Legislature shall by concurrent resolution approve or reject such Charter as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment; and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house it shall become the organic law of such city or city and county, and supersede any existing Charter and all laws inconsistent therewith. One copy of the Charter so ratified and approved shall be filed with the Secretary of State, one with the Recorder of the county in which such city is located, and one in the archives of the city; and thereafter the courts shall take judicial notice of the provisions of such Charter.

Publication

Special or
General
Election

Approval or
Rejection by
Legislature

Filed and
Recorded

Amendments—Ratification

The Charter of any city or city and county may be amended by proposals therefor submitted by the legislative body of the city on its own motion or on petition signed by fifteen per cent of the registered electors, or both. Such proposals shall be submitted to the electors only during the six months next preceding a regular session of the Legislature or thereafter and before the final adjournment of that ses-

15%
Petition

When Filed	sion and at either a special election called for that purpose or at any general or special election. Petitions for the submission of any amendment shall be filed with the legislative body of the city or city and county not less than sixty days prior to the general election next preceding a regular session of the Legislature. The signatures on such petitions shall be verified by the authority having charge of the registration records of such city or city and county, and the expenses of such verification shall be provided by the legislative body thereof. If such petitions have a sufficient number of signatures the legislative body of the city or city and county shall so submit the amendment or amendments so proposed to the electors. Amendments proposed by the legislative body and amendments proposed by petition of the electors may be submitted at the same election. The amendments so submitted shall be advertised in the same manner as herein provided for the advertisement of a proposed Charter, and the election thereon held at a date to be fixed by the legislative body of such city, not less than forty and not more than sixty days after the completion of the advertising in the official paper. If a majority of the qualified voters voting on any such amendment vote in favor thereof it shall be deemed ratified, and shall be submitted to the Legislature at the regular session next following such election; and approved or rejected without power of alteration in the same manner as herein provided for the approval or rejection of a Charter. In submitting any such Charter or amendment separate propositions, whether alternative or conflicting, or one included within the other, may be submitted at the same time to be voted on by the electors separately, and, as between those so related, if more than one receive a majority of the votes, the proposition receiving the larger number of votes shall control as to all matters in conflict. It shall be competent in any Charter framed under the authority of this section to provide that the municipality governed thereunder may make and enforce all laws and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, subject only to the restrictions and limitations provided in their several Charters and in respect to other matters
Verification	
Date of Election	
Approval or Rejection by Legislature	
Which Prevails	

they shall be subject to general laws. It shall be competent in any Charter to provide for the division of the city or city and county governed thereby into boroughs or districts, and to provide that each such borough or district may exercise such general or special municipal powers, and to be administered in such manner, as may be provided for each such borough or district in the Charter of the city or city and county.

Boroughs

The percentages of the registered electors herein required for the election of freeholders or the submission of amendments to Charters shall be calculated upon the total vote cast in the city or city and county at the last preceding general State election; and the qualified electors shall be those whose names appear upon the registration records of the same or preceding year. The election laws of such city or city and county shall, so far as applicable, govern all elections held under the authority of this section.

Percentages

City Charters—What They Provide

Sec. 8½. It shall be competent, in all Charters framed under the authority given by section 8 of this article, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution and by the laws of the State as follows:

1. For the constitution, regulation, government, and jurisdiction of Police Courts, and for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the qualifications and compensation of said judges and of their clerks and attaches; and for the establishment, constitution, regulation, government and jurisdiction of Municipal Courts, with such civil and criminal jurisdiction as by law may be conferred upon inferior courts; and for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the qualifications and compensation of said judges and of their clerks and attaches; provided, such Municipal Courts shall never be deprived of the jurisdiction given inferior courts created by general law.

**Police
Courts**

In any city or any city and county, when such Municipal Court has been established, there shall be no other court inferior to the Superior Court; and pending actions, trials, and all pending business of inferior courts within the territory of such city or city and county, upon the establishment of any such Municipal Court, shall be and become pending in such Municipal Court, and all records of such inferior courts shall thereupon be and become the records of such Municipal Court.

**Boards of
Education**

2. For the manner in which, the times of which, and the terms for which the members of Boards of Education shall be elected or appointed, for their qualifications, compensation and removal, and for the number which shall constitute any one of such boards.

**Police
Commis-
sioners**

3. For the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Police Commissioners shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation, and government of such boards and of the municipal police force.

Elections

4. For the manner in which and the times at which any municipal election shall be held and the result thereof determined; for the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of all Boards of Election shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches, and for all expenses incident to the holding of any election.

**Superior
Judges
Excepted**

It shall be competent in any Charter framed in accordance with the provisions of this section, or section 8 of this article, for any city or consolidated city and county, and plenary authority is hereby granted, subject only to the restrictions of this article, to provide therein or by amendment thereto, the manner in which, the method by which, the times at which, and the terms for which the several county and municipal officers and employees whose compensation is paid by such city or city and county, excepting Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed, and for their recall and removal, and for their compensation, and for the number of deputies, clerks and other employes that

each shall have, and for the compensation, method of appointment, qualifications, tenure of office and removal of such deputies, clerks and other employees. All provisions of any Charter of any such city or consolidated city and county, heretofore adopted, and amendments thereto, which are in accordance herewith, are hereby confirmed and declared valid.

5. It shall be competent in any Charter or amendment thereof, which shall hereafter be framed under the authority given by section 8 of this article, by any city having a population in excess of 50,000 ascertained as prescribed by said section 8, to provide for the separation of said city from the county of which it has theretofore been a part and the formation of said city into a consolidated city and county to be governed by such Charter, and to have combined powers of a city and county, as provided in this Constitution for consolidated city and county government, and further to prescribe in said Charter the date for the beginning of the official existence of said consolidated city and county.

**Consolidated
City and
County**

It shall also be competent for any such city, not having already consolidated as a city and county to hereafter frame, in the manner prescribed in section 8 of this article, a Charter providing for a city and county government, in which Charter there shall be prescribed territorial boundaries which may include contiguous territory not included in such city, which territory, however, must be included in the county within which such city is located.

Boundaries

If no additional territory is proposed to be added, then, upon the consent to the separation of any such city from the county in which it is located, being given by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in such county and upon the ratification of such Charter by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in such city, and the approval thereof by the Legislature, as prescribed in section 8 of this article, said Charter shall be deemed adopted and upon the date fixed therein said city shall be and become a consolidated city and county.

**Adoption
of Charter**

If additional territory which consists wholly of only one incorporated city or town, or which consists wholly of unincorporated territory, is proposed

**Additional
Territory**

to be added, then, upon the consent to such separation of such territory and of the city initiating the consolidation proposal being given by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the county in which the city proposing such separation is located, and upon the ratification of such Charter by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in such city so proposing the separation, and also upon the approval of the proposal hereinafter set forth, by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the whole of such additional territory, and the approval of said Charter by the Legislature, as prescribed in section 8 of this article, said Charter shall be deemed adopted, the indebtedness hereinafter referred to shall be deemed to have been assumed, and upon the date fixed in said Charter such territory and such city shall be and become one consolidated city and county.

The proposal to be submitted to the territory proposed to be added shall be substantially in the following form and submitted as one indivisible question:

**Form of
Proposal**

“Shall the territory (herein designated in general terms the territory to be added) consolidate with the city of (herein insert name of the city initiating the proposition to form a city and county government) in a consolidated city and county government, and shall the Charter as prepared by the city of (herein insert the name of the city initiating such proposition) be adopted as the Charter of the consolidated city and county, and shall the said added territory become subject to taxation along with the entire territory of the proposed city and county, in accordance with the assessable valuation of the property of the said territory, for the following indebtedness of said city (herein insert name of the city initiating such proposition) to wit: (herein insert in general terms reference to any debts to be assumed, and if none insert ‘none’).”

**Majority
Vote**

If additional territory is proposed to be added, which includes unincorporated territory and one or more incorporated cities or towns, or which includes more than one incorporated city or town, the consent of any such incorporated city or town shall be obtained by a majority vote of the qualified electors

thereof voting upon a proposal substantially as follows:

“Shall (herein insert the name of the city or town to be included in such additional territory) be included in a district to be hereafter defined by the city of (herein insert the name of the city initiating the proposition to form a city and county government) which district shall, within two years from the date of this election, vote upon a proposal submitted as one indivisible question that such district to be then described and set forth shall consolidate with (herein insert name of the city initiating said consolidation proposition) in a consolidated city and county government, and also that a certain Charter, to be prepared by the city of (herein insert name of the city initiating such proposition) be adopted as the Charter of such consolidated city and county, and that such district become subject to taxation along with the entire territory of the proposed city and county in accordance with the assessable valuation of the property of said district for the following indebtedness of said city of (herein insert name of the city initiating such proposition) to wit: (herein insert in general terms, reference to any debts to be assumed and if none insert ‘none’).”

Form of
Question

Any and all incorporated cities or towns to which the foregoing proposal shall have been submitted and a majority of whose qualified electors voting thereon shall have voted in favor thereof, together with such unincorporated territory as the city initiating such consolidation proposal may desire to have included, the whole to form an area contiguous to said city, shall be created into a district by such city, and the proposal substantially as above prescribed to be used when the territory proposed to be added consists wholly of only one incorporated city or town, or wholly of unincorporated territory, shall, within two years, be submitted to the voters of said entire district as one indivisible question.

District

Two Years’
Time

Upon consent to the separation of such district and of the city initiating the consolidation proposal being given by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the county in which the city proposing such separation is located, and upon the rati-

**Approval
by District**

fication of such Charter by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in such city, and upon the approval of the proposal hereinbefore set forth by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the whole of the said district so proposed to be added, and upon the approval of said Charter by the Legislature, as prescribed in section 8 of this article, said Charter shall be deemed adopted, the said indebtedness referred to in said proposal shall be deemed to have been assumed, and upon the date fixed in said Charter, such district and such city shall be and become one consolidated city and county.

Annexation

6. It shall be competent for any consolidated city and county now existing, or which shall hereafter be organized, to annex territory contiguous to such consolidated city and county, unincorporated or otherwise, whether situated wholly in one county, or parts thereof be situate in different counties, said annexed territory to be an integral part of such city and county, provided that such annexation of territory shall only include any part of the territory which was at the time of the original consolidation of the annexing city and county, within the county from which such annexing city and county was formed, together with territory which was concurrently, or has since such consolidation been joined in a county government with the area of the original county not included in such consolidated city and county.

**Majority
Consent**

If additional territory, which consists wholly of only one incorporated city, city and county or town, or which consists wholly of unincorporated territory, is proposed to be annexed to any consolidated city and county now existing or which shall hereafter be organized, then, upon the consent to any such annexation being given by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in any county or counties in which any such additional territory is located, and upon the approval of such annexation proposal by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in such city and county, and also upon the approval of the proposal hereinafter set forth by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the whole of such territory proposed to be an-

nexed, the indebtedness hereinafter referred to shall be deemed to have been assumed, and at the time stated in such proposal, such additional territory and such city and county shall be and become one consolidated city and county, to be governed by the Charter of the city and county proposing such annexation, and any subsequent amendment thereto.

The proposal to be submitted to the territory proposed to be annexed, shall be substantially in the following form and submitted as one indivisible question:

“Shall the territory (herein designate in general terms the territory to be annexed) consolidate with the city and county of (herein insert the name of the city and county initiating the annexation proposal) in a consolidated city and county government, said consolidation to take effect (herein insert date when such consolidation shall take effect) and shall the said annexed territory become subject to taxation, as an integral part of the city and county so formed, in accordance with the assessable valuation of property of said territory for the following indebtedness of said city and county of (herein insert name of the city and county) to wit: (herein insert in general terms, reference to any debts to be assumed and if none insert ‘none’).”

**Form of
Question**

If additional territory including unincorporated territory and one or more incorporated cities, cities and counties, or towns, or including more than one incorporated city, city and county, or town, is proposed to be annexed to any consolidated city and county now existing or which shall hereafter be organized, the consent of each such incorporated city, city and county, or town, shall be obtained by a majority vote of the qualified electors of any such incorporated city, city and county, or town, voting upon a proposal substantially as follows:

**Majority
Vote**

“Shall (herein insert name of the city, city and county, or town, to be included in such annexed territory) be included in a district to be hereafter defined by the city and county of (herein insert the name of the city and county initiating the annexation proposal) which district shall within two years from the date of this election vote upon a proposal submitted as one indivisible question, that such dis-

**Form of
Question**

trict to be then described and set forth shall consolidate with (herein insert name of the city and county initiating the annexation proposal) in a consolidated city and county government, and that such district become subject to taxation, along with the entire territory of the proposed city and county in accordance with the assessable valuation of the property of said district for the following indebtedness of said city and county of (herein insert name of the city and county initiating the annexation proposal) to wit: (herein insert in general terms, reference to any debts to be assumed and if none insert 'none').''

District

Any and all incorporated cities, cities and counties, or towns, to which the foregoing proposal shall have been submitted, and a majority of whose qualified electors voting thereon shall have voted in favor thereof, together with such unincorporated territory as the city and county initiating such annexation proposal may desire to have included, the whole to form an area contiguous to said city and county, shall be created into a district by said city and county, and the proposal substantially in the form above set forth to be used when the territory proposed to be added consists wholly of only one incorporated city, city and county, or town, or wholly of unincorporated territory, shall, within said two years, be submitted to the voters of said entire district as one indivisible question.

**Two Years'
Time**

Upon consent to any such annexation being given by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in any county or counties in which any such territory proposed to be annexed to said city and county, is located, and upon the approval of any such annexation proposal by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in such city and county proposing such annexation, and also upon the approval of the proposal hereinbefore set forth by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon in the whole of the district so proposed to be annexed, then, the said indebtedness referred to in said proposal shall be deemed to have been assumed, and upon the date stated in such annexation proposal such district and such city and county shall be and become one consolidated city and county, to be

**Consolida-
tion**

governed by the Charter of the city and county proposing such annexation, and any subsequent amendment thereto.

Whenever any proposal is submitted to the electors of any county, territory, district, city, city and county, or town, as above provided, there shall be published, for at least five successive publications in a newspaper of general circulation printed and published in any such county, territory, district, city, city and county, or town, the last publication to be not less than twenty days prior to any such election, a particular description of any territory or district to be separated, added, or annexed, together with a particular description of any debts to be assumed, as above referred to, unless such particular description is contained in the said proposal so submitted. In addition to said description, such territory shall also be designated in such notice by some appropriate name or other words of identification, by which such territory may be referred to and indicated upon the ballots to be used at any election at which the question of annexation or consolidation of additional territory is submitted as herein provided. If there be no such newspaper so printed and published in any such county, territory, district, city, city and county, or town, then such publication may be made in any newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the nearest county, city, city and county, or town where there may be such a newspaper so printed and published.

If, by the adoption of any Charter, or by annexation, any incorporated municipality becomes a portion of a city and county, its property, debts and liabilities of every description shall be and become the property, debts and liabilities of such city and county.

Every city and county which shall be formed, or the territory of which shall be enlarged as herein provided from territory taken from any county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the debts and liabilities and be entitled to a just proportion of the property and assets of such county or counties, existing at the time such territory is so taken.

The provisions of this Constitution applicable to

Publication

**Time of
Publication**

Contents

**Property
Debts
Liabilities**

**Just
Proportion**

**No
Restriction
of Plenary
Authority**

cities, and cities and counties, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, or cities and counties, shall be applicable to such consolidated city and county government; and no provision of subdivision 5 or 6 of this section shall be construed as a restriction upon the plenary authority of any city or city and county having a Freeholders' Charter, as provided for in this Constitution, to determine said Charter any and all matters elsewhere in this Constitution authorized and not inconsistent herewith.

**Formation
of Counties**

The Legislature shall provide for the formation of one or more counties from the portion or portions of a county or counties remaining after the formation of or annexation to a consolidated city and county, or for the transfer of such portion or portions of such original county or counties to adjoining counties. But such transfer to an adjoining county shall only be made after approval by a majority vote of the qualified electors voting thereon in such territory proposed to be so transferred.

**Majority
Vote**

The provisions of section 2 of this article, and also those provisions of section 3 of this article which refer to the passing of any county line within five miles of the exterior boundary of a city or town in which a county seat of any county proposed to be divided is situated, shall not apply to the formation of, nor to the extension of the territory of such consolidated cities and counties, nor to the formation of new counties, nor to the annexation of existing counties, as herein specified.

Any city and county formed under this section shall have the right, if it so desires, to be designated by the official name of the city initiating the consolidation as it existed immediately prior to its adoption of a Charter providing for a consolidated city and county government, except that such city and county shall be known under the style of a city and county.

**Borough
System**

It shall be competent in any Charter framed for a consolidated city and county, or by amendment thereof, to provide for the establishment of a borough system of government for the whole or any part of the territory of said city and county, by which one or more districts may be created therein,

which districts shall be known as boroughs and which shall exercise such municipal powers as may be granted thereto by such Charter, and for the organization, regulation, government and jurisdiction of such boroughs.

No property in any territory hereafter consolidated with or annexed to any city or city and county shall be taxed for the payment of any indebtedness of such city or city and county outstanding at the date of such consolidation or annexation and for the payment of which the property in such territory was not, prior to such consolidation or annexation, subject to such taxation, unless there shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of such territory the proposition regarding the assumption of indebtedness as hereinbefore set forth and the same shall have been approved by a majority of such electors voting thereon.

City and
County
Indebtedness

7. In all cases of annexation of unincorporated territory to an incorporated city, or the consolidation of two or more incorporated cities, assumption of existing bonded indebtedness by such unincorporated territory or by either of the cities so consolidating may be made by a majority vote of the qualified electors voting thereon in the territory or city which shall assume an existing bonded indebtedness. This provision shall apply whether annexation or consolidation is effected under this section or any other section of this Constitution, and the provisions of section 18 of this article shall not be a prohibition thereof.

Majority
Vote

The Legislature shall enact such general laws as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section and such general or special laws as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of subdivisions 5 and 6 of this section, including any such general or special act as may be necessary to permit a consolidated city and county to submit a new Charter to take effect at the time that any consolidation, by reason of annexation to such consolidated city and county, takes effect, and also, any such general law or special act as may be necessary to provide for any period after such consolidation, by reason of such annexation, takes effect, and prior to the adoption and approval of any such new Charter.

Power and
Duty of
Legislature

ARTICLE XII.

Public Utilities

Sec. 23. Every private corporation, and every individual or association of individuals, owning, operating, managing, or controlling any commercial railroad, interurban railroad, street railroad, canal, pipe-line, plant, or equipment, or any part of such railroad, canal, pipe line, plant or equipment within this state for the transportation or conveyance of passengers, or express matter, or freight of any kind, including crude oil, or for the transmission of telephone or telegraph messages, or for the production, generation, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light, water or power or for the furnishing of storage or wharfage facilities, either directly or indirectly, to or for the public, and every common carrier, is hereby declared to be a public utility subject to such control and regulation by the railroad commission as may be provided by the legislature, and every class of private corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals hereafter declared by the legislature to be public utilities shall likewise be subject to such control and regulation.

Definitions

Powers of Railroad Commission

The railroad commission shall have and exercise such power and jurisdiction to supervise and regulate public utilities, in the State of California, and to fix the rates to be charged for commodities furnished, or services rendered by public utilities as shall be conferred upon it by the legislature, and the right of the legislature to confer powers upon the railroad commission respecting public utilities is hereby declared to be plenary and to be unlimited by any provision of this constitution.

Powers
Granted**How Cities May Retain Powers**

From and after the passage by the legislature of laws conferring powers upon the railroad commission respecting public utilities, all powers respecting such public utilities vested in boards of

supervisors, or municipal councils, or other governing bodies of the several counties, cities and counties, cities and towns, in this state, or in any commission created by law and existing at the time of the passage of such laws, shall cease so far as such powers shall conflict with the powers so conferred upon the railroad commission; provided, however, that this section shall not affect such powers of control over public utilities as relate to the making and enforcement of local, police, sanitary and other regulations, other than the fixing of rates vested in any city and county or incorporated city or town as, at an election to be held pursuant to law, a majority of the qualified electors of such city and county, or incorporated city or town, voting thereon, shall vote to retain, and until such election such powers shall continue unimpaired; but if the vote so taken shall not favor the continuation of such powers they shall thereafter vest in the railroad commission as provided by law; and provided, further, that where any such city and county, or incorporated city or town, shall have elected to continue any of its powers to make and enforce such local, police, sanitary and other regulations, other than the fixing of rates, it may, by a vote of a majority of its qualified electors voting thereon, thereafter surrender such powers to the railroad commission in the manner prescribed by the legislature; and provided, further, that this section shall not affect the right of any city and county, or incorporated city or town, to grant franchises for public utilities upon the terms and conditions and in the manner prescribed by law.

**Retention
of Powers
by Cities**

No Limitation

Nothing in this section shall be construed as a limitation upon any power conferred upon the railroad commission by any provision of this constitution now existing or adopted concurrently herewith.

ARTICLE XX.

Duelists Not Eligible to Office

Sec. 2. Any citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a

Duelists
not
Eligible
to Office

duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, either within this State or out of it, or who shall act as second, or knowingly aid or assist in any manner those thus offending, shall not be allowed to hold any office of profit or to enjoy the right of suffrage under this Constitution.

Election or Appointment of Officers and Commissioners—Powers of Legislature

Election or
Appointment

Sec. 4. All officers or commissioners whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers or commissioners whose offices or duties may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Bribery Makes Affected Persons Ineligible to Office

Not
Eligible

Sec. 10. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office of profit in this State who shall have been convicted of having given or offered a bribe to procure his election or appointment.

High Crimes Cause Exclusion from Office and Suffrage

Exclusion
from
Suffrage

Sec. 11. Laws shall be made to exclude from office, serving on juries, and from the right of suffrage, persons convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, malfeasance in office, or other high crimes. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

When Absence Does Not Affect Residence

Sec. 12. Absence from the state on business of the State, or of the United States, shall not affect the question of residence of any person.

Election by Plurality—Power of Charters

Sec. 13. A plurality of the votes given at any election shall constitute a choice, where not otherwise directed in this constitution, provided that it shall be competent in all charters of cities, counties or cities and counties framed under the au-

thority of this constitution to provide the manner in which their respective elective officers may be elected and to prescribe a higher proportion of the vote therefor, and provided also that it shall be competent for the legislature by general law to provide the manner in which officers of municipalities organized or incorporated under general laws may be elected and to prescribe a higher proportion of the vote therefor.

**Charter may
Provide for
More than
Plurality**

ARTICLE XXIII.

RECALL OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

Affect on Elective Officials

Section 1. Every elective public officer of the State of California may be removed from office at any time by the electors entitled to vote for a successor of such incumbent, through the procedure and in the manner herein provided for, which procedure shall be known as the recall, and is in addition to any other method of removal provided by law.

**Can be
Recalled**

Petition, Circulation—Contents

The procedure hereunder to effect the removal of an incumbent of an elective public office shall be as follows: A petition signed by electors entitled to vote for a successor of the incumbent sought to be removed, equal in number to at least twelve per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding election for all candidates for the office which the incumbent sought to be removed occupies (provided that if the officer sought to be removed is a state officer who is elected in any political subdivision of the state, said petition shall be signed by electors entitled to vote for a successor to the incumbent sought to be removed, equal in number to at least twenty per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding election for all candidates for the office which the incumbent sought to be removed occupies) demanding an election of a successor to the officer named in said petition, shall be addressed to the secretary of state and filed with the clerk, or registrar of

**Petition
Signed by
Twelve
Per Cent**

**When
Twenty
Per Cent**

election shall be held notwithstanding such resignation, and the vacancy caused by such resignation, or from any other cause, shall be filled as provided by law, but the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold his office only until the person elected at the said recall election shall qualify.

Nomination by Petition

Any person may be nominated for the office which is to be filled at any recall election by a petition signed by electors, qualified to vote at such recall election, equal in number to at least one per cent of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding election for all candidates for the office which the incumbent sought to be removed occupies. Each such nominating petition shall be filed with the secretary of state not less than twenty-five days before such recall election.

One
Per Cent
Petition

When and
Where
Filed

Contents of Ballot

There shall be printed on the recall ballot, as to every officer whose recall is to be voted on thereat, the following question: "Shall (name of person against whom the recall petition is filed) be recalled from the office of (title of the office)?", following which question shall be the words "Yes" and "No" on separate lines, with a blank space at the right of each, in which the voter shall indicate, by stamping a cross (X), his vote for or against such recall. On such ballots, under each such question, there shall also be printed the names of those persons who have been nominated as candidates to succeed the person recalled, in case he shall be removed from office by said recall election; but no vote cast shall be counted for any candidate for said office unless the voter also voted on said question of the recall of the person sought to be recalled from said office. The name of the person against whom the petition is filed shall not appear on the ballot as a candidate for the office. If a majority of those voting on said question of the recall of any incumbent from office shall vote "No," said incumbent shall continue in said office. If a majority shall vote "Yes," said incumbent shall thereupon be deemed

What
Ballot
Contains

How
Recalled

Canvass

removed from such office, upon the qualification of his successor. The Canvassers shall canvass all votes for candidates for said office and declare the result in like manner as in a regular election. If the vote at any such recall election shall recall the officer, then the candidate who has received the highest number of votes for the office shall be thereby declared elected, for the remainder of the term. In case the person who received the highest number of votes shall fail to qualify within ten days after receiving the certificate of election, the office shall be deemed vacant and shall be filled according to law.

**When
Vacancy****Petition, Contents—Filing — Certification—Supplements****What
Petition
Contains**

Any recall petition may be presented in sections, but each section shall contain a full and accurate copy of the title and text of the petition. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, giving the street and number, if such exist. His election-precinct shall also appear on the paper after his name. The number of signatures appended to each section shall be at the pleasure of the person soliciting signatures to the same. Any qualified elector of the state shall be competent to solicit such signatures within the county, or city and county, of which he is an elector. Each section of the petition shall bear the name of the county, or city and county in which it is circulated, and only qualified electors of such county or city and county shall be competent to sign such section. Each section shall have attached thereto the affidavit of the person soliciting signatures to the same stating his qualifications and that all the signatures to the attached section were made in his presence and that to the best of his knowledge and belief each signature to the section is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be; and no other affidavit thereto shall be required. The affidavit of any person soliciting signatures hereunder shall be verified free of charge by any officer authorized to administer an oath. Such petition so verified shall be prima facie evidence that the signa-

Affidavit**No Fee for
Verification
of Affidavit**

tures thereto appended are genuine and that the persons signing the same are qualified electors. Unless and until it is otherwise proven upon official investigation, it shall be presumed that the petition presented contains the signatures of the requisite number of electors. Each section of the petition shall be filed with the clerk, or registrar of voters, of the county or city and county in which it was circulated; but all such sections circulated in any county or city and county shall be filed at the same time. Within twenty days after the date of filing such petition, the clerk, or registrar of voters, shall finally determine from the records of registration what number of qualified electors have signed the same; and, if necessary, the board of supervisors shall allow such clerk or registrar additional assistants for the purpose of examining such petition and provide for their compensation. The said clerk or registrar, upon the completion of such examination, shall forthwith attach to such petition his certificate, properly dated, showing the result of such examination, and submit said petition, except as to the signatures appended thereto, to the secretary of state and file a copy of said certificate in his office. Within forty days from the transmission of the said petition and certificate by the clerk or registrar of voters to the secretary of state, a supplemental petition, identical with the original as to the body of the petition but containing supplemental names, may be filed with the clerk or registrar of voters, as aforesaid. The clerk or registrar of voters shall within ten days after the filing of such supplemental petition make like examination thereof as of the original petition, and upon the conclusion of such examination shall forthwith attach to such petition his certificate, properly dated, showing the result of such examination, and shall forthwith transmit such supplemental petition, except as to the signatures thereon, together with his said certificate, to the secretary of state.

Where
Filed

Time
Allowed
Clerk

Certificate
of Clerk

One Copy
to Secretary
of State

One Copy
Filed

Supple-
mental
Petitions

Disposition
of Sup-
plement

Duty of Secretary of State

When the secretary of state shall have received

**Certificate
of Secretary
of State**

from one or more county clerks, or registrars of voters, a petition certified as herein provided to have been signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, he shall forthwith transmit to the county clerk or registrar of voters of every county or city and county in the state a certificate showing such fact; and such clerk or registrar of voters shall thereupon file said certificate for record in his office.

Filing

When Filed

**How filed
with
Secretary
of State**

A petition shall be deemed to be filed with the secretary of state upon the date of the receipt by him of a certificate or certificates showing the said petition to be signed by the requisite number of electors of the state.

When Recall May Be Applied

**Six Months'
Tenure**

Exception

No recall petition shall be circulated or filed against any officer until he has actually held his office for at least six months; save and except it may be filed against any member of the state legislature at any time after five days from the convening and organizing of the legislature after his election.

Repayment of Expenses

**When
Expenses
Repaid**

If at any recall election the incumbent whose removal is sought is not recalled, he shall be repaid from the state treasury any amount legally expended by him as expenses of such election, and the legislature shall provide appropriation for such purpose, and no proceedings for another recall election of said incumbent shall be initiated within six months after such election.

Recall of Governor and Secretary of State

**When
Governor
or Secretary
of State
Recalled**

If the governor is sought to be removed under the provisions of this article, the duties herein imposed upon him shall be performed by the lieutenant governor; and if the secretary of state is sought to be removed, the duties herein imposed upon him shall be performed by the state controller; and the duties herein imposed upon the clerk or registrar of voters shall be performed

by such registrar of voters in all cases where the office of registrar of voters exists.

Extent of Recall

The recall shall also be exercised by the electors of each county, city and county, city and town of the state, with reference to the elective officers thereof, under such procedure as shall be provided by law.

Limit to Number of Signatures

Until otherwise provided by law, the legislative body of any such county, city and county, city or town may provide for the manner of exercising such recall powers in such counties, cities and counties, cities and towns, but shall not require any such recall petition to be signed by electors more in number than twenty-five per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding election for all candidates for the office which the incumbent sought to be removed occupies. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting or limiting the present or future powers of cities or counties or cities and counties having charters adopted under the authority given by the constitution.

No more
than
Twenty-
five
Per Cent

General Laws Apply

In the submission to the electors of any petition proposed under this article all officers shall be guided by the general laws of the state, except as otherwise herein provided.

This article is self-executing, but legislation may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but in no way limiting or restricting the provisions of this article or the powers herein reserved.

CHAPTER IV. PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ACT

An act to provide for the indication by the registered qualified electors of their choice for nomination by their respective political parties for president of the United States through the election of the delegates of said political parties to their respective national conventions, and to repeal an act approved December 24, 1911, known as the presidential primary act, and also to repeal all other acts or parts inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act. (Approved April 28, 1915.)

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Election, When Held—Purpose

May
Primary
First
Tuesday in
May

Sec. 1. On the first Tuesday in May of each year of the general November election at which electors of president and vice president of the United States are to be chosen, there shall be held a primary nominating election, to be known as the May presidential primary election, at which the registered qualified electors shall have opportunity, on separate party ballots provided for that purpose, to elect the delegates of their respective political parties to their respective national conventions for the nomination of their party candidates for president and vice president of the United States, thereby indicating the preference of said electors for their presidential nominee.

Procedure

When
Chairman of
Committee
Notifies
Secretary
of State

Sec. 2. The chairman of the state central committee, or, after the year 1916, the chairman of the congressional party committee, of each of the political parties qualified to participate in the election provided for in this act shall notify the secretary of state on or before the first day of March of each year of the general November election at which electors of president and vice president of the United States are to be chosen, as to the number of delegates to represent the state in the next na-

tional convention of his said party. If the said state chairmen, or any of them, fail to file such notice, it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to ascertain the said number of delegates from the call for said national convention issued by the national committee of each party whose chairman has failed to notify him as aforesaid. The delegates who shall represent each political party at its national convention shall all be elected by the voters of the state at large. The secretary of state shall, on or before the tenth day of March of the year of the May presidential primary election, certify to the county clerk or registrar of voters of each county, or city and county, the number of delegates to be so elected by each of the political parties qualified to participate in the said election. Any political party shall be qualified to participate in the May presidential primary election which is qualified to participate in the August primary election according to the provisions of the "direct primary law."

When
Secretary
of State
Acts

When
Secretary
of State
Certifies to
County
Clerk

Candidates—Nomination Papers

Sec. 3. The names of persons to be voted upon as delegates to the respective national conventions of the several political parties shall be printed upon the ballots of their respective parties upon the filing of nomination papers substantially as provided in the direct primary law; provided, however, that the only party test that shall be required of each of the five qualified electors provided for in subdivision 2b of section 5 of said direct primary law, shall be a declaration on his part in the document by which verification deputies are appointed that it is his intention to affiliate at the ensuing primary election with that political party for nomination by which he is proposing a candidate or group of candidates for delegates; and provided, also, that the only party test that shall be required of each of the signers of the nomination paper of any candidate or group of candidates for delegate shall be a declaration by him made in such nomination paper that it is his intention to affiliate at the ensuing primary election with that political party for nomination by which he is signing such nomination paper, and that he has not

Nomination
Papers
Necessary

Provisions

Affiliation

signed the nomination paper of said candidate or group of candidates, or any other candidate or group of candidates, as candidate or group of candidates of any other party at said primary election; provided, that, in the case of each party, nomination papers for candidates for delegates must be signed by the same number of electors as is required on the nomination paper of a candidate for United States senator; and provided, also that whenever a candidate for delegate files a statement with the secretary of state, as hereinafter provided in this section, wherein as a delegate he enrolls himself with other delegates in expressing his preference for the same person as candidate for presidential nominee, there may be nominated by the same nomination paper the names of all such candidates for delegates who are included in such statement as have individually filed similar statements with the secretary of state. The form of nomination paper as set forth in section five of said direct primary law shall be changed for this purpose by substituting, in the appropriate place, for the name of a single candidate, as follows: "hereby nominate the following:

Preference

Form

	Names	Residence City or Town	County	Number Congress- sional District
1.				
2.				
3.				

(to 26 names, or such other number as may be required) as candidates for delegate to the.....national party convention, to be voted for at the primary election to be held on the.....day of May, 19.....," and by making such other changes in said form as may be necessary. The verification deputies to obtain signatures on the nomination paper for such group of candidates for delegates may be appointed, either according to the provisions of subdivision 2a of section 5 of said direct primary law, by said candidates for delegate joining together in the appointment of said deputies; or, according to the provisions of subdivision 2b of said section 5, by the "five

How
Verification
Deputies
Are
Appointed

registered qualified electors'' appointing said deputies to obtain signatures for the nomination of all of said candidates whose names are grouped together on the same nomination papers; provided, however, that the number of such candidates for delegate shall not be greater than the total number of delegates to be elected by said party; and provided, further, that the names of such candidates thus grouped together shall be so selected that the smallest number of such candidates who shall reside in any one congressional district shall be no less than the integer of the quotient obtained by dividing the number of the names of such candidates appearing upon the same nomination paper by the total number of congressional districts of the state, and that the largest number of such candidates who shall reside in any one congressional district shall be no greater than twice said integer; and if not so selected said names shall not be grouped together on the ballot, but shall appear as individuals.

Number of
Delegates

Grouping Names

Candidates for delegate grouped together on the same nomination paper and selected as aforesaid shall be similarly grouped, in the same order of names, upon the ballots of their party; provided, that such group of candidates for delegate has the endorsement of that candidate for presidential nominee for whom the members of said group have filed a preference, or the endorsement of such a state political organization created in support of the candidacy of said presidential nominee as shall not be repudiated by him as lacking authority to make such endorsement; said endorsement, either of the candidate or of the organization supporting him, to be filed with the secretary of state. No candidates for delegate not thus endorsed shall have their names printed upon the ballot in a group, but such candidates must appear as individuals; and further provided, that the name of no candidate shall appear more than once on the ballot, and that any candidate whose nomination paper is filed in more than one group, or in the same group differently arranged, shall have his name printed on

How
Grouped

Filing of
Endorsement

Candidate
Files
Affidavit
With
Secretary
of State

the ballot as a part of that group which has had first filed the endorsement as herein recited; provided, that one of the groups in which his name occurs has received such endorsement. Each candidate for election as delegate to his national party convention must file with the secretary of state not later than the time of filing of the nomination papers containing his name, an affidavit substantially as provided in section five of the "direct primary law," and may also include with his affidavit the following statement:

Delegate's Statement

"I personally prefer
as nominee of my political party for president of the United States, and hereby declare to the voters of my party in the State of California that if elected as delegate to their national party convention, I shall, to the best of my judgment and ability, support said.....as
nominee of my party for president of the United States" (filling in the blanks by inserting his choice for such nominee). But the neglect or failure of any candidate to include any statement of preference for presidential nominee shall not be a valid ground on the part of the secretary of state for refusal to receive and file the nomination paper containing his name.

Form

However, each candidate for delegate whose name is filed upon a nomination paper together with the names of other candidates, as hereinbefore in this section provided, in order to have his name printed upon the ballot in a group with such other names, must file such statement of preference, and shall add to it the following:

"And I hereby enroll myself in the expression of preference for said for
presidential nominee, as one of the following named candidates for delegate:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Etc.

(the blanks immediately following the word 'dele-

gate' being filled in by the printed or typewritten names of all the candidates for delegate, including the signer, whose names appear upon the same nomination paper in accordance with the provisions of this section).

(Signed) _____,"

Arrangement of Ballots

Sec. 4. The names of the candidates for delegate of any political party shall be arranged upon the ballot of such party in parallel columns, the various candidates for delegate appearing in these columns under their preference for president according to the provisions of section 3 of this act. That group of candidates which shall first file its nomination paper with the secretary of state shall be entitled to the first or left hand column; the group which next files its nomination paper shall be entitled to the second column; and similarly for all other groups. The left hand column shall be headed in heavy face, ten point, gothic type, the following:

**Position of
Groups on
Ballot**

"CANDIDATE PREFERRING _____"

**Ballot
Shows
Preference**

(The blank being filled in by the name of that candidate for presidential nominee for whom the members of the group in said left hand column have expressed a preference.) The second column shall be similarly headed except that the name of the candidate shall be that preferred by the members of the group in said second column; and so on for as many columns as may have groups who have expressed a preference for presidential nominee.

To the right of the last column headed by the name of a candidate for presidential nominee shall be a column headed by the words "No preference," in heavy face, ten point, gothic type, in which column shall appear the names of all candidates for delegate who have expressed no preference for presidential nominee, or who have expressed a preference for a presidential nominee who has not endorsed said candidates, either personally or through the state political organization created in support of his candidacy, as such endorsement is provided for in section 3 of this act. To the right of the last column shall be a column headed by the words "Blank column" in heavy face, ten point, gothic

**No
Preference
Column**

**Blank
Column**

type, which column shall contain as many blank spaces as there are delegates to be elected by the political party concerned. In case that there are no names of candidates for delegate to be placed in a "No preference column," such "No preference column" shall be omitted from the ballot, and the "Blank column" as herein provided for shall be placed to the right of and contiguous to the last column headed by the surname of a candidate for presidential nominee.

Size Type

Order of Names

The names of the various candidates for delegates shall be printed in eight point, roman capital type, under their respective preferences for presidential nominee or in the no preference column, as heretofore provided in this act. The names of each group on the ballot shall be numbered in heavy face, eight point type. The order of names for each column upon the ballot shall be the same as the order in which such names were filed with the secretary of state; provided, that above the individual names in each column, if any, shall appear the group of names, if any, which has received the endorsement referred to in section 3 of this act.

Group Voting

A blank column one-half inch wide shall be left upon the ballot opposite each group of names and to the right of the column of voting squares for the individual names and separated from it by a light dotted line, which blank column shall contain a square in which may be stamped a cross (X) which shall be counted as a vote for each and every name in the group opposite. Lengthwise along this blank column shall be printed "A cross (X) stamped in this square shall be counted for each name of the group to the left." The line separating any name from any other name not in a group or from any group of names shall be heavier than any line separating the individual names in such group, and shall extend across the blank column provided for in this paragraph. Below the top line of this extension shall be printed in small heavy face type the words "top of group," and above the bottom of line of the extension, the words "end of group."

Alternates to Convention

Sec. 5. The delegates to each national party con-

vention elected at the May presidential primary election, shall, before leaving the state to attend the convention, meet together and select alternates to the convention. The number of alternates to be selected shall be no greater than one for each delegate, and each alternate must be selected from the congressional district of the delegate for whom he is an alternate; and the method of selection shall be as determined upon by the majority of the whole number of delegates who have been elected to the convention. The duties of an alternate shall be those usually appertaining to that position, and as prescribed by each party in the call for its national convention. The alternate of any such delegate as may be unable to attend the convention, shall attend the convention in his place, and shall otherwise discharge the duties of said delegate, but shall not vote in place of said delegate when said delegate is occupying his seat at the convention.

How
Selected

Duties

Register Used—Party Affiliation

Sec. 6. For purposes of the May presidential primary election only the new registration, beginning on January 1st of the year in which such May presidential primary election is held, shall be used. Any person registered in accordance with the provisions of this section and of section 1096 of the Political Code and who, on asking for his party ballot at the polls, writes, or has written, and declares his political affiliation as in this section provided, shall be qualified to vote at such election. On writing his name or having it written for him on the roster, as provided by law for general elections in this state, he shall likewise write or have written upon the roster the name of the political party with which he intends to affiliate in voting for candidates for office at the next ensuing November election. He shall then, in an audible tone of voice, declare to the election officer from whom he receives his ballot the name of such political party with which he intends to affiliate, and the clerk whose duty it is, according to law, to write the name of the elector on the poll list, shall also write opposite such name the name of said political party with which the elector declares it his intention to

What
Registration
Used

Party
Affiliation

Party
Affiliation
on Roster

Party
Affiliation
on Poll List

affiliate. Thereupon said elector shall be given the ticket of that political party only with which he thus declares himself affiliated and he shall be permitted to vote only such ticket. Any person qualified by the provisions of this section to vote at any May presidential primary election shall also be qualified to sign the nomination papers of any person to be voted upon at such primary election.

Form of Ballot

Ballot

Sec. 7. The ballot to be used at the May presidential primary election shall be prepared according to the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of this act, and also according to such provisions of the "direct primary law" as are applicable to this act and not in conflict with its provisions; provided, that the words at the top of the ballot shall be "Official presidential primary election ballot," and that the instructions to voters shall be as follows: "To vote for a person whose name appears on the ballot, stamp a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote; or if you wish to vote for all of a group of persons, stamp a cross (X) in the square opposite such group which cross shall be counted for each name of the group. A group consists of candidates for delegates nominated on the same nomination paper. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write his name in the blank space provided for that purpose; and it is optional, but not necessary, to stamp a cross after such name."

Instructions

There shall be printed in heavy face, twelve point, gothic type, across the page above the columns of candidates for delegates, the words, "For delegates to national convention vote for....., either as individuals or by group, but do not vote for more than " (the blanks being filled in by the number of delegates to be elected by the political party concerned).

The ballot shall be printed substantially in the following form:

Third Assembly District, May 14, 1912

For Delegates to National Convention. Vote for 20, either as individuals or by group. But do not vote for more than 20.

For Delegates to National Convention, Vote for 30, either as individuals or by group. But do not vote for more than 30									
Candidates Preferring JOSEF P. MORROW		Candidates Preferring WILLIAM ADAMS		Candidates Preferring HERRY JACKSON		No Preference Column		Blank Column	
1 JOHN SMITH	Top of group	1. ANDREW LEWIS	Top of group	1 THOMAS TUCKER	Top of group	JAMES CONWAY			
2 CHARLES BROWN		2 JAMES CONNORS		2 WILLIAM REED		EVERETT WILLIAMS			
3 JOSEPH CANNON		3 HENRY HOFFMAN		3 JAMES WILSON		WALTER F. SNORT			
4 C. P. HENET		4 FRANK CHURCH		4 JOHN BROWN		EDWIN LOWE			
5 GEORGE A. HALL		5 GEO. WATSON		5 H. P. GOODMAN		J. T. BLACK			
6 JOHN BORT		6 EDWARD PEAKE		6 J. B. SMITH		JOHN COULTER			
7 FRANK GOOD		7 ROBERT LLOYD		7 E. J. JONES		D. V. ELLISON			
8 ROBERT WATSON		8 ROBERT PRINCE		8 PETER STIRLING		ANDREW BUSH			
9 FRANK MARLOW		9 PHILIP ROBERTSON		9 H. O. WASON		PERRY ALLEN			
10 FRED MARTIN		10 GEORGE CARPENTER		10 E. E. BILL		SAM BILLINGS			
11 CHAS. B. HAMILTON		11 HENRY SUMMES		11 L. D. JOHNSON		ARTHUR CALE			
12 WALTER PERET		12 DANIEL SNOW		12 ANDREW TURNER		P. J. WHITE			
13 JOHN GRAMAM		13 WALTER SCOTT		13 F. C. DOHAMUE					
14 GEO. P. GOLDER		14 EDWARD KING		14 D. L. TAYLOR					
15 THOMAS GIBSON		15 FRED TYLER		15 JOHN THOMPSON					
16 HENRY GARDNER		16 WILLIAM BROOKS		16 D. T. MOORE					
17 CHAS. M. FRENCH		17 JOHN GORMAN		17 L. J. CARSON					
18 DAVID FOWLER		18 FRANK MCCLURE		18 F. G. JONES					
19 LOUIS FREEMAN		19 HARRY WRIGHT		19 JOHN SANTEE					
20 JACOB DUNBAR		20 CHARLES YOUNG		20 E. P. JOHNSON					
21 HENRY DOYLE		21 DAVID RALL		21 X. V. BROAD					
22 HERMAN DAVIS		22 EUGENE CAMILL		22 PETER HEAD					
23 FRED CLARK		23 ANDREW GREEN		23 L. T. WILLIAMS					
24 ROBERT BURWETT		24 EDWARD WHITE		24 ELLIS THORPSON					
25 JOHN RUSHWELL		25 JAMES GIBSON		25 WUCH CONWAY					
26 CHARLES MARTIN	End of group	26 GEO. HERRILL	End of group	26 E. T. WILLIAMSON	End of group				
THOMAS F. BRADLEY		FRED A. CHAMBERS		FRANK D. ARMES					
DAVID JONES				R. C. KENNY					
				EDWIN MILLER					

Supplying Ballots

Quantity of
Official
Ballots

Sample
Ballots
When
Mailed

Size and
Form of
Sample
Ballot

Sec. 8. The county clerk of each county, or registrar of votes in any city or county, shall distribute to each precinct, as near as may be, twice as many official ballots for each party as were cast in the precinct for the candidate of that party for United States senator at the last election in this state at which a United States senator was elected; and if the number of ballots so furnished proves insufficient, additional ballots must be furnished by the county clerk on demand by the board of election officials of the precinct. One sample ballot of each party shall be mailed to every elector entitled to vote at the May presidential primary election, not more than ten days nor less than five days before the election. This sample ballot for each party shall be one half the dimensions, as near as may be, of the official ballot for such party, and shall otherwise be of the same form, and contain the same names and heading, as the official ballot; and above the first line of said heading shall appear the words "Sample ballot (reduced to one-quarter size) of the."

Provisions Governing

When
Direct
Primary
Applies

Sec. 9. The provisions of the direct primary law shall govern the May presidential primary election in so far as said provisions are applicable to said election and are not inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act.

Forms, by Whom Prepared

Secretary
of State
and
Attorney
General
Prepare
Forms

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state and the attorney general to prepare, on or before the first day of January, 1916, all forms necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, which forms shall be substantially followed in all presidential primary elections held in pursuance hereof.

Title of Act

Sec. 11. This act shall be known as the presidential primary act.

Repeal of Former Act

Sec. 12. The act approved December 24, 1911,

known as the presidential primary act, is hereby repealed, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act are also hereby repealed.

First Election Date

Sec. 13. The first May presidential primary election to be held under the provisions of this act shall be held on the second day of May, 1916, and a presidential primary election to be held on the said second day of May, 1916, is hereby called and provided for.

CHAPTER V. DIRECT PRIMARY LAW

An act to provide for and regulate primary elections, and providing a method for choosing the delegates for political parties to state conventions and for nominating electors of president and vice-president of the United States, and providing for the election of party county central committees, and to repeal the act approved April 7, 1911, known as the direct primary law, and also to repeal the act approved December 24, 1911, amending sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 22, 23 and 24 of the said direct primary law, and also to repeal all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act. [Approved June 16, 1913. And amended and approved May 29, 1917, and May 7, 1919.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Definitions of Words and Phrases

Section 1. Words and phrases where used in this act shall, unless such construction be inconsistent with the context, be construed as follows:

1. The words "primary election," any and every primary nominating election provided for by this act.

2. The words "August primary election," the primary election held in August to nominate candidates to be voted for at the ensuing November election or to elect members of a party central committee or delegates to a party convention.

3. The words "May presidential primary election," any such primary election, held in May of each year of the general November election at which electors of president and vice president of the United States are to be chosen, as shall provide for the indication of preference in the several political parties for party candidates for president of the United States through the election of delegates to national party conventions.

4. The word "elections," a general state, county,

Definition
of August
Primary

May
Primary

city or city and county election as distinguished from a primary election, recall election, or special election.

Election

5. The words "November election," either the presidential election, or the general state, county, or city and county election held in November of each even numbered year.

**November
Election**

6. The words "judicial officer," any justice of the supreme court, justice of a district court of appeal, judge of the superior court, justice of the peace, or justice of such inferior court as the legislature may establish in any county, township, incorporated city or town, or city and county; and the words "judicial office," the office filled by any of the above judicial officers.

**Judicial
Officer
and Office**

7. The words "school officer," the superintendent of public instruction, and the superintendent of schools of a county or city and county; and the words "school office," the office filled by any of the above school officers.

**School
Officer
and Office**

8. The words "county officer," any officer elected within the boundaries of any county or city and county, except a member of the state board of equalization, judge of the superior court, justice of the peace, member of the state senate or assembly or a member of the house of representatives of the congress of the United States or a member of any party county central committee or delegate to a state convention from a hold-over senatorial district; and the words "county office," the office filled by any county officer. The words "township officer," any such county officer as is elected within the boundaries of any judicial township that is now or may be hereafter provided by law; and the words "township office," the office filled by any township officer.

**County
Officer
and Office**

Qualifications of Political Parties

9. The word or words "political party," "party," "political organization," or "organization," a political party or organization of electors which has qualified, as hereinafter provided, for participation in any primary election; and such party or organization shall be deemed to have so

**Parties and
Qualifica-
tions**

qualified when one or both of the following conditions have been complied with:

Percentage

(a). If at the last preceding November election there was polled for any one of its candidates who was the candidate of such party only for any office voted on throughout the state, at least three per cent of the entire vote of the state, or for any one of its candidates who was the joint candidate of such party and any other party for any office voted on throughout the state, at least six per cent of the entire vote of the state; or

When and
Where
Petition is
Filed

(b). If on or before a date which shall be the seventy-fifth day before any primary election, there shall be filed with the secretary of state a petition signed by registered qualified electors of the state, equal in number to at least three per cent of the entire vote of the state at the last preceding November election, declaring that they represent a political party or organization the name of which shall be stated therein, which party said electors desire to have participate in such primary election; such petition to be circulated, signed, and the signatures thereon of the registered electors certified to and transmitted to the secretary of state by the county clerks substantially as provided in section 5 of this act, for the circulation, signing, certification, and transmission of nomination papers for state officers; providing, however, that no electors or organization of electors shall assume a party name or designation which shall be so similar to the name of an existing party or organization as to mislead voters.

No Similar
Party
Names

Statute—How Construed

Liberal
Construction

This statute shall be liberally construed, so that the real will of the electors shall not be defeated by any informality or failure to comply with all the provisions of this law.

When Registrar of Voters Acts

In each county and city and county in this state, having a registrar of voters or registrar of voters and a board of election commissioners, the powers conferred and the duties imposed in this statute upon a county clerk and his deputies, and other officers, in relation to matters of election and polling

places, shall be exercised and performed by such registrar of voters or his deputies, or registrar of votes or his deputies and board of election commissioners; and all nominating papers, list of candidates, expenses, and oaths of office, required by this statute to be made to or filed with county clerks, shall be made to or filed with the registrar of voters.

When
Duty of
Registrar
of Voters

Procedure to Nominate

Sec. 2. All candidates nominated at a primary election for elective public offices shall be nominated by direct vote at such election held in accordance with the provisions of this act; provided, that electors of president and vice-president of the United States shall be nominated as provided in subdivision 2 of section 24 of this act. This act shall not apply to recall elections, or to special elections to fill vacancies; nor to the nomination of officers of municipalities, counties, or cities and counties whose charters provide a system for nominating candidates for such officers; nor the nomination of officers for any district not formed for municipal purposes; nor to the nomination of freeholders to be elected for the purpose of framing a charter; nor to the nomination of officers for cities of the fifth and sixth classes; nor to the nomination of school district officers.

Nomination
by Direct
Vote

Where Act
Does Not
Apply

Primary Election—Date—Privileges of Employees

Sec. 3. The August primary election shall be held at the legally designated polling places in each precinct on the last Tuesday in August, for the nomination of all candidates to be voted for at the ensuing November election. The day of the August primary election and the day of the May presidential primary election are hereby declared to be holidays within the meaning of section 10 of the Political Code. Any person entitled to vote at such August or May primary elections shall, on the day of such election, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is then engaged or employed, for the period of two consecutive hours, between the time of opening and the time of closing the polls; and such voter shall not,

Primary
Last
Tuesday in
August

Employees
Allowed
Two Hours
to Vote

because of so absenting himself, be liable to any penalty, nor shall any deduction be made, on account of such absence, from his usual salary or wages. Any primary election other than the August primary election, or May presidential primary election shall be held on Tuesday, three weeks next preceding the election for which such primary election is held. Secretary of State shall send out Notices of Offices to be filled.

Statement of Registered Electors—Duty of Clerk and Secretary of State

**Clerk
Transmits
List of
Registered
Vote to
Secretary
of State**

Sec. 4. (1) On the twenty-fifth day before the first Tuesday in May, on the twenty-fifth day before the last Tuesday in August, and on the twenty-fifth day before the date of the November election, in each even numbered year, the county clerk or registrar of voters of each county or city and county shall transmit a statement to the secretary of state of the total number of electors registered in his county between the first day of January next preceding and a date in each instance five days preceding the date of transmission of such statement as herein provided for, together with the number so registered under each of the several political affiliations, and also the number declining or failing to declare such affiliation. At least seventy days before the time of holding the August primary election in 1918 and biennially thereafter, the secretary of state shall prepare and transmit to each county clerk and to the registrar of voters in any city and county a notice in writing designating all the offices, except township offices, for which candidates are to be nominated at such primary election, together with the names of the political parties qualified to participate in such election.

**Secretary
of State
Prepares
Notice of
Offices**

**When and
Where
County
Clerk
Publishes
List of
Offices
to be
Filled**

Publication of Notice

2. Within ten days after receipt of such notice such county clerk or registrar of voters in any county and city and county shall publish once in each week for two successive weeks in not more than two newspapers published in such county or city and county so much thereof as may be applicable to his county, including a statement of the township offices in the county for which candidates are to be nomi-

nated and a statement of the number of members of the county central committee to be elected by each political party in each supervisorial or assembly district, as the case may be, according to the provisions of subdivision 4 of section 24 of this act.

When City Clerk Acts

3. In the case of primary elections other than the August primary elections the city clerk or secretary of the legislative body of the political subdivision for which such primary elections shall be held shall cause one publication of such notice to be given, such publication to be not more than forty and not less than fourteen days before such primary election.

**When
City Clerk
Publishes**

Nomination Papers, Circulating, Appointing Verification Deputies.

Sec. 5. 1. The name of no candidate shall be printed on an official ballot to be used at any primary election unless at least forty days prior to the primary election, if the candidate is to be voted for at the August primary election or the May presidential primary election, and at least twenty-five days prior to the primary election, if the candidate is to be voted for at a primary election other than the August or May primary election, a nomination paper nominating such candidate shall have been prepared, circulated, signed, verified and left with the county clerk for examination, or for examination and filing, in the manner provided by this act.

**Time
Limit
for Filing
Nomination
Papers**

2. (a) The candidate may appoint verification deputies to serve within the county or city and county in which such deputies reside in securing signatures to his nomination paper for nomination to the office for which he is a candidate, and the verification deputies thus appointed shall be recognized as the duly authorized verification deputies to secure signatures to the nomination paper of such candidate in such county or city and county. The document in which such verification deputies are appointed as herein provided shall be filed with the county clerk of the county or city and county in which such verification deputies reside, at or be-

**Verification
Deputies**

**Form for
Appointing
Verification
Deputies
When and
Where Filed**

fore the time the nomination paper of the candidate is left with the county clerk for filing or for examination as provided in subdivision 4 of this section. Said document shall be in substantially the following form:

I, the undersigned, a candidate for the.....party nomination for the office of....., which nomination is to be made by direct vote at a primary election to be held on the.....day of August, 19....., do hereby appoint the following registered qualified electors of the county of, as verification deputies to obtain signatures in said county to a nomination paper placing me in nomination as a candidate of said.....party for said office of.....

VERIFICATION DEPUTIES

Names.

Residence.

.....

.....

Etc.

Etc.

(Signature)

(Residence)

Filed in the office of the county clerk of.....
 county this.....day of....., 19.....

....., County Clerk.
 By....., Deputy.

Additional Verification Deputies

In case it is desired to appoint additional verification deputies to secure signatures to the nomination paper of such candidate, one or more similar documents may be filed to supplement the first document. When the office for which the candidate is proposed is a judicial, school, county, township or municipal office, the words “.....party” and the words “of said.....party,” shall be omitted from said document. Or, as an alternative to the foregoing portion of this section and subdivision, verification deputies may be appointed in behalf of a candidate as follows:

Omission
 of Party

Committee—Appointing Verification Deputies

2 (b). Any five qualified electors of any county or city and county who are registered as intending to affiliate with the same political party may join in proposing a candidate for nomination to any office to be voted on in such county or city and county at the next ensuing primary election, and in appointing verification deputies to serve within such county or city and county in securing signatures to the nomination paper of such candidate for such office. If the office is an office the candidate for which is to be voted on in more than one county, he may be proposed for nomination as herein provided by five of the registered qualified electors in each of the counties in which such electors may desire to circulate a nomination paper in his behalf. The signatures of the said five qualified electors shall be verified free of charge before any officer authorized to administer an oath, and the document containing such signatures shall be filed with the county clerk of the county or city and county in which said five qualified electors reside, at or before the time the nomination paper of the candidate is left with the county clerk or registrar of voters for filing or for examination as provided in subdivision 4 of this section. In said document the five signers shall make affidavit that the candidate therein named for the office therein specified has given his consent to be thus proposed for nomination to such office, and shall also state that the verification deputies therein appointed are duly registered qualified electors of said county or city and county; and the verification deputies therein appointed shall be recognized as the duly authorized verification deputies to secure signatures to the nomination paper of such candidate in such county or city and county. Said document shall be substantially in the following form:

**Committee
to Propose
Candidate**

**Consent of
Candidate**

State of California,
County of } ss.

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that we are each qualified electors of the county of....., State of California, and that

In case it is desired to appoint additional verification deputies to secure signatures to the nomination paper of said candidate, one or more similar documents may be filed, to supplement the first document. When the office for which the candidate is proposed is a judicial, school, county, township, or municipal office, the provisions of this subdivision shall apply, except that the five qualified electors shall make no statement of their party affiliation and may be affiliated with different parties or no parties; and the candidate proposed for nomination shall not be so proposed as the candidate of any party.

**When
Appointing
Additional
Deputies**

Time of Circulating Papers

3. Verification deputies appointed as provided in subdivision 2 of this section to obtain signatures to the nomination paper of any candidate for any office to be voted for at any primary election, may, at any time not more than sixty-five days nor less than forty days prior to such election, obtain signatures to such nomination paper of such candidate for such office; each signer of a nomination paper shall sign but one such paper for the same office, except that in case two or more persons are to be elected to the same office at the same election, an elector may sign the nomination papers of as many persons as there are persons to be elected to such office, and such act on the part of such elector shall not be deemed in conflict with the signer's statement hereinafter provided. In the case of primary elections other than August primary elections or May presidential primary elections, signatures may be obtained not more than forty days nor less than twenty-five days prior to such election.

**Time for
Obtaining
Signatures**

Duty of Verification Deputy—Contents of Papers— Form

He shall also declare his intention to support such candidate for nomination, and shall add his place of residence, giving his street and number if any. His election precinct shall also appear on the paper just preceding his name, and he shall write the date of his signature at the end of the line just after his residence. Any nomination paper may

**Support of
Candidate**

What
Nomination
Paper
Contains

be presented in sections, but each section shall contain the name of the candidate and the name of the office for which he is proposed for nomination. Each section shall bear the name of the city or town, if any, and also the name of the county or city and county, in which it is circulated, and only qualified electors of such county or city and county, registered as intending to affiliate with the political party by which the nomination is to be made shall be competent to sign such section. Any section circulated within any incorporated city or town shall be signed only by registered qualified electors of such city or town. Each section shall be prepared with the lines for signatures numbered, and shall have attached thereto the affidavit of the verification deputy who has obtained signatures to the same, stating that all the signatures to the attached section were made in his presence, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief, each signature to the section is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be; and no other affidavit thereto shall be required. The affidavit of any verification deputy obtaining signatures hereunder shall be verified free of charge by any officer authorized to administer an oath. Such nomination paper so verified shall be prima facie evidence that the signatures thereto appended are genuine and that the persons signing the same are registered qualified electors, unless and until it is otherwise proven by comparison of such signatures with the affidavits of registration in the office of the county clerk or registrar of voters. Each section of the nomination paper, after being verified, shall be returned by the verification deputy who circulated it to one of the five electors by whom the said verification deputy was appointed; and in this manner all the sections circulated in any county shall be collected by said five electors of that county and shall be by them arranged for filing or for examination, as provided in subdivision four of this section, and shall then be by some one of them filed or left for examination and filing. In case said verification deputy was appointed directly by the candidate according to the provisions of subdivision 2 (a) of this section, the collecting, arranging, and filing,

Verified
Free

When
Signatures
Are
Genuine

Arrangement
of Sections
and Filing

or leaving for examination and filing of the sections of the nomination paper shall be done by the candidate, or on his behalf, instead of by the "five electors" as hereinbefore provided. Each section of the nomination paper shall be in substance as follows:

County of.....city (or town) of.....(if any).
 Nomination paper of....., candidate for.....
 party nomination for the office of.....
 State of California,
 County of } ss.

SIGNER'S STATEMENT

I, undersigned, am a qualified elector of the city (or town) of....., county of....., State of California, and am registered as intending to affiliate with the.....party; and I hereby nominate..... who resides at No.....street, city of....., county of....., State of California, as a candidate for the nomination of the.....party for the office of..... to be voted for at the primary election to be held on the.....day of August, 19..... I have not signed the nomination paper of any other candidate for the same office, and I further declare that I intend to support for such nomination the candidate named herein.

I furthermore declare that I have not signed the nomination paper of this candidate or any other candidate for office, as candidate of any other party at such primary election.

Form of
Statement

No.	Precinct	Signature	Residence	Date
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
Etc.				

VERIFICATION DEPUTY'S AFFIDAVIT

I, ..., solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have been appointed according to the provisions of subdivision 2, section 5, of the direct primary law, as a verification deputy to secure signatures in the county of..... to the nomination paper of.....

Form of
Affidavit

as candidate for the nomination of the.....party for the office of.....; that all the signatures on this section of said nomination paper, numbered from 1 to inclusive, were made in my presence, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, each of said signatures is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be.

(Signed)

Verification deputy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of....., 19.....

(Seal)

Notary public (or other official).

When No Party Shown

No Party
to Appear
on Non-
Partisan
Nomination
Paper

In the case of a nomination paper for any candidate for a judicial, school, county, township or municipal office, the provisions of this subdivision shall apply, except that no such nomination paper nor any section thereof shall contain the name of any political party and any nomination paper for any candidate for a judicial office, school office, county office, township office, or municipal office may be signed by any registered qualified elector of the county or city and county, whether registered as being affiliated with any, or with no, political party.

Indexing and Binding of Nomination Papers

Sections
Assembled
and
Indexed

4. Prior to the filing of a nomination paper for any candidate, the sections thereof must be numbered in order and fastened together by cities or towns or portions of the county not included in such cities or towns, substantially in the manner required for the binding of affidavits of registration by the provisions of section 1113 of the Political Code; provided, that the sections of the nomination paper may be preceded by an index of precincts, arranged by cities, towns or outside territory in the numerical or alphabetical order of such precincts for each such city, town or outside territory and showing after the name or number of such precinct the numbers of the sections on which the names of the electors registered in such precinct are to be found, and after the number of each section, the number (in parenthesis) of times such

names are to be so found on such section. Such index shall be in substantially the following form:

City of

No. of Precinct	Numbers of Sections Containing Voters of Precinct			
1.....	1 (3 times)	2 (5 times)	3 (7 times)	etc.
2.....	1 (4 times)	2 (0 times)	3 (6 times)	etc.
etc.....			etc.	

Form of
Index

Town of

etc.

OUTSIDE TERRITORY

etc.

Additional Provisions for Binding—Duty of County Clerk

And provided, further, that for all nominations of candidates to be voted for in more than one county, or throughout the entire state, the nomination papers, properly assembled, may be consolidated and fastened or bound together by counties; but in no case shall nomination papers signed by electors of different counties be fastened or bound together. The county clerk or registrar of voters of any county or city and county shall examine all nomination papers herein provided for which purport to have been signed by electors of his county or city and county, and shall disregard and mark "not sufficient" any name appearing on such paper or papers which does not appear in the same handwriting on an affidavit of registration in his office made on or before the date when such name was signed, or which except in the case of nomination papers of candidates, for judicial, school, county, township or municipal offices, the signers of which may be registered as of any or no party does not appear on said affidavit as intending to affiliate with the party named in such nomination papers. Such officer shall, within five days after any nomination papers are filed with him or left for examination, examine the same as herein provided, and affix thereto a certificate reciting that he has examined the same and stating the number of names signed thereto which have not been marked "not sufficient" as hereinabove provided. All nomination papers

When
Bound
by County

When
Clerk
Marks
"Not
Sufficient"

Time Limit
for Exam-
ination
Five Days

When
Left for
Examination

When
Sent to
Secretary
of State

Nomination
Papers for
City
Candidates
When Left
for
Examination

When
Sent to
City Clerk

Verification
of
Signatures

Candidates
Affidavit
When and
Where Filed

What
Affidavit
Contains

which by this act are required to be filed in the office of the secretary of state, shall be left with the county clerk or registrar of voters for examination, as above provided, at least forty days prior to the August primary election or the May presidential primary election, and shall, with such certificate of examination attached, within five days after being so left, be forwarded by such county clerk or registrar of voters to the secretary of state, who shall receive and file the same. All nomination papers which by this act are required to be filed in the office of the city clerk or secretary of the legislative body of any city or municipality shall be left with the county clerk or registrar of voters for examination, as above provided, at least twenty-five days prior to the primary election at which such nominations are to be made, and shall, with such certificate of examination attached, within five days after being so left be forwarded by such county clerk or registrar of voters to the city clerk or secretary of the legislative body of such city or municipality who shall receive and file the same. The verification of signatures to nomination papers shall not be made by the candidate, nor by any county clerk, or registrar of voters, nor by any of the deputies in the office of such county clerk or registrar of voters, nor within one hundred feet of any election booth, polling place, or any place where registration of electors is being conducted. Each candidate on or before the thirty-fifth day prior to the August primary election or the May presidential primary election, or on or before the twenty-fifth day prior to any other primary election, shall file in the place where his nomination paper is required to be filed, as provided in section 6 of this act, his affidavit, stating his residence, with street and number, if any; his election precinct; that he is a qualified elector in the election precinct in which he resides; the name of the office for which he is a candidate; that he will not before said primary election withdraw as a candidate for nomination and that if nominated he will accept such nomination and not withdraw and that he will qualify as such officer if nominated and elected; and he shall also make

the statement required in subdivision 5 of section 6 of this act. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to limit the rights of any person to become the candidate of more than one political party for the same office upon complying with the requirements of this act, but no person shall be entitled to become a candidate for more than one office at the same election. No more than one affidavit need be filed by any candidate, even though he is the candidate for nomination by more than one political party. In no case shall the secretary of state, county clerk, or city clerk, place the name of any candidate on this ballot or certify any such name to be placed thereon unless the requisite affidavit has first been filed as herein provided.

One
Affidavit
Only

Signatures

5. Except in the case of a candidate for nomination to a judicial office, school office, county office, or township office, nomination papers shall be signed as follows: If the candidate is the candidate for an office to be voted on throughout the state, by not less than one half of one per centum and not more than two per centum of the vote constituting the basis of percentage as defined in subdivision 6 of this section of the party of the candidate seeking nomination, within the state; if the candidate is the candidate for an office to be voted on in some political subdivision of the state, but not throughout the state, by not less than one per centum nor more than two per centum of the vote constituting the basis of percentage, as defined in subdivision 6 of this section, of the party of the candidate seeking nomination within said political subdivision in which such candidate seeks nomination.

Number of
Signatures
Required

Figuring Percentages

6. Except in case of a candidate for nomination to a judicial, school, county, township or municipal office, the basis of percentage in each political party shall be the vote polled for such party's candidate for governor, at the last preceding November election at which a governor was elected, in the state

How Party
Percentage
is Figured

or in that political subdivision for which the candidate is proposed for nomination; provided, that such candidate for governor was the candidate for such political party alone. If such party's candidate for governor was not the candidate for such party alone, the basis of percentage shall be the vote polled at said election by that one of such party's candidates voted on throughout the state who received the greatest number of votes of all of such party's candidates who were the candidates of such party alone. But if no candidate voted on throughout the state was the candidate of such party alone, then the basis of percentage shall be the vote polled at said election by that one of such party's candidates voted on throughout the state who received the greatest number of votes of all of such party's candidates who were the candidates of such party in conjunction with one or more other parties.

Determination of Vote by County Clerk or Secretary of State

7. Whenever by rearrangement of political subdivisions of the state by any legislature, board of supervisors or other legislative body, the boundaries of such political subdivisions are changed, the vote polled for governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election by each party in each of the new political subdivisions shall be determined as follows: If the change occurs wholly within any county or city and county, the county clerk or registrar of voters of such county or city and county shall determine as nearly as possible such vote of each party in the new political subdivisions by adding together for each party the vote for such party's candidate for governor in each of the former precincts which now are combined to make up such new political subdivision. If the change occurs outside the limits of any county or city and county, the secretary of state shall determine such vote of each party in such new political subdivision by adding together for each party the vote for such party's candidate for governor in the counties which now are combined to make up such new political subdivision. In the same way that the highest vote for each party in each new political sub-

When
County
Clerk
Determines
Vote

When
Secretary
of State
Determines
Vote

division is ascertained, shall also be ascertained the total vote at such election as is required to be determined by the provisions of subdivision 8 of this section. Every political party qualified to participate in the primary election by the provisions of subdivision 9 of section 1 of this act, for nomination by which party there shall have been filed nomination papers for one or more candidates containing a sufficient number of signatures, shall be entitled to a separate party ticket at the primary election; but all such party tickets must be alike in the designation of candidates for judicial, school, county, and township offices.

**What
Parties**

Signatures for Judicial, School, County, Township, Municipal Offices

8. In the case of a candidate for nomination to a judicial, school, county, township or municipal office, nomination papers shall be signed by not less than one-half of one per centum, nor more than two per centum of the total vote cast at the last general election in the state or political subdivision thereof in which such candidate for judicial or school, county, or township office seeks nomination.

**Number of
Signatures
Required**

Independent Candidates

9. Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting the independent nomination of candidates as provided by section 1188 of the Political Code, as said section reads at the time of said nomination; except that a candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as one of the candidates for nomination to any office on the ballots of any political party at a primary election held under the provisions of this act, and who is defeated for such party nomination at such primary election, shall be ineligible for nomination as an independent candidate or as a candidate named by a party central committee to fill a vacancy as provided in section 25 of this act, for the same office at the ensuing general election; and no person shall be permitted to file nomination papers for a party nomination and an independent nomination for the same office, or for more than one office at the same election. Nor shall any person whose name has been written in upon

**Prohibiting
Certain
Independent
Candidates**

any ballot or ballots for any office at any primary election, have his name placed upon the ballot as a candidate for such office at the ensuing general election, except under the provisions of said section 1188 of the Political Code or of section 25 of this act providing for the filling of vacancies by party central committees, unless at such primary election he shall have received for such office votes equal in number to the minimum number of signatures to the nomination paper which would have been required to be filed to have placed his name on the primary ballot as a candidate for nomination to such office.

Record Kept

Record of
Nomination
Papers

10. The officer with whom nomination papers are filed shall keep a record in which he shall enter the names of every person presenting the same for filing, the name of the candidate, the title of the office, the party, if any; and the time of filing. (Approved April 11, 1919.)

Nomination Papers, Where Filed

Sec. 6. All nomination papers provided for by this act shall be filed as follows:

In Office of
Secretary
of State

1. For state officers, United States senators, representatives in congress, members of the state senate and assembly, delegates to state conventions from "hold-over senatorial districts" and all officers voted for in districts comprising more than one county, in the office of the secretary of state.

In Office of
County
Clerk

2. For officers to be voted for wholly within one county or city and county, except representatives in congress, delegates to state conventions from "hold-over senatorial districts" and members of the state senate and assembly, in the office of the county clerk of such county or in the office of the registrar of voters in such city and county.

City
Clerk's
Office

3. For city officers, in the office of the city clerk or secretary of the legislative body of such city or municipality.

4. When a nomination paper or sections thereof shall have been received which contain a number of signatures equal to two per centum of the vote constituting the basis of percentage as provided in

subdivisions 5, 6 and 8 of section 5 of this act, the officer with whom such papers are required to be filed shall not receive or file further sections of the nomination paper for the candidate named therein.

No Papers
With Over
2%
Received

Limiting Number of Signatures

5. No more signatures shall be secured for any candidate than a number equal to three per centum of the vote constituting the basis of percentage as provided in subdivisions 5, 6, and 8 of section 5 of this act; provided, that if, through miscalculation or otherwise, more signatures are secured than the said three per centum, all sections of the nomination paper containing signatures in excess of said three per centum must be sent to the candidate; and before any nomination paper is filed as provided in this section, the candidate must notify each signer of such excess sections that his name has not been used; and in the affidavit required to be filed in subdivision 4 of section 5 of this act, affiant must state whether he has complied with the provisions contained in subdivision 5 of section 6 of this act. (Approved April 11, 1919.)

No More
than 3%
to be
Secured

When
Candidate
Notifies

Candidates' Fees for Filing

Sec. 7. 1. A filing fee of fifty dollars shall be paid to the secretary of state by each candidate for state office or for the United States senate, except as otherwise provided in this section.

Fees Vary

2. A filing fee of twenty-five dollars shall be paid to the secretary of state by each candidate for representative in congress or for any office, except member of state senate and assembly, to be voted for in any district comprising more than one county.

Senate
and
Assembly

3. A filing fee of ten dollars shall be paid to the secretary of state by each candidate for the state senate or assembly.

4. A filing fee of ten dollars shall be paid to the county clerk or registrar of voters in any city and county when the nomination paper or papers and affidavit of any candidate to be voted for wholly within one county or city and county are filed with such county clerk or registrar of voters.

Wholly
Within
County

5. A filing fee of ten dollars shall be paid to the city clerk or secretary of the legislative body of any

City Fees

municipality when the nomination paper or papers and affidavit of any candidate for a city office are filed with such clerk or secretary of such legislative body.

No Fee**When no
Fee**

6. No filing fee shall be required from any person to be voted for at the May presidential primary election, or from any candidate for an office to the holder of which no fixed compensation is required to be paid, or for township or municipal offices the compensation to the holder of which does not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars per annum.

No Filing Unless Fee Paid**Must
Pay Fee**

7. In no case shall the secretary of state, county clerk, registrar of voters, or city clerk, receive any nomination papers for filing until the requisite fee for such filing, as prescribed in this section, has first been paid to him.

Fee of Nominee Written In**Write-in
Nominee
Pays Fee**

8. When a person for whom a nomination paper has not been filed is nominated for an office by having his name written on a primary election ballot, he must pay the same filing fee that would have been required if his nomination paper had been filed; otherwise his name must not be printed on the ballot at the ensuing general election.

Fees of Party Candidates**Separate
Fees for
Each Party**

9. When a candidate for nomination to office is proposed for nomination by more than one political party, he must pay a separate filing fee for each party in which he is proposed for nomination; or if, having filed a nomination paper for one party, he is nominated by another party by having his name written on a primary election ballot, he must pay the same filing fee for such other party nomination that would have been required if his nomination paper for such other party had been filed; otherwise his name shall not be printed on the general election ballot as the nominee of such other party.

Payment of Fees to Treasurer (City, County or State)

Sec. 8. The county clerk shall immediately pay to the county treasurer and the registrar of voters in any city and county shall immediately pay to the city and county treasurer all fees received from candidates. The city clerk or secretary of the legislative body of any municipality shall immediately pay to the city treasurer all fees received from candidates. Within ten days after the primary election the secretary of state shall pay to the state treasurer all fees received from candidates and shall apportion the fees paid to him by each candidate equally among the counties within which such candidate is to be voted for, and certify such apportionment to the state controller, who shall issue warrants on the state treasurer for the amount due each county and the state treasurer shall pay the same.

**Paid by
Clerk to
Treasurer**

**Paid by
Secretary
of State
to State
Treasurer**

**Warrants
to Counties**

Expense of Election Supplies, How Paid

Sec. 9. The expense of providing all ballots, blanks and other supplies to be used at any primary election provided for by this act and all expenses necessarily incurred in the preparation for or the conduct of such primary election shall be paid out of the treasury of the city, city and county, county or state, as the case may be, in the same manner, with like effect and by the same officers as in the case of general elections.

**Paid for as
General
Elections**

Certified List of Candidates—Duty of Secretary of State and County Clerk—Publication

Sec. 10. At least thirty days before any August primary election preceding a November election or before any May presidential primary election the secretary of state shall transmit to each county clerk or registrar of voters in any city and county a certified list containing the name and postoffice address of each person for whom nomination papers have been filed in the office of such secretary of state, including the candidate for delegate to a state convention, if any, from a "hold-over senatorial district" and who is entitled to be voted for in such

**Certified
List from
Secretary of
State to
County Clerk**

**Names and
Addresses**

Immediate
Publication
by County
Clerk

What
Publication
Contains

Times
Published

Political
Affiliations
of
Newspapers

county at such primary election, together with a designation of the office for which such person is a candidate and except in the case of a judicial office, or a school office of the party or principle he represents. Such county clerk or registrar of voters shall forthwith, upon receipt thereof, publish under the proper party designation the title of each office (except a judicial office or a school office) which appears upon the certified list transmitted by the secretary of state as hereinbefore provided, together with the names and addresses of all persons for whom nomination papers have been filed for each of said offices in the office of the secretary of state, and also the names of all candidates for the county central committee, filed in the office of the county clerk or registrar of voters. He shall also publish the title of each judicial office, school office, county office, and township office, together with the names and addresses of all persons for whom nomination papers have been filed for each of said offices, either in the office of the secretary of state or in the office of the county clerk or registrar of voters, and shall state that candidates for said judicial, school, county, and township offices may be voted for at the primary election, by any registered, qualified elector of the county, whether registered as intending to affiliate with any political party or not. He shall also publish the date of the primary election, the hours during which the polls will be open, and that the primary election will be held at the legally designated polling places in each precinct, which shall be particularly designated. It shall be the duty of the county clerk or registrar of voters in any city and county to cause such publication to be made one each week for two successive weeks prior to said primary election.

Medium of Publication

Sec. 11. Every publication required by this act shall be made in not more than two newspapers of general circulation published in such county or city and county, and one of such newspapers shall represent the political party that cast at the last preceding general election the highest number of votes

in such county or city and county, and one of such newspapers, if any, shall represent the party which cast the next highest number of votes at such election. In any case where the publication of the notices provided for by this act can not be made as hereinbefore provided it shall be made in any newspaper having a general circulation in the city or county in which the notice is required to be published.

Ballots—Tints

Sec. 12. 1. All voting at primary elections within the meaning of this act shall be by ballot. A separate official ballot for each political party shall be printed and provided for use at each voting precinct; but all such party ballots must be alike in the designation of candidates for judicial, school, county, and township offices. The ballots must have a different tint or color for each of the political parties participating in the primary election. There shall also be printed and provided a non-partisan ballot of a different tint and color from all the others (or white, if all the others are colored), which shall contain only, but in like manner, all the candidates for judicial, school, county, and township offices to be voted for at the primary election; and one of the non-partisan ballots shall, at the primary election, be furnished to each registered qualified elector who is not registered as intending to affiliate with any one of the political parties participating in said primary election; but to any elector registered as intending to affiliate with any political party participating in the primary there shall be furnished, not a non-partisan ballot, but a ballot of the political party with which said elector is registered as intending to affiliate.

Separate
Ballots
for each
Party and
Non-
Partisan

Different
Colors of
Paper

Who
Receives
Non-
Partisan
Ballot

Clerk Provides Ballots—Official Paper

It shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county or of the registrar of voters in any city and county to provide such printed official ballots to be used at any August primary election for the nomination of candidates to be voted for in such county or city and county at the ensuing November election and at any May presidential primary elec-

County
Clerk or
Registrar
Provides

When
Duty of
City Clerk

Official
Ballot
Paper
Used

tion. It shall be the duty of the city clerk or secretary of the legislative body of any municipality to provide such printed official ballots for any primary election other than the August primary election or the May presidential primary election. Such official ballots to be used at any primary election shall be printed on official paper, furnished by the secretary of state, in the manner provided by section 1196 of the Political Code, and in the form hereinafter provided. The names of all candidates for the respective offices for whom the prescribed nomination papers have been duly filed shall be printed thereon.

Size and Form of Ballot

Width and
Arrange-
ment

2. Official primary election ballots used at any primary election for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at any presidential or general state election, except as provided in subdivision 5 of this section, shall be as long as the herein prescribed captions; headings, party designations, directions to voters and lists of names of candidates, properly subdivided according to the several offices to be nominated for, may require; and no official primary election ballot shall be less than six and one half inches wide.

Ballot Heading

Heading

3. Across the top of the ballot shall be printed in heavy faced gothic capital type, not smaller than forty-eight point, the words: "Official Primary Election Ballot;" providing, that on a non-partisan ballot said words may be printed in gothic capital type not smaller than twenty-four point. Beneath this heading shall be printed in heavy faced gothic capital type, not smaller than twenty-four point, the party designation if it be a party ballot; or, in the case of a ballot containing the names of no candidates except candidates for a judicial, school, county, or township office, the words "Non-Partisan Ballot." Beneath the party designation or the words "Non-partisan ballot," as the case may be, insert the respective number of the congressional, senatorial, or assembly district in which the ballot is to be voted, in black-face type, as large as the

width of the ballot shall make possible. In the case of official primary election ballots to be used at any primary election held for the nomination of candidates other than those to be voted for at a presidential or a general state election, and on which, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the names of candidates may be printed in a single column or in two parallel columns, as the case may be, the words "Official Primary Election Ballot" shall be printed thereon in heavy-faced gothic capital type, not smaller than twenty-four point. The party or non-partisan designation shall be printed in heavy-faced gothic capital type, not smaller than eighteen point. The instructions to voters shall be printed in ten point gothic type.

Heading

Instructions

4. At least three-eighths of an inch below the district designation shall be printed in ten point gothic type, double leaded, the following instructions to voters: "To vote for a person whose name appears on the ballot, stamp a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write his name in the blank space provided for that purpose."

Form of
Instructions

Arrangement of Names on Ballot—On Tally Lists

5. The instructions to voters shall be separated from the lists of candidates and the designations of the several offices to be nominated for by one light and one heavy line or rule. The names of the candidates and the respective offices shall, except as may be hereinafter otherwise provided, be printed on the ballot in four or more parallel columns, each two and one half inches wide. The number of such parallel columns shall be exactly divisible by two, and such parallel columns shall be equally divided on the ballot for party and non-partisan tickets by a solid black line, extending down from the printed lines separating the instructions to voters from the lists of names of candidates to the bottom margin of the ballot. In the case of a primary election for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at a presidential or general state election, the order of

Dividing
Lines

Order of
Names on
Ballot

precedence shall be as follows, that is to say: In the column to the left, under the heading STATE shall be printed the groups of names of candidates for state offices, except judicial and school offices, and for members of the state board of equalization. In the second column, under the heading CONGRESSIONAL shall be printed the groups of names for United States senator in congress, if any, and for representative in congress. Next, under the heading LEGISLATIVE shall be printed the groups of names for state senator, if any, for member of assembly, and for election as delegate to the state convention from a "hold-over senatorial district," if any. Finally under the heading COUNTY COMMITTEE; shall be printed the names of the candidates for election to membership in the county central committee of the party. In the case of primary elections where state officers are not to be nominated, at the left of the solid black dividing line there may be only one column. In the parallel columns to the right of the solid black dividing line shall be printed the groups of names of candidates for nomination to judicial, school, county, and township offices in the following order: Under the heading JUDICIAL shall be printed all the names of candidates for judicial offices, in the order of chief justice supreme court, associate justices supreme court, judge of district court of appeals, judge of superior court and justice of the peace. Next, under the heading SCHOOL shall be printed all the names of candidates for school offices in the order of state superintendent of instruction, superintendent of schools, and school district officers, if any. Next, under the heading COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP shall be printed the groups of candidates for all county and township offices except judicial or school offices. In the case of primary elections where county officers are not to be nominated, at the right of the solid black dividing line there may be only one column. The non-partisan ballot provided for in subdivision one of this section shall be identical as to offices and names of candidates with that portion of the party ballot which is printed to the right of the solid black dividing line hereinabove described. The tally sheets furnished to election of-

Non-
Partisan
Portion on
Right Hand
side of
Ballot

ficers shall have the names of offices and candidates arranged in the order in which said names of offices and candidates are printed on the ballots according to the provisions of this section and subdivision. In the case of primary elections for the nomination of candidates for city, city and county or municipal offices only, the groups of names of candidates may be printed in two parallel columns and the order of precedence shall be determined by the legislative body of such city or municipality or by the board of election commissioners of any such city and county.

Names on
Tallies
Same Order
as Ballot

Non-Partisan Portion of Ballot

6. The group of names of candidates for nomination to any judicial office, school office, county office, or township office shall include all the names receiving the requisite number of signatures on a nomination paper for such office, and shall be identical for each such office on the primary election ballots of each political party participating at the primary election; but the groups of names of candidates for all other offices on the ballots of each political party shall comprise only the names of the candidates for nomination by such party.

Non-
Partisan
Portion
Same on
All Ballots

Names of Candidates—Order on Ballot

7. The order in which the list of candidates for any office shall appear upon the primary election ballots shall be determined as follows:

(a) If the office is an office the candidates for which are to be voted on throughout the entire state, including United States senator in congress, the secretary of state shall arrange the names of all candidates for such office in alphabetical order for the first assembly district; and thereafter for each succeeding assembly district, the name appearing first for each office in the last preceding district shall be placed last, the order of the other names remaining unchanged. If the office is that of representative in congress, or is an office the candidates for nomination to which are to be voted on in more than one county or city and county, but not throughout the entire state, except the office of state senator or assemblyman, the secretary of state shall arrange

Alphabet-
ical
Arrange-
ment
Varies

List How
Arranged
by Secretary
of State for
County
Clerk

the names of all candidates for such office in alphabetical order for that assembly district which is lowest in numerical order of any assembly district in which such candidates are to be voted on; and thereafter for such succeeding assembly district in which such candidates are to be voted on, the name appearing first for such office in the last preceding district shall be placed last, the order of the other names remaining unchanged. In transmitting to each county clerk or registrar of voters the certified list of names as required in section 10 of this act, the secretary of state shall certify and transmit the list of candidates for nomination to each office according to assembly districts, in the order of arrangement as determined by the above provisions; and in the case of each county or city and county containing more than one assembly district, he shall transmit separate lists for each assembly district. Except for the office of state senator or assemblyman, the order in which the names filed with the secretary of state shall appear upon the ballot, shall be for each assembly district the order as determined by the secretary of state in accordance with the above provisions, and as certified and transmitted by him to each county clerk or registrar of voters.

Arrangement by Supervisorial or Assembly District

When
Alphabetical
by Supervisorial
District

(b) If the office is an office to be voted on throughout but wholly within, one county or city and county, except the office of representative in congress or state senator or assemblyman the county clerk of such county or the registrar of voters of such city and county, shall arrange the names of all candidates for such office in alphabetical order for the first supervisorial district; and thereafter for each supervisorial district, the name appearing first for each such office in the last preceding supervisorial district shall be placed last, the order of the other names remaining unchanged; provided, there are no more than five assembly districts in such county or city and county. If there are more than five assembly districts in such county, or city and county, the county clerk or registrar of voters shall so arrange on the ballot the order of names

When
Alphabetical
by Assembly
District

of all candidates for such office that they shall appear in alphabetical order for that assembly district in such county, or city and county, which is lowest in numerical order, and thereafter for each succeeding assembly district in such county, or city and county, the name appearing first for each office in the last preceding assembly district shall be placed last, the order of the other names remaining unchanged.

(c) If the office is that of state senator or assemblyman, or delegate to the state convention from a "hold-over senatorial district," or member of a county central committee, or any office except the office of representative in congress to be voted on wholly within any county or city and county but not throughout such county or city or county, the names of all candidates for such office shall be placed upon the ballot in alphabetical order.

When
Alphabetical
Entirely

Arrangement of Municipal Ballots

(d) If the office is a municipal office in any city or town whose charter does not provide for the order in which names shall appear on the ballot, the names of candidates for such office shall be placed upon the ballot in alphabetical order.

Alphabetical
on Municipal
Ballots

Publication—Order of Names

8. In publishing the names and addresses of all candidates for whom nomination papers have been filed, as required in section 10 of this act, the county clerk or registrar of voters shall publish the names in the order in which they will appear upon the ballot; provided, that in counties or cities and counties containing more than one assembly district the order of names of candidates shall be that of the assembly district in such county or city and county which is lowest in numerical order.

Names
Published
in order
Placed on
Ballot

Order
Published
When More
Than One
Assembly
District

Office Designation—Number Voted On

9. Each group of candidates to be voted on shall be preceded by the designation of the office for which the candidates seek nomination, and the words "Vote for One" or "Vote for Two" or more according to the number to be elected to such office at the ensuing election. Such designation of

Office
Shown and
Number
to be
Voted On

the office to be nominated for and of the number of candidates to be nominated shall be printed in heavy faced gothic type, not smaller than ten point. The word or words designating the office shall be printed flush with the left-hand margin and the words "Vote for One" or "Vote for Two" or more, as the case may be, shall extend to the extreme right of the column and over the voting square. The designation of the office and the direction for voting shall be separated from the names of the candidates by a light line.

How Printed—Size of Type—Classification—Form

Size
Type for
Names

$\frac{3}{8}$ Inch
Voting
Square

Classifi-
cation

Binding on
Left Side

Ballot
Stub

10. The names of the candidates shall be printed on the ballot without indentation, in roman capital type not smaller than eight point, between light lines or rules three eighths of an inch apart. Under each group of names of candidates shall be printed as many blank spaces, defined by light lines or rules, three eighths of an inch apart, as there are to be candidates nominated for such office. To the right of the names of the candidates shall be printed a light line or rule so as to form a voting square three eighths of an inch square. Each group of names of candidates shall be separated from the succeeding group by one light and one heavy line or rule. Each series of groups shall be headed by the word "State," "Congressional," "Legislative," "County and Township" or "Municipal" or other proper general classification, as the case may be, printed in heavy faced gothic capital type, not smaller than twelve point. The left-hand side of the first column of names on the ballot, and also the right-hand side of the last column of voting squares on the ballot shall be bordered by a broad printed line one-twelfth of an inch wide. The binding or stitching of each package of ballots shall be on the left side thereof. The ballots shall be printed on the same leaf with a stub not over one and one-half inches in width, and separated therefrom by a perforated line from top to bottom, one-half inch to the left of the broad printed line along the left border of the ballot. Upon this stub shall be printed the number of the ballot only. On each ballot a perforated line shall extend across the top

of the ballot one inch from the top thereof. The same number as appears on the stub shall be printed above such perforated line within two inches of the perforated line on the left side of the ballot, and above this number shall be printed in parenthesis in small type as follows: “(This number to be torn off by inspector)”; and one-half inch to the right of this ballot number there shall be a short perforated line extending from the perforated line along the top of the ballot to the top edge of the ballot. Immediately above said perforated line shall be printed in black-face lower case type, at least twelve point in size, and enclosed in a parenthesis, the following: “(Fold Ballot to this Perforated Line, Leaving Top Margin Exposed).” Above this printed direction, and midway between it and the top edge of the ballot, shall be printed in black-face capital type, at least twelve point in size, if possible, and with the four middle words underlined or otherwise made prominent, the following: “MARK CROSSES (X) ON BALLOT ONLY WITH RUBBER STAMP; NEVER WITH PEN OR PENCIL.” The number on each ballot shall be the same as that on the corresponding stub, and the ballots and stubs shall be numbered consecutively in each county; provided, that the sequence of numbers on such official ballots and stubs for each party shall begin with the number one. The official ballots of each political party shall be made up in stub books, each book to contain ten, or some multiple of ten, ballots, in the manner provided by law for official election ballots, and except as to the order of the names of candidates shall be printed in substantially the following form: (Approved May 7, 1919.)

Position of
Number

Additional
Instructions

Quantity of
Ballots to
Book

OFFICIAL PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT
NON-PARTISAN BALLOT

8th Congressional, 17th Senatorial, 48th Assembly District

To vote for a person whose name appears on the ballot, stamp a cross (X) in the square at the RIGHT of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write his name in the blank space provided for that purpose.

JUDICIAL		County Clerk	Vote for One
Chief Justice Supreme Court	Vote for One	ALEXANDER CROSSAN	
RICHARD ALEXANDER		LEE G. DUFFETT	
A. C. GIBLUND		R. C. DAVIS	
I. C. GILKERSON			
Associate Justice Supreme Court	Vote for Two	Auditor	Vote for One
A. R. HOPKINS		H. N. DOTY	
DEWEY McCORMICK		E. F. DRACKERT	
L. R. WERTZ		E. M. DUCHOW	
DAVID ANTUNEZ		H. L. DUNNING	
		F. C. FALL	
Judge of the District Court of Appeal, First District	Vote for One	Treasurer	Vote for One
J. T. HICKEY		M. D. HALEY	
R. D. MUIR		T. J. HODGSON	
		RICHARD HENRY	
Judge of the Superior Court	Vote for Two	Assessor	Vote for One
J. J. RYAN		H. C. JACKSON	
E. F. RYAN		H. C. JILLSON	
E. R. SHIPLEY		CARLETON H. JOHNSON	
W. H. STAFFORD			
J. J. WINSLOW		Tax Collector	Vote for One
		R. L. MERRITT	
		M. M. McCONNELL	
		L. NEHRBASS	
Justices of the Peace	Vote for Two	Recorder	Vote for One
J. H. YOUNGER		H. C. NEWBERT	
A. E. ZAHN		W. R. O'BRIEN	
J. P. CARLIN		J. P. OLWELL	
		Public Administrator	Vote for One
		H. K. ORMAN	
		G. A. PAGNELLO	
SCHOOL			
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Vote for One	Deputy	Vote for One
GEO. ELLIOTT		WARREN E. READ	
J. C. HARLOW		J. E. RUGGLES	
A. J. TORRES		FRED W. SMITH	
County Superintendent of Schools	Vote for One	Surveyor	Vote for One
F. W. TURNER		H. F. SOPCE	
ELLIS BURNS		JUSTUS STAIGER	
WILLIAM R. MCGEE			
COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP		Supervisor	Vote for One
Sheriff	Vote for One	J. R. SPANN	
M. E. THOMAS		EDWARD O. STRONG	
HARRY VACHER		B. L. TAYLOR	
C. D. BEARDSLEE			
District Attorney	Vote for One	Constable	Vote for One
JAMES M. MYRNE		JAMES E. THOMPSON	
E. C. COOK		E. G. WARNER	
W. E. CONLEY			

PERFORATED LINE

OFFICIAL PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT

REPUBLICAN PARTY

8th Congressional, 17th Senatorial, 48th Assembly District

To vote for a person whose name appears on the ballot, stamp a cross (x) in the square at the RIGHT of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write his name in the blank space provided for that purpose.

STATE		CONGRESSIONAL		JUDICIAL		County Clerk	
Governor	Vote for One	United States Senator	Vote for One	Chief Justice Supreme Court	Vote for One	County Clerk	Vote for One
RICHARD ROE		CHARLES M. HART		WALTER WILTER		S. B. MALLORY	
NENBY BROWN		WALTER BROWNLOW		JOSEPH JENNINGS		JAMES B. MCCREARY	
JOHN DOE		CASSIUS M. CLAY		THOMAS MERTON		ASBURY C. LATTIMER	
Lieutenant Governor	Vote for One	Representative in Congress 8th District	Vote for One	Associate Justice Supreme Court	Vote for Two	Auditor	Vote for One
WILLIAM SMITH		PETER PETERSON		WILLIAM BREWER		JOHN W. DANIEL	
THOMAS GREEN		BASTICK BOYLAN		ERASTUS PECK		M. J. FOSTER	
HORACE JONES		HENRY HUDSON		SAMUEL SNOW		JOHN M. PATTERSON	
Secretary of State	Vote for One	LEGISLATIVE		Associate Justice Supreme Court	Vote for Two	Treasurer	Vote for One
JOHN TOURTILLOTTE		Member Assembly 48th District	Vote for One	Judge of the District Court of Appeal, First District	Vote for One	FRED T. DU BOIS	
ALBERT BERG		ANDREW ANDERSON		ANTHONY BRENNAN		AUGUSTUS O. BACON	
PETER E. MONSON		GEORGE CAUGHEY		PETER DREW		JAMES H. BERRY	
Comptroller	Vote for One	Delegate to State Convention 17th Senatorial District	Vote for One	Judge of the Superior Court	Vote for Two	Assessor	Vote for One
THOMAS THOMPSON		WILLIAM S. STOKES		GEORGE BUNN		J. S. SPOONER	
SAMUEL ALDEN		AMOS STRONG		WALTER CAMPBELL		E. G. NEWLANDS	
WILLIAM DUNN		COUNTY COMMITTEE		CHARLES R. DAVIS		E. W. PETTUS	
Treasurer	Vote for One	Members County Central Committee	Vote for Three	THOMAS MCCALL		Tax Collector	Vote for One
HENRY SAMPSON		JOHN T. HUNT		ERNEST W. ROBERTS		KNUTE NELSON	
A. Y. CHILTON		JOSEPH T. JOHNSON		Justice of the Peace	Vote for Two	REDFIELD PROCTOR	
SAMUEL JOHNSON		H. L. MAYNARD		THOMAS SULLIVAN		E. W. CARMACK	
Attorney General	Vote for One	E. S. MINOR		PETER HEPBURN		Recorder	Vote for One
GEORGE P. WILSON		W. D. ROBINSON		CLAUDE SWANSON		C. M. DE PEW	
W. B. CURRAN		EDWARD F. STEVENS		SCHOOL		CHARLES W. FULTON	
THOMAS O'BRIEN				Superintendent of Public Instruction	Vote for One	THOMAS H. CARTER	
Surveyor General	Vote for One			CHARLES N. STOVER		Public Administrator	Vote for One
FRANK WHEATON				FRANK N. KENDALL		H. M. TELLER	
MICHAEL KERMAN				ARTHUR ROBERTS		J. W. RAILY	
JOHN P. WALKER				County Superintendent of Schools	Vote for One	Clerk	Vote for One
Member State Board of Equalization, First District	Vote for One			TIMOTHY HEALEY		JAMES B. FRAZIER	
WILLIAM ADAMS				J. W. REYNOLDS		M. C. LODGE	
HARRY ALGER				CHARLES CARSON		W. P. DILLINGHAM	
				COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP		Surveyor	Vote for One
				Sheriff	Vote for One	E. B. YOUNG	
				J. P. DOLLIVER		J. B. FORAKER	
				CHESTER I. LONG		Supervisor	Vote for One
				R. A. ALGER		O. B. PATTERSON	
				District Attorney	Vote for One	THOMAS EPICHT	
				A. B. KITTFREDGE		JAMES E. WATSON	
				JOHN T. MORGAN		Constable	Vote for One
				R. J. BURKETT		R. W. PARKER	
						JOHN A. STERLING	

Ballots, Sample and Official — Printing and Distributing

Time to
Prepare
Sample
Ballots

Not
Printed on
Official
Ballot
Paper

Time of
Mailing

Submitted to
Chairmen
of County
Committees

Posting

Sec. 13. At least twenty days before the August primary election or before the May presidential primary election each county clerk or registrar of voters in any city and county shall prepare separate sample ballots for each political party, and a separate sample non-partisan ballot, placing thereon in each case in the order provided in subdivision 7 of section 12 of this act, and under the appropriate title of each office, the names of all candidates for whom nomination papers have been duly filed with him, or have been certified to him by the secretary of state, to be voted for at the primary election in his county or city and county. Such sample ballots shall be printed on paper of a different texture from the paper to be used on the official ballot, and one sample ballot of the party to which the voter belongs as evidenced by his registration shall be mailed to each such voter entitled to vote at such August primary election or May presidential primary election, as the case may be, not more than ten nor less than five days before the election. Not more than ten nor less than five days before the August primary election a non-partisan sample ballot printed on paper of a different texture from the paper to be used on the official ballot shall be mailed to each registered qualified elector who is not registered as intending to affiliate with any of the parties participating in said primary election. Such clerk or registrar of voters shall forthwith submit the ticket of each political party to the chairman of the county committee of such party and shall mail a copy to each candidate for whom nomination papers have been filed with him or whose name has been certified to him by the secretary of state, to the post-office address as given in such nomination paper or certification, and he shall post a copy of each sample ballot in a conspicuous place in his office. Before such primary election the county clerk or registrar of voters in any city and county shall cause the official ballot to be printed as provided by section 12 of this act, and distributed in the same manner and in the same quantities as

provided in sections 1198, 1199 and 1201 of the Political Code for the distribution of ballots for elections; provided, that the number of party ballots to be furnished to any precinct shall be computed from the number of voters registered in such precinct as intending to affiliate with such party, and the number of non-partisan ballots to be furnished to any precinct shall be computed from the number of voters registered in such precinct without statement of intention to affiliate with any of the parties participating in the primary election. In the case of primary elections for the nomination of candidates for city offices it shall be the duty of the city clerk, secretary of the legislative body of such city or municipality, or such other officer charged by law with the duty of preparing and distributing the official ballots used at elections in such city or municipality, to prepare and mail the sample ballot and to prepare and distribute the official primary election ballots, and so far as applicable and not otherwise provided herein the provisions of this act shall apply to the nomination of all candidates for city offices.

Quantity
of Ballots

When
Duty of
City Clerk,

Polls, When Open, When Closed

Sec. 14. The polls must be open at six o'clock of the morning of the day of primary election and must be kept open until seven o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, when the polls shall be closed; provided, however, that if at the hour of closing there are any voters in the polling place, or in line at the door, who are qualified to vote and have not been able to do so since appearing, the polls shall be kept open a sufficient time to enable them to vote. But no one who shall arrive at the polling place after seven o'clock in the afternoon shall be entitled to vote, although the polls may be open when he arrives. No adjournment or intermission shall be taken except as provided in the case of general elections.

6 A. M.
to 7 P. M.

Appointment and Compensation of Election Officers

Sec. 15. The officers for primary elections shall be the same, and shall be appointed in the same manner, as provided by law for general elections,

How
Appointed
and Com-
pensation

and such officers shall receive the same compensation for their services at primary elections as provided by law for general elections.

**Original
Affidavits
Used**

It shall be the duty of the proper officers to furnish the original affidavits of registration and indexes for use at primary elections, which shall show the names of all voters entitled to vote at such primary elections, and shall be numbered, for purposes of the primary election, in like manner as provided in section 1113 of the Political Code. And all the provisions of section 1096 of the Political Code, so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby made applicable to primary elections within the meaning of this act.

**Section
1096
Applies**

Challenging Voters

Sec. 16. Any elector offering to vote at a primary election may be challenged by any elector of the city, city and county or county, upon either or all of the grounds specified in section 1230 of the Political Code, but his right to vote the primary election ticket of the political party designated in his affidavit of registration, as provided in section 1096 of the Political Code, or his right to vote the non-partisan primary ticket providing no such party is so designated, shall not be challenged on any ground or subjected to any tests other than those provided by the Constitution and section 1230 of the Political Code of this state.

**When
Voter
Can Not Be
Challenged**

Voting—Qualifications—Party Affiliation—Name on Roster

**Registered
at Least
Thirty
Days Before
Election**

Sec. 17. Any elector qualified to take part in any primary election, who has, at least thirty days before the day of such primary election, qualified by registration, as provided by section 1096 of the Political Code, shall be entitled to vote at such primary election, such right to vote being subject to challenge only as hereinbefore provided; and shall, on writing his name or having it written for him on the roster, as provided by law for general elections in this state, receive the official primary election ballot of the political party designated in his affidavit of registration; (or the non-partisan ballot, providing no such party was so designated),

**Party
Ballot**

and no other; provided, however, that no one shall be entitled to vote at any primary election who has not been a resident of the state one year, and of the county ninety days, preceding the day upon which such primary election is held. He shall be instructed by a member of the board as to the proper method of marking and folding his ballot, and he shall then retire to an unoccupied booth and without undue delay stamp the same with the rubber stamp there found. If he shall spoil or deface the ballot he shall at once return the same to the ballot clerk and receive another.

**Time of
Residence**

**Spoiled
Ballot**

Marking Ballot

Sec. 18. The voter shall designate his choice on the ballot by stamping a cross (X) in the small square opposite the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote. If he shall stamp more names than there are candidates to be nominated for any office, or if for any reason it be impossible to determine his choice for any office, his ballot shall not be counted for such office, but the rest of his ballot, if properly stamped, shall be counted. No ballot shall be rejected for any technical error which does not render it impossible to determine the voter's choice, nor even though such ballot be somewhat soiled or defaced.

**When
Not
Counted
for a
Particular
Office**

Folding Ballot

Sec. 19. When a voter has stamped his ballot he shall fold it so that its face shall be concealed and only the printed designation on the back thereof shall be visible, and hand the same to the member of the board in charge of the ballot box. Such folded ballot shall be voted as ballots are voted at general elections and the name of the voter checked upon the affidavit of registration as having voted as is required at such general elections.

**Face
Concealed,
Back
Printing
Visible**

Polls Open—No Adjournment—No Intermission

Sec. 20. No adjournment or intermission whatever shall take place until the polls shall be closed and until all the votes cast at such polls shall be counted and the result publicly announced, but this shall not be deemed to prevent any temporary re-

**No Ad-
journment**

cess while taking meals or for the purpose of other necessary delay; provided, that no more than one member of the board shall at any time be absent from the polling place.

Canvass by Election Officers

Public
Canvass
by Election
Officers

Ballots
of each
Party and
Non-
Partisan
Strung and
Sealed
Separately

Sec. 21. As soon as the polls are finally closed the judges must immediately proceed to canvass the votes cast at such primary election. The canvass must be public, in the presence of bystanders, and must be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof declared. Except as hereinafter provided, the canvass shall be conducted, completed and returned as provided by sections 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1264 (a), 1265, 1266, 1267 and 1268 of the Political Code of this state; provided, however, that the ballots of each party must be sealed and returned in separate envelopes, and the non-partisan ballots must be sealed and returned in another separate envelope. The number of ballots agreeing or being made to agree with the number of names on the lists, as provided by section 1255 of the Political Code, the board must take the ballots from the box, count those cast by each party, and string them separately; count all the votes cast for each party candidate for the several offices and record the same on the tally lists; and count all the votes on all the ballots, both party and non-partisan, for the candidates for judicial, school, county, township and municipal offices, and record the same on the tally lists.

Official Canvass—Entering on Minutes—Abstract

Time of
Official
Canvass

Sec. 22. The board of supervisors of each county, the board of election commissioners in any city and county, or, in the case of a city or municipal primary election, the officers charged by law with the duty of canvassing the vote at any city or municipal election in such political subdivision, shall meet at the usual place of such meeting, or at any other place permitted by law, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the first Thursday after each primary election to canvass the returns, or as soon thereafter as all the returns are in. When begun the canvass

shall be continued until completed, which shall not be later than six o'clock in the afternoon of the sixteenth day following such primary election. The clerk of the board must, as soon as the result is declared, enter upon the records of such board a statement of such result, which statement shall contain the whole number of votes cast for each candidate of each political party, for each candidate for each judicial, school, county, township, or municipal office, for each candidate for delegate, if any, to a state convention from a hold-over senatorial district, and for each candidate for membership in the county central committee; provided, however, that in entering the statement of such result, the provisions of subdivision 6 of section 1282 of the Political Code shall apply, and a duplicate as to each political party shall be delivered to the county, city and county or city chairman of such political party, as the case may be. The clerk shall also make an additional duplicate statement in the same form, showing the votes cast for each candidate not voted for wholly within the limits of such county or city and county. The county clerk or registrar of voters in any city and county shall forthwith send to the secretary of state by registered mail or by express one complete copy of all returns as to such candidates, and as to all candidates voted for wholly within one county for the following offices: State assembly, state senate, representatives in congress, members of the state board of equalization, judicial officers, except justices of the peace, and delegate, if any, to a state convention from a hold-over senatorial district; and as to all persons voted for at the May presidential primary election. The secretary of state shall, not later than the twenty-fifth day after any primary election, compile the returns for all candidates voted for in more than one county, and for all candidates for the assembly, state senate, representatives in congress, member of the state board of equalization, and judicial offices (except justices of the peace), delegate, if any, to a state convention from a hold-over senatorial district, and for all persons voted for at the May presidential primary election, and

**Result
Entered on
Minutes**

**Subdivi-
sion 6
Section 1282
Applies**

**Duplicate
Delivered
to County
or City
Chairman**

**Abstract to
Secretary
of State**

Secretary
of State
Files a
Statement

shall make out and file in his office a statement thereof. He shall compile the returns for the May presidential primary election not later than the twenty-first day after such election, and shall compile said returns in such a manner as to show, for each candidate, both the total of the votes received and the votes received in each congressional district of the state.

Total and
District
Votes
Shown

Nominations

Sec. 23. Except in the case of a candidate for nomination to a judicial, school, county, township, or municipal office, the person receiving the highest number of votes, at a primary election as the candidate for the nomination of a political party for an office shall be the candidate of that party for such office, and his name as such candidate shall be placed on the official ballot voted at the ensuing election; provided, he has paid the filing fee as required by section 7 of this act; and provided, further, that no candidate for a nomination for other than a judicial, school, county, township or municipal office who fails to receive the highest number of votes for the nomination of the political party with which he was affiliated thirty-five days before the date of the primary election, as ascertained by the secretary of state from the affidavit of registration of such candidate in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such candidate resides, shall be entitled to be the candidate of any other political party.

Who Are
Nominated

Filing Fee

Party
Candidate
Eligibility

Successful Candidates—Election at Primary—Certificates of Nomination and Election

Two
Securing
Highest
Vote

In the case of a judicial, school, county, township, or municipal office, the candidates equal in number to twice the number to be elected to such office, or less, if the total number of candidates is less than twice the number of offices to be filled, who receive the highest number of the votes cast on all the ballots of all the voters participating in the primary election for nomination to such office, shall be the candidates for such office at the ensuing election, and their names as such candidates shall be placed on the official ballot voted at the

ensuing election; provided, however, that in case there is but one person to be elected at the November election to any judicial, school, county, or township office, any candidate who receives at the August primary election a majority of the total number of votes cast for all the candidates for such office shall be the only candidate for such office whose name shall be printed on the ballot at the ensuing election; and provided, further, that in case there are two or more persons to be elected at the November election to any judicial, school, county, or township office, and in case any candidate for such office receive at the August primary election the votes of a majority of all the voters participating in the primary election in the state or political subdivision in which said office is voted upon, such candidates being herein designated as "majority candidates," said "majority candidates" shall, if their number is not less than the number of persons to be elected to such office, be the only candidates for such office whose names shall be printed on the ballot at the ensuing November election; and if the number of such "majority candidates" falls short of the number of persons to be elected to such office, the names of said "majority candidates" shall be printed on the ballot at the ensuing November election, together with such number of additional names only of such other candidates receiving the next highest number of votes for nomination to such office as may make the number of such additional names equal to twice the difference between the number of such "majority candidates" and the number to be elected, or a smaller number, if the list of said other candidates is exhausted. Of the candidates for election to membership in the county central committee, the candidates equal in number to the number to be elected receiving the highest number of votes in their supervisorial district or assembly district, as the case may be in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 4 of section 24 of this act, shall be declared elected as the representatives of their district to membership in such committee. It shall be the duty of the officers charged with the canvass of the returns of any primary election in any

Majority
Candidates

County
Central
Committee
Elected
at Primary

**Certificates
of
Nomination
and
Certificates
of Election**

county, city and county or municipality to cause to be issued official certificates of nomination to such party candidates (other than congressional and legislative candidates, candidates for the state board of equalization, and delegates to the state convention from a hold-over senatorial district), as have received the highest number of votes as the candidates for the nomination of such party for any offices to be voted for wholly within such county, city and county, or municipality, and cause to be issued to each member of a county central committee a certificate of his election; and to cause to be issued official certificates of nomination to such candidates for judicial, school, county, township or municipal offices voted for wholly within one county as may be entitled to nomination under the provisions of this section. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state to issue official certificates of nomination to candidates nominated under the provisions of this act for representatives in congress, members of the state senate and assembly, members of the state board of equalization, and officers voted for in more than one county; and to issue a certificate of election to each delegate elected to the state convention from a hold-over senatorial district; and to issue certificates of election to all persons elected at the May presidential primary election as delegates to their respective national party conventions.

**Certificates
from
Secretary
of State**

Certificate from Secretary of State

**Secretary
of State
Certifies
to Names**

Not less than thirty days before the November election the secretary of state shall certify to the county clerks or registrars of voters of each county and city and county within the state, the name of every person entitled to receive votes within such county or city and county at said November election who has received the nomination as a candidate for public office under and pursuant to the provisions of this act, and whose nomination is evidenced by the compilation and statement required to be made by said secretary of state and filed in his office, as provided in section 22 of this act. Such certificates shall in addition to the names of such nominees respectively, also show separately and

respectively for each nominee the name of the political party or organization which has nominated such person if any and the designation of the public office for which he is so nominated.

Party Conventions—Purposes—Delegates—Duties of Delegates

Sec. 24. 1. Party conventions of delegates chosen as hereinafter provided may be held in this state, for the purpose of promulgating platforms and transacting such other business of the party as is not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

2. The candidates of each political party for congressional offices and for state offices, if any, except judicial and school offices, and such candidates for senate and assembly as have been nominated by such political party at the primary election, and in whose behalf nomination papers have been filed, together with the hold-over senators affiliated with and nominated by such political party at the election at which said hold-over senators were elected and one delegate chosen by such political party from each senatorial district not represented by a hold-over senator affiliated with and nominated by such political party at the election at which the hold-over senator was elected, shall meet in a state convention at the state capitol at two o'clock in the afternoon of the third Tuesday in September after the date on which any primary election is held preliminary to the general November election. They shall forthwith formulate the state platforms of their party, which said state platform of each political party shall be framed at such time that it shall be made public not later than six o'clock in the afternoon of the following day. They shall also proceed to elect a state central committee to consist of at least three (3) members from each congressional district, who shall hold office until a new state central committee shall have been selected. In each year of the general November election at which electors of president and vice president of the United States are to be chosen, they shall also nominate as the candidates of their party as many electors of president and vice president of the United States as the state is then entitled to, and it

Purpose

Who Are
Delegates

When Held

Duties of
Delegates

Electors of
President
and Vice-
President

shall be the duty of the secretary of state to issue certificates of nomination to the electors so nominated, and to cause the names of such candidates for elector to be placed upon the ballots at the ensuing November election.

Eligibility of Delegates

Who is not
Eligible as a
Delegate

Party
Affiliation

County
Clerk's
Certificate

Membership in the state convention shall not be granted to a party nominee for a congressional office, state office, or office of senator or assemblyman who has become such by reason of his name having been written on a ballot, and who has not had his name printed on the primary ballot by having had a nomination paper filed in his behalf, as provided in section 5 of this act; nor shall membership in such convention be granted to the nominee of any party if such nominee has not stated his affiliation with such party in his affidavit of registration used at such primary election; and, in every such case, a vacancy in the membership of such convention shall be deemed to exist; and any such vacancy thereby existing, or existing because no nomination for such office has been made, or for any other cause, shall be filled as hereinafter provided. Each candidate who has received the nomination of more than one party for a congressional, state, or legislative office shall procure from the county clerk of the county in which he resides, a certificate stating the party with which such candidate was affiliated thirty-five days before the date of the primary election, as shown by the affidavit of registration of such candidate in the office of such county clerk; and this certificate shall be the credentials of such candidate to membership in the convention of his party.

Hold-over Senatorial Districts

Delegate
Where
Senator
Holds Over

In any senatorial district represented by a hold-over senator there shall be chosen at such primary election by the electors of each political party, other than the party which the hold-over senator was affiliated with and nominated by, one delegate to the state convention, who shall have nomination papers circulated in his behalf, shall have his name placed upon the ballot and shall be chosen in the same manner as a state senator is nominated from

any senatorial district; but no such delegate shall be disqualified by reason of holding any office, nor shall any filing fee be required in order to have his name placed upon the ballot. The term "hold-over senator" as herein used shall apply to a state senator whose term of office extends beyond the first Monday in January of the year next ensuing after the primary election, and the term "hold-over senatorial district" shall apply to the district represented by such hold-over senator.

Filling Vacancies

In the event that there shall not have been filed any nomination paper for a candidate for any congressional or state office or office of senator or assemblyman or delegate from a hold-over senatorial district by the electors of any political party, or in the event that the nominee of any party for such office has not declared his affiliation with such party, as herein provided, or in the event of the death of the candidate prior to the convention, the vacancy thus created in the state convention of such party shall be filled as follows:

(a) If the vacancy occurs in a senatorial or assembly district situated wholly within the limits of a single county or city and county, by appointment by the newly elected county central committee of such party in such county or city and county.

(b) If the vacancy occurs in a senatorial or assembly district comprising two or more counties, by appointment by the newly selected chairman of the several newly elected county central committees of such party in such counties.

(c) If the vacancy occurs in a congressional or state office, by appointment by the state central committee of such party.

Such delegate so appointed shall present to the convention credentials signed by the chairman and the secretary of the appointing committee, or by the appointing chairman of the several committees, as the case may be.

Executive Committee

3. Each state central committee may select an executive committee, to which executive committee

Vacancies

Senatorial
and
Assembly
Districts
Within
One County

Districts in
Two or More
Counties

Congres-
sional
Districts

**Executive
Committee
of State
Central
Committee**

it may grant all or any portion of its powers and duties. It shall choose its officers by ballot and each committee and its officers shall have the power usually exercised by such committees and the officers thereof in so far as may be consistent with this act. The various officers and committees now in existence shall exercise the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed until their successors are chosen in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Duties

**Congres-
sional
Committee**

4. The executive committee of the state central committee of each political party shall, in conjunction with each nominee for congress affiliated with such party, select a congressional committee for the district in which such nominee is a candidate. Such committee shall consist of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty-five members, and shall have charge and conduct of the campaign of such nominee, subject to the supervision of the state central committee of such party. (Approved 1919.)

County Central Committees

**County
Central
Committee**

**Number of
Members
and How
Elected**

5. At each August primary election there shall be elected in each county or city and county a county central committee for each political party, which shall have charge of the party campaign under general direction of the state central committee or of the executive committee selected by such state central committee. In any city and county containing more than ten assembly districts the county central committee of such party shall be elected by each assembly district and shall consist of five members from each assembly district in such city and county. In all counties containing five or more assembly districts the county central committee of such party shall be elected by assembly districts and shall consist of one member for each seven hundred votes or fraction thereof in each such assembly district cast for such party's candidate for governor at the last general election at which a governor was elected. In all counties containing less than five assembly districts the county central committee shall be elected by supervisor districts, and

the number to be elected from any supervisor district shall be determined as follows: The number of votes cast in such supervisor district for such party's candidate for governor at the last general election at which such governor was elected shall be divided by one-twentieth of the number of votes cast for such governor in such county; and the integer next larger than the quotient obtained by such division shall constitute the number of members of the county central committee to be elected by such party in said supervisor district. The county clerk or registrar of voters in each county or city and county shall, between the first Monday and the second Monday of June next preceding the primary election, compute the number of members of the county central committee allotted to each assembly district or supervisor district, as the case may be, by the provisions of this subdivision. Each candidate for member of a county central committee shall appear upon the ballot upon the filing of a nomination paper according to the provisions of section 5 of this act, signed in his behalf by the electors of the political subdivision in which he is a candidate, as above provided; and the number of candidates to which each party is entitled, as hereinbefore provided, in each political subdivision, receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected; but no candidate for county committeeman shall be declared elected unless he shall have received votes equal in number to the minimum of signatures to the nomination paper which would have been required to place his name on the primary ballot as a candidate for member of the county committee. Each county central committee shall meet in the court house at its county seat on the second Tuesday in September following the August primary election, and shall organize by selecting a chairman, a secretary and such other officers and committees as it shall deem necessary for carrying on the campaign of the party.

County
Clerk or
Registrar
Computes
Number of
Members

How
Nominated
and Elected

County
Central
Committee
Meeting

Eligibility

6. No person shall be eligible for appointment or election to the state, county or district committee of any party who is not registered as affiliated

Party
Affiliation

with such party at the time of such appointment or election. In the event of the appointment or election to any party committee of an ineligible person, or whenever any member of any such committee dies, resigns or becomes incapacitated to act, or removes from the jurisdiction of the committee, or ceases to be a member of such committee's party, a vacancy shall exist, which shall be filled by appointment by the chairman of the committee in which such ineligibility or vacancy occurs. (Approved 1919.)

Withdrawal of Candidates—Vacancies

Where no
Withdrawals

Sec. 25. No candidate whose nomination papers have been filed for any primary election can withdraw as a candidate at such primary election. No candidate nominated at any primary election can withdraw as a candidate at the ensuing general election except such as are permitted to withdraw by this section. In case as a result of any primary election a person has received a nomination to any office without first having nomination papers filed, and having his name printed on the primary election ballot, he may at least thirty-one days before the day of election cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination by filing in the office where he would have filed his nomination papers had he been a candidate for nomination, his request therefor in writing, signed by him and acknowledged before the county clerk of the county in which he resides; and no name so withdrawn shall be printed on the election ballot for the ensuing general election. The vacancy created by the withdrawal of such person as aforesaid, or on account of the ineligibility of such person to qualify as a candidate because of the inhibitions of subdivision 9 of section 5 of this act, or by reason of the failure of a party to nominate any candidate for the office at the primary election, or for any other cause, shall not be filled except in the following cases:

Where
Withdrawals
Permitted

Not
Printed on
Ballot

Reasons for Filling Vacancies

Vacancy

1. By reason of the death of a candidate occurring at least twenty-five days before the date of the next ensuing November election.

2. By reason of the disqualification of a candidate occurring on account of the failure of such candidate to secure the nomination in his own party as required by section 23 of this act.

Vacancies, How Filled

Vacancies occurring by reason of such death of any candidate, or because of such disqualification imposed by section 23 of this act, may, in the case of legislative offices, be filled by the newly elected county central committee or committees of the party in which such vacancy occurs, in the county or counties comprising the legislative district of such deceased or disqualified candidate; and in the case of all other district or state offices requiring party nomination, by the newly selected state central committee of such party.

How
Vacancies
Filled

If such vacancy occurs among candidates chosen at the primary election to go on the ballot for the succeeding general election for a judicial, school, county, township, or municipal office according to the provisions of section 23 of this act, in which case that candidate receiving at said primary election the highest vote among all the candidates for said office who have failed to receive a sufficient number of votes to get upon said ballot according to the provisions of said section 23, shall go upon said ballot to fill such vacancy; provided, however, that if the vacancy occurs in a case where, by reason of having received a majority vote at the primary election, only one person is entitled to have his name printed upon the ballot at the ensuing November election, the names of the two candidates receiving the next highest vote at the primary election, if there were such number, shall be placed upon the ballot for the November election; and provided, further, that a vacancy authorized to be filled by the provisions of this section shall be filled and certified to the officer charged with the duty of printing the ballots twenty-five days before the day of election.

Judicial
School
County
Township
Vacancies

Two
Candidates

When Printing Name on Ballot Mandatory

Whenever a nomination paper containing a sufficient number of signatures has been filed for any

Where
Name Must
Go on
Ballot at
Primary

person as a candidate to be voted for at a primary election, the name of such person must be printed upon the ballot or ballots of such primary election as hereinbefore provided in section 12 of this act, unless such person has died and such fact has been ascertained, by the officer charged with the duty of printing the ballot, at least twenty-five days before the day of election.

At General
Election

Whenever a candidate has been nominated at any primary election after having nomination papers filed, the name of such candidate must be printed upon the ballot at the ensuing general election unless such candidate has died and such fact has been ascertained, by the officer charged with the duty of printing the ballots, at least twenty-five days before the day of election.

Certificate of Vacancy Filled

Where
Committee
Fills
Vacancy

Whenever, upon the death or disqualification of any candidate, the vacancy thereby created is filled by a party committee a certificate to that effect shall be filed with the officer with whom a nomination paper for such office may be filed, and shall be accepted and acted upon by him as in the case of such nomination paper. (Approved 1919.)

Tie Vote—Procedure

Summons

When
Secretary
of State
Acts

Sec. 26. In case of a tie vote, if for an office to be voted for wholly within one county or city and county, the county, city and county or city board, as the case may be, shall forthwith summon the candidates who have received such tie votes to appear before such board, at a time and place to be designated by said board, and such board shall at said time and place determine the tie by lot. In the case of a tie vote for an office to be voted on in more than one county, the secretary of state shall forthwith summon the candidates who have received such tie votes to appear before him at his office at the state capitol at a time to be designated by him and said secretary of state shall at said time and place determine the tie by lot. Such summons must in every case be mailed to the address of the candidate as it appears upon his affidavit of registration,

at least five days before the date fixed for the determination of such tie vote. (Approved 1919.)

Duty of Court Affecting Errors or Omissions

Sec. 27. Whenever it shall be made to appear by affidavit to the supreme court or district courts of appeal or superior court of the proper county that an error or omission has occurred or is about to occur in the placing of any name on an official primary election ballot, that any error has been or is about to be committed in printing such ballot, or that any wrongful act has been or is about to be done by any judge or clerk of a primary election, county clerk, registrar of voters in any city and county, canvassing board or any member thereof, or other person charged with any duty concerning the primary election, or that any neglect of duty has occurred or is about to occur, such court shall order the officer or person charged with such error, wrong or neglect to forthwith correct the error, desist from the wrongful act or perform the duty, or forthwith show cause why he should not do so. Any person who shall fail to obey the order of such court shall be cited forthwith to show cause why he shall not be adjudged in contempt of court.

**Powers and
Duties of
Courts as
Regards
Errors**

Procedure to Contest Nomination

Sec. 28. Any candidate at a primary election, desiring to contest the nomination of another candidate for the same office, may, within five days after the completion of the official canvass, file an affidavit in the office of the clerk of the superior court of the county in which he desires to contest the vote returned from any precinct or precincts in such county, and thereupon have a recount of the ballots cast in any such precinct or precincts, in accordance with the provisions of this section. Such affidavit must specify separately each precinct in which a recount is demanded, and the nature of the mistake, error, misconduct, or other cause why it is claimed that the returns from such precinct do not correctly state the vote as cast in such precinct, for the contestant and the contestee. The contestee must be made a party respondent, and so named in the affidavit. No personal service or other service than

**Time of
Filing**

**Where
Filed**

**What
Affidavit
Contains**

Posting**Jurisdiction
of Court****Affidavit of
Mailing Copy****Contestee's
Rights****Precinct
Recounts**

as herein provided need be made upon the contestee. Upon the filing of such affidavit the county clerk shall forthwith post in a conspicuous place in his office a copy of the affidavit. Upon the filing of such affidavit and the posting of the same, the superior court of the county shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties to such contest, and all candidates at any such primary election are permitted to be candidates under this act, only upon the condition that such jurisdiction for the purposes of the proceeding authorized by this section shall exist in the manner and under the conditions provided for by this section. The contestant on the date of filing such affidavit, must send by registered mail a copy thereof to the contestee in a sealed envelope, with postage prepaid, addressed to the contestee at the place of residence named in the affidavit of registration of such contestee, and shall make an affidavit of such mailing and file the same with the county clerk to become a part of the records of the contest. At any time within three days after the filing of the affidavit of the contestant to the effect that he has sent by registered mail a copy of the affidavit to the contestee, such contestee may file with the county clerk an affidavit in his own behalf, setting up his desire to have the votes counted in any precincts, designating them, in addition to the precincts designated in the affidavit of the contestant, and setting up his grounds therefor. On the trial of the contest all of the precincts named in the affidavits of the contestant and the contestee shall be considered, and a recount had with reference to all of said precincts; and the contestant shall have the same right to answer the affidavit of the contestee as is given to the contestee herein with reference to the affidavit of the contestant except that such answer must be filed not later than the first day of the trial of said contest. On the eighth day after the completion of the official canvass the county clerk shall present the affidavits of the contestant and the contestee and proof of posting, as aforesaid, to the judge of the superior court of the county, or any judge acting in his place, or the presiding judge of the superior court of a county or city and county,

or any one acting in his stead, which judge shall, upon such presentation, forthwith designate the time and place where such contest shall proceed, and in counties or cities and counties where there are more than one superior judge, assign all the cases to one department by the order of such court. Such order must so assign such case or cases, and fix such time and place for hearing, which time must not be less than one nor more than three days from the presentation of the matter to the court by the county clerk as herein provided. It shall be the duty of the contestee to appear either in person or by attorney, at the time and place so fixed, and to take notice of the order fixing such time and place from the records of the court, without service. No special appearance of the contestee for any purpose except as herein provided shall be permitted, and any appearance whatever of the contestee or any request of the court by the contestee or his attorney, shall be entered as a general appearance in the contest. No demurrer or objection can be taken by the parties in any other manner than by answer, and all the objections must be contained in the answer. The court if the contestee shall appear, must require the answer to be made within three days from the time and place as above provided, and if the contestee shall not appear shall note his default, and shall proceed to hear and determine the contest with all convenient speed. If the number of votes which are sought to be recounted, or the number of contests are such that the judge shall be of opinion that it will require additional judges to enable the contest or contests to be determined in time to print the ballots for the election, if there be only one judge for such county, he may obtain the service of any other superior judge, and the proceedings shall be the same as herein provided in counties where there is more than one superior court judge. If the proceeding is in a county or city and county where there is more than one superior court judge, the judge to whom the case or cases shall be assigned, shall notify the presiding judge forthwith, of the number of judges which he deems necessary to participate, in order to finish the contest or contests in time to

Time and
Place

Appearance
of Contestee

Procedure

Additional
Judges

Where
There is a
Presiding
Judge

print the ballots for the final election, and the said presiding judge shall forthwith designate as many judges as are necessary to such completion of such contest, by order in writing, and thereupon all of the judges so designated shall participate in the recount of such ballots and the giving of judgment in such contest or contests in the manner herein specified. The said judges so designated by said last mentioned order, including the judge to whom said contests were originally assigned, shall convene upon notice from the judge to whom such contest or contests were originally assigned, and agree upon the precincts which each one of such judges will recount, sitting separately, and thereupon such recount shall proceed before each such judge sitting separately, as to the precincts so arranged, in such manner that the recount shall be made in such precincts before each such judge as to all the contests pending, so that the ballots opened before one judge need not be opened before another judge or department, and the proceedings before such judge in making such recount as to the appointment of the clerk and persons necessary to be assistants of the court in making the same, shall be the same as in contested elections, and the judge shall fix the pay or compensation for such persons and require the payment each day in advance, of the amount thereof by the person who is proceeding with and requiring the recount of the precinct being recounted. When the recount shall have been completed in the manner herein required, if more than one judge has taken part therein, all the judges who took part shall assemble and make the decision of court, and if there be any differences of opinion, a majority of such judges shall finally determine all such questions, and give the decision or judgment of the court in such contest or contests; separately. Such decision or judgment of the court shall be final in every respect, and no appeal can be had therefrom. The judgment shall be served upon the county clerk or registrar of voters by delivery of a certified copy thereof, and may be enforced summarily in the manner provided in section 27 of this act, and if the contest proceeds in more than one county, and the nominee is to be certified

Judge Fixes
Pay of
Assistants

Decision
Final
No Appeal

by the secretary of state from the compilation of election returns in his office, then the judgment in each county in which a contest may be had, shall show what, if any changes in the returns in the office of the secretary of state relating to such county or city and county, ought to be made, and all such judgments shall be served upon the secretary of state, by the delivery of a certified copy, and he shall make such changes in the record in his office as such judgment or judgments require, and conform his compilation and his certificate of nomination in accordance therewith. If the office contested is one to be voted upon in more than one county, the time within which such contest may be brought in any county involved shall begin to run at the time of the declaration of the official canvass by the board of supervisors of the county last making such declaration.

Change in
Returns
Certified to
Secretary
of State

Candidates' Expenses, What is Legal

Sec. 29. No candidate for nomination to any elective office, including that of United States senator in congress, shall directly or indirectly pay, expend or contribute any money or other valuable thing, or promise so to do except for lawful expenses. Lawful expenses as used in this section are limited to expenses for the following purposes only:

What Are
Legal
Expenses

1. For the candidate's official filing fee.
2. For the preparing, printing, circulating and verifying of nomination papers.
3. For the candidate's personal traveling expenses.
4. For rent and necessary furnishing of halls or rooms, during such candidacy, for public meetings or for committee headquarters.
5. For payment of speakers and musicians at public meetings and their necessary traveling expenses.
6. For printing and distribution of pamphlets, circulars, newspapers, cards, handbills, posters and announcements relative to candidates or political issues or principals.
7. For his share of the reasonable compensation of challengers at the polls.

8. For making canvasses of voters.

9. For clerk hire.

10. For conveying infirm or disabled voters to and from the polls.

11. For postage, expressage, telegraphing, and telephoning, relative to candidacy.

Candidates' Statement of Receipts and Expenditures

In
Duplicate

Time of
Making

Details of
Candidate's
Statement

Where Filed

Where
Recorded

No Fee

Sec. 30. Every person who shall be a candidate for nomination to any elective office, shall make in duplicate within fifteen days after the primary election, a verified statement, setting forth each and every sum of money contributed, disbursed, expended or promised by him, and, to the best of his knowledge and belief by any and every other person or association of persons in his behalf wholly or partly in endeavoring to secure his nomination. This statement must show in detail all moneys paid, loaned, contributed, or otherwise furnished to him directly or indirectly in aid of his nomination, together with the name of the person or persons from whom such moneys were received; and must also show in detail, under each of the subdivisions of section 29 of this act, all moneys contributed, loaned, or expended by him directly or indirectly by himself or through any other person, in aid of his nomination, together with the name of the person or persons to whom such moneys were paid, or disbursed. Such statement must set forth that the affiant has used all reasonable diligence in its preparation, and that the same is true and is as full and explicit as he is able to make it. Within the time aforesaid the candidate shall file one copy of said statement with the officer with whom his nomination papers were filed, and the other with the recorder of the county or city and county in which he resides, who shall record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, and to be open to public-inspection. No officer shall issue any certificate of nomination to any person until such statement as herein provided has been filed, and no other statement of expenses shall be required except that provided herein, and no fee or charge whatsoever shall be made or collected by any officer for the verifying,

filing, or recording of such statements or a copy thereof.

Violation a Misdemeanor—Penalty

Sec. 31. Any person violating any of the provisions of section 29 or section 30 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof, in addition to the sentence imposed by the court, he shall forfeit all right to the office for which he was a candidate at the time of violating the provisions aforesaid.

Guilty
Person
Forfeits
Rights

Bribery

Sec. 32. 1. Any person who shall offer, or with knowledge of the same permit any person to offer for his benefit, any bribe to a voter to induce such voter to sign any nomination paper, and any person who shall accept such bribe or any promise of gain of any kind in the nature of a bribe as consideration for signing any nomination paper, whether such bribe or promise of gain in the nature of a bribe be offered or accepted before or after signing, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon trial and conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than one hundred and twenty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Bribery
to be
Punishable

Wrongful Suppression of Nomination Papers

2. Any person who, being in possession of any nomination paper or papers and affidavits entitled to be filed under the provisions of this act, shall wrongfully either suppress, neglect or fail to cause the same to be filed at the proper time and in the proper place shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Penalty for
Suppressing
Nomination
Papers and
Affidavits

Application of General Laws

3. Any act or omission declared to be an offense by the general laws of this state concerning primaries and elections shall also in like case be an offense concerning primary elections as provided for by this act, and shall be punished in the same manner and form as therein provided, and all the penalties and provisions of the law governing elections, except as herein otherwise provided, shall apply in equal force to primary elections as provided for by this act.

Preparation of Forms, Duty of Secretary of State and Attorney General

Sec. 33. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state and the attorney general to prepare on or before September 1, 1917, all forms necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, which forms shall be substantially followed in all primary elections held in pursuance hereof.

Title of Act

Sec. 34. This act shall be known as the direct primary law.

Validity

Sec. 35. If any section, subdivision, sentence, clause, or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The legislature hereby declares that it would have passed this act, and each section, subdivision, sentence, clause, and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, subdivisions, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Repeal of Conflicting Acts

Sec. 36. The act approved April 7, 1911, known as the direct primary law, and also the act approved December 24, 1911, amending sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 22, 23, and 24 of the said direct primary law, are hereby repealed; and all other acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act, are also hereby repealed.

Penalties
in Force

Secretary
of State and
Attorney
General
Prepare
Forms

If Any
Portion
Is Unconsti-
tutional
Remainder
is Valid

CHAPTER VI.

CONDUCT OF ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

An Act to regulate the conduct of election campaigns, and repealing an Act entitled "An Act to promote the purity of elections by regulating the conduct thereof, and to support the privilege of free suffrage by prohibiting certain acts and practices in relation thereto, and providing for the punishment thereof," approved February 23, 1893.

[Approved March 19, 1907.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Candidates' Statement of Receipts and Expenditures

Section 1. Every candidate who is voted for at any public election held within the state shall, within fifteen days after the day of holding such election, file, as hereinafter provided, an itemized statement, showing in detail all moneys paid, loaned, contributed, or otherwise furnished to him, or for his use, directly or indirectly, in aid of his election, and all moneys contributed, loaned, or expended by him, directly or indirectly by himself or through any other person, in aid of his election. Such statement shall give the names of the various persons who paid, loaned, contributed, or otherwise furnished such moneys in aid of his election, and the names of the various persons to whom such moneys were contributed, loaned or paid, the specific nature of each item, the service performed, and by whom performed, and the purpose for which the money was expended, contributed or loaned. If the candidate seeks to avoid the responsibility of any illegal payment made by any other person in his behalf, he shall set out such illegal payment and disclaim responsibility therefor. Candidates for office to be filled by the electors of the state, or of any political division thereof greater than a county, and for members of the senate and assembly, representative in congress, or for members of the state board of equaliza-

Files Within
Fifteen
Days

What
Statement
Contains

Disclaiming
Responsi-
bility

Statements
Filed in
Office of
Secretary
of State

**Statements
Filed in
Clerk's
Office**

**Recorded
Without
Fee**

tion, or state board of railroad commissioners, shall file their statements in the office of the secretary of state. Candidates for all other offices shall file their statements in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the election is held, and within which the duties of the office for which the candidate is voted for are to be exercised. The statement of a committee or candidate shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder, and shall, after being filed, become a public record, and open at all times to public inspection and no fee or charge whatsoever shall be collected or made by any officer herein specified for filing or recording any statement required to be filed or recorded under the provisions of this act. Vouchers must be filed for all expenditures, except in the case of sums under five dollars.

Financial Records of Committees

**Duties of
Committee
Treasurer**

Sec. 2. Every committee organized for the purpose, or charged with the duty of conducting the election campaign of any political party, or of any candidate or candidates, shall appoint a treasurer, who shall receive and disburse all moneys contributed for such campaign purposes, and keep a true account thereof, and shall, in the same manner as herein required of candidates, file an itemized statement of all money received or disbursed by him as such treasurer.

What Expenses Allowed

**Legal
Expenses**

Sec. 3. No sum of money shall be paid and no expense incurred by or on behalf of any candidate or campaign committee as defined in Section 2 of this Act, or any body of superior authority, to which such committee is subject, if any, whether before, during or after an election, on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of such election, except for the expenses of holding and conducting public meetings for the discussion of public questions, and of printing and circulating specimen ballots, handbills, cards, and other papers previous to such election, and of advertising and of postage, expressage, telegraphing and telephoning, and of supervising the regis-

tration of voters, and watching the polling or counting of votes cast at such election, and of salaries of persons employed in transacting business at office or headquarters and necessary expenses of maintaining the same, and for rent of rooms necessary for the transaction of the business of candidate or committee, or superior authority to which such committee is subject, if any, and for necessary incidental expenses, which shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, if expended by a candidate, or one thousand dollars, if expended by a committee; and no sum shall be paid and no expense shall be incurred, directly or indirectly, by or on behalf of a candidate, whether before, during or after an election, on account of or in respect of the conduct and management of an election at which he is a candidate, in excess of the maximum amount following, that is to say: if the term of the office for which the person is a candidate be for one year or less, five per centum of the amount of one year's salary of the office; if the term be for more than one year, and not more than two years, ten per centum of the amount of one year's salary of the office; if the term be for more than two years, and not more than three years, fifteen per centum of the amount of one year's salary of the office; if the term be for more than three years, and not more than four years, twenty per centum of the amount of one year's salary of the office; if the term be for more than four years, ten per centum of the amount of one year's salary of the office; if the office be one for which, in lieu of a salary, there is allowed a per diem, for a statutory period, or for the number of days actually engaged in the performance of public duties, twenty-five per centum of the amount to accrue for the statutory period; if the office be one for which, in lieu of a salary, a yearly sum is allowed the officer for all the expenses of his office, the expenditures of the candidate for such office shall not exceed the amount of ten per centum of the allowance for such office for one year; if the office be one for which no salary or compensation is allowed, except fees, or a salary

**Incidental
Expenses
Limit \$100**

**Per Cent
of Salary**

**When no
Salary**

Fees

not exceeding nine hundred dollars per annum and fees, the expenditures of the candidate for such office shall not exceed the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars; if the office be one for which no salary or compensation is allowed, or for which a per diem is allowed for the days actually employed in the performance of a public duty, the expenditures of the candidate for such office shall not exceed one hundred dollars; if the candidate is also at the same time a candidate for an unexpired term, he shall not pay or expend any sum on account of such unexpired term, but the maximum amount to be expended by such candidate shall be as hereinabove provided.

Claims, Presentation and Payment

Time of
Presenting
Claims

Sec. 4. Every claim payable by a committee as defined in Section 2 of this Act on account of or in respect of any expense incurred in the conduct and management of an election held within this State, or on behalf of the candidates of the political party, organized assemblage, or body which such committee represents, must be presented to the committee within ten days after the return day of the election, and if not so presented, the same shall not be paid, and no action shall be commenced or maintained thereon, and all expenses incurred as aforesaid shall be paid within fifteen days after the completion of such official canvass, and not otherwise. Every claim in respect of any expenses incurred by or on behalf of a candidate at an election held within this State on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of such election shall be presented to such candidate within ten days after the day of election, and if not so presented the same shall not be paid, and no action shall be instituted or maintained thereon; and all such expenses incurred as aforesaid must be paid within twelve days after the day of election, and not otherwise. Any person who makes a payment in contravention of this section, except where such payment is allowed, as provided by this Act, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Claims
When Paid

Delay in Presentation of Claims

Sec. 5. The Superior Court of the county in which such statement is filed or is required to be filed, may, on the application of either the committee or candidate, or a creditor of either, allow any claim not in excess of the maximum amount allowed by this Act, to be presented and paid after the time limited by this Act; and a statement of any sum so paid, with a certificate of its allowance, shall forthwith, after payment, be filed by the committee or candidate in the same office as the original statement of the committee or candidate. If the candidate or committee, upon such application, shall show to the satisfaction of said court that any error or false recital in such statement, or that the failure to make such statement or to present, within the designated time, a claim otherwise just and proper, has been occasioned by the absence or illness of such candidate, or by the absence, illness or death of one or more members of such committee, or by the misconduct of any person other than such applicant, or by inadvertence or excusable neglect, or of any reasonable cause of a like manner, and not by reason of any want of good faith on the part of the applicant, the court may, after such notice of the application as the court may require, and on the production of such evidence of the facts stated in the application as shall be satisfactory to such court, by order, allow such statement to be filed, or such error or false recital therein to be corrected, or such claims to be paid, as to the court seems just; and such order shall relieve the applicant from any liability or consequences under this Act in respect of the matters excused by the order. If the application is made by a creditor, the court may, under like conditions and upon a like showing, order the claim to be paid, and the creditor shall also be entitled to his costs. The claims of one or more creditors may be united in such application, but the amount and specific nature of each claim must be fully stated.

Where
Time Limit
Has
Expired

Absence or
Illness of
Candidate

Order of
Court

Joint
Claims

Place Where Liquor is Sold

Sec. 6. No payment of any money shall be made by a committee or candidate for the rent

**Premises
Where
Liquor is
Sold Must
Not be
Rented**

of any premises to be used as a committee room or headquarters, or for holding a meeting, or for the purpose of promoting the election of a candidate, or on account of, or in respect to the conduct or management of an election, where intoxicating liquors are sold for consumption on the premises, or where intoxicating liquor is supplied to members of any club, society or association; provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to any part of such premises which is ordinarily let for the purposes of offices, or for holding public meetings, if such part has a separate entrance and no direct communication with any part of the premises on which any intoxicating liquor or refreshment is sold or supplied as aforesaid.

**Separate
Entrance
Necessary**

Name and Address of Printer

**Name and
Address of
Printer
Must Show**

Sec. 7. Every bill, placard, poster, pamphlet or other printed matter having reference to an election, or to any candidate, shall bear upon the face thereof the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof, and no payment therefor shall be made or allowed unless such address is so printed.

Repeal of Act of 1893

**Other
Acts
Repealed**

Sec. 8. An Act entitled, "An Act to promote the purity of elections by regulating the conduct thereof, and to support the privilege of free suffrage by prohibiting certain acts and practices in relation thereto, and providing for the punishment thereof," approved February 23, 1893, and all other Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed; provided, that no provision of this Act shall be construed so as to repeal any provision of Title IV of Part I of the Penal Code, entitled, "Of Crimes Against the Elective Franchise."

Offenses a Misdemeanor

**Misde-
meanor**

Sec. 9. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be dealt with as provided in the Penal Code.

Competency of Witnesses

Sec. 10. A person offending against any pro-

visions of this Act is a competent witness against another person so offending, and may be compelled to attend and testify upon any trial, hearing, proceeding, or lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, in the same manner as any other person. If such person demands that he be excused from testifying on the ground that his testimony may incriminate himself, he shall not be excused, but in that case the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying, except for perjury in giving such testimony, and he shall not thereafter be liable to indictment or presentment by information, nor to prosecution or punishment for the offense with reference to which his testimony was given. No person shall be exempt from indictment, presentment by information, prosecution or punishment for the offense with reference to which he may have testified as aforesaid when such person so testifying does so voluntarily or when such person so testifying fails to ask to be excused from testifying on the ground that his testimony may incriminate himself, but in all such cases the testimony so given may be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying. Any person shall be deemed to have asked to be excused from testifying under this section unless, before any testimony is given by such a witness, the judge, foreman or other person presiding at such trial, hearing, proceeding or investigation, shall distinctly read this section to such witness, and the form of the objection by the witness shall be immaterial if he in substance makes objection that his testimony may incriminate himself, and he shall not be obliged to object to each question, but one objection shall be sufficient to protect such witness from prosecution for any offense concerning which he may testify upon such trial, hearing, proceeding or investigation.

Witnesses**Not to be
Excused****When not
Exempt
from Pros-
ecution****This
Section
Must be
Read to
Witness**

Act, When in Effect

Sec. 11. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CHAPTER VII.

CONSOLIDATION OF ELECTIONS

An act to permit the consolidation of elections and to provide a procedure therefor.

[Approved June 11, 1913.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

When Consolidated

Can be
Consolidated

Section 1. Whenever two or more elections are called to be held on the same day, in the same territory, or in territory that is in part the same, such elections may be consolidated in the manner provided by this act.

How Consolidated

Two or
More
Elections
Consolidated

Sec. 2. Any such two or more elections, whether held under a freeholders charter or under any state law, or both, may be so consolidated and different elections called by the same governing body may be so consolidated.

Who Controls

Governing
Bodies
Control

Sec. 3. Such elections may be consolidated as to territory which is the same by order of the governing body or bodies calling the elections; and where one of the elections to be consolidated is a state election, the board of supervisors of the county wherein said consolidation may be had shall have authority to order such consolidation, as respects such state election.

Election Officers and Canvass

One Set of
Election
Officers

Sec. 4. Within the territory affected by such order of consolidation, the election precincts, polling places and voting booths shall, in every case, be the same and there shall be only one set of election officers in each of such precincts. When the returns of elections consolidated under this act are required to be canvassed by different canvassing bodies, such elections shall be conducted separately in the same manner as if they had not been consolidated, except

When
Separate
Canvass

as in this section provided; and provided, further, that in case of the consolidation of an election called by the legislative body of a city with an election called by the board of supervisors of the county in which such city is situated, the governing body of such city, in the ordinance or notice calling such election, may authorize such board of supervisors to canvass the returns of such election, and such election shall be held in all respects as if there were only one election, and only one ticket or ballot shall be used thereat; and the returns of such election need not be canvassed by the legislative body of such city. When the returns of any two or more elections consolidated under this act are required to be canvassed by the same body, such elections shall be held in all respects as if there were only one election, and only one ticket or ballot shall be used thereat.

**When One
Canvass**

Appointment of Election Officers

Sec. 5. When elections are consolidated under the provisions of this act, the governing body or bodies ordering such consolidation may, in the territory affected thereby, provide for the appointment of officers of election, for the formation of precincts for such elections and the expenses of said election.

**Election
Officers**

No Conflict With Act Regulating Liquors

Sec. 6. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal an act of the legislature of the State of California, entitled, "An act to provide for the regulation of the traffic in alcoholic liquors by establishing local option; authorizing the filing of petitions praying for elections to vote upon the question whether the sale of alcoholic liquors shall be licensed within the territory described in such petition; providing for the calling and holding of such elections; making it the duty of the proper governing body to declare such territory to be no-license territory unless a majority of votes is cast in favor of license; providing that no licenses, permits or other authority to sell or distribute alcoholic liquors in no-license territory shall be granted; forfeiting and declaring void all

**What this
Act Does
Not Affect**

such licenses or permits theretofore issued and in force; making it a penal offense to sell, give away or distribute alcoholic liquors within such territory, with certain exceptions; and providing penalties for such offenses.''

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CHAPTER VIII.

VOTING OR BALLOTING MACHINES

An Act creating a State Commission on voting or balloting machines, defining their powers, and providing for the use at the option of indicated local authorities of voting or ballot machines for receiving and registering the vote in one or more precincts of any county, or city and county, city or town, at any or all elections held therein, and for ascertaining the result at such elections; and providing for the punishment of all violations of the provisions of this Act.

[Approved March 20, 1903; amended March 19, 1907; amended April 21, 1911; amended January 22, 1912.]

The People of the State of California, represented
In Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

State Commission

Section 1. 1. The Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General, and their successors in office are hereby created and constituted the State Commission on voting or ballot machines. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners to examine all voting or ballot machines which may be offered for their inspection in order to determine whether such machines comply with the requirements of this act, and can safely be used by voters at elections under the provisions of this Act; and no machine or machines shall be provided by the Board of Supervisors, or other board having charge and control of elections in each of the counties, and cities and counties, cities or towns of the State, unless the said machine or machines shall have received the approval of a majority of said Commission as herein provided.

**Members of
Commission**

**Must
first be
Approved by
Commission**

Approval of Machines

2. Any machine or machines which shall have the approval of a majority of said Commission may be provided for use at elections by the boards authorized so to do under the provisions

**Majority
Necessary**

**Report
Where
Filed and
Action of
Secretary
of State**

of this Act. The report of said Commission on each and every kind of voting or ballot machine shall be filed with the Secretary of State within thirty days after their examination of said machines, and the Secretary of State must within five days after the filing of any report approving any machine or machines, transmit to the Boards of Supervisors or other boards having charge and control of elections in each of the counties and cities and counties, cities or towns of the State, a list of the machines so approved.

Time of Approval

**Approval
Ninety
Days
Before
Election**

3. No machine or machines shall be used unless such machine or machines shall have received the approval of the State Commission at least ninety days prior to any election at which such machine or machines are to be used.

Expenses of Commission

**Expenses
Allowed**

4. For carrying out the provisions of this Act the members of the State Commission under this Act shall be allowed their actual necessary expenses.

Voting Machines, Who May Provide, For What Used

**Supervisors
or Other
Boards
Provide**

Sec. 2. The Board of Supervisors, or other board having charge and control of elections in each of the counties, and cities and counties, cities or towns of the State, may at any regular meeting, or at any special meeting called for the purpose, provide for and require the use of a voting or ballot machine, or machines for receiving and registering the vote at any or all elections held in such county, city and county, city or town, respectively, or in any one or more precincts thereof, and every such Board of Supervisors, or other board having charge and control of elections in each of the counties, and cities and counties, cities or towns of the State, may determine upon and require the use of voting or ballot machines at any and all elections to be held within such county, city and county, city or town of the State, or in any one or more precincts thereof, and thereupon the voting or ballot ma-

chine or machines so determined upon and required shall be used in voting for all public officers or candidates for nomination to public office, to be voted for by the voters of such counties, cities and counties, cities or towns of the State, or in the precinct or precincts thereof, for which the same shall have been so determined upon and required, and also in voting upon all amendments to the Constitution, and upon all laws or propositions or questions which may be lawfully submitted to such voters, and for receiving and registering the votes cast at any and every such election. Any such board so authorized to provide for and require the use of a voting or ballot machine as hereinbefore specified, may, if the machine has been approved as in this act required, at its option resolve to provide and use only such a voting or ballot machine so constructed and arranged that the voting or ballot machine will not permit of voting a straight party ticket, or for any candidate, by any other method than by turning or pushing the keys separately of each voting space, for each separate candidate voted for. Party nominations may be designated by usual or reasonable abbreviations of party names.

What
Used For

Abbrev-
iations

Purchase and Care of Machines

Sec. 3. In purchasing the necessary voting or ballot machines to be used at elections, as herein provided, the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties, and the Legislative bodies of the incorporated cities and towns therein, may, by agreement, entered into by said Board of Supervisors and the legislative body of any incorporated city or town in such county, provide for the joint purchase and subsequent ownership thereof, and for the care, maintenance and use of the same.

Joint
Purchase

Construction of Machines

Sec. 4. No voting or ballot machines shall be approved by the said Board unless the same be so constructed as to provide facilities for voting for the candidates of as many different parties or organizations as may make nominations for office and for and against as many different prop-

**Action of
Voting
Machine**

ositions or amendments as may be submitted, nor shall any such machine be approved unless the same will permit a voter to vote for any person for any office; it must enable the voter to vote and select a ticket all from the nominees of one party or a ticket selected in part from the nominees of one party and in part from the nominees of any or all other parties, and in part from independent nominations, or in part or in whole of the names of persons not nominated by any party or upon any independent ticket; such machines must also secure to the voter privacy and secrecy in the act of voting; such machines must also be so constructed that a voter can not vote for a candidate or a proposition or amendment for whom or on which he is not lawfully entitled to vote, also to prevent voting for more than one person for the same office, except in cases where the voter is lawfully entitled to vote for more than one person for the same office, in which event they must enable the voter to vote for as many persons for that office as he is by law entitled to vote, and no more; they must also prevent his voting more than once for the same person for the same office; and allow of his reversing his vote in case of mistake or desire to change; and such machines must be so constructed that all votes cast for any person voted for, or for or against any proposition or amendment submitted to the voters shall be accurately registered or recorded, and any machine to be approved by said Board must be of such kind, style or pattern as will permit the exercise by each voter of the full right and privilege of his elective franchise under the Constitution and laws of this State. All voting machines approved by the State Commission shall have a separate voting device for each candidate appearing on the ballot. Such machines may also have thereon a straight ticket device for each of the parties for voting a straight ticket vote for candidates of such party; but if so equipped with separate straight ticket voting devices, such separate straight ticket voting device must be locked out of operation. Machines which have been approved with such straight ticket mechanism there-

**Accurate
Recording****Separate
Device
for each
Candidate**

on may be used in elections with such mechanism rendered inoperative, and machines with such straight ticket mechanism entirely removed therefrom, or machines which omit a party designation of candidates by column or line which have been approved, may be used in such elections, and the omission, removal, or locking out of operation of such straight voting mechanism from the machine that has otherwise been approved by the commission, need not require a further examination and approval of a machine of that type.

No
Straight
Ticket
Device

Ballot for Machine

The ballot at any election, whether general, primary, municipal, or otherwise, shall be arranged upon the voting machine as to the order of offices, order of candidates' names, and in other respects for such election, as required by the law prescribing the form and order of the ballot for such election; provided, however, that blank spaces for the writing in of the names of candidates or delegates or persons to be voted for, whose names are permitted to be written upon a ballot or pasted thereon by adhesive substance, under the law prescribing the form of the ballot, for the election, need not follow in the same order or place or places, upon a voting machine, as is prescribed in the law prescribing the form of ballot for the election, if the said voting machine be so constructed and capable of operation that all persons who by the law prescribing the form of ballot for the election are entitled to be voted for by writing in the name of such person, or pasting thereon the name of such person by adhesive substance, may be voted for by and upon said voting machine, and such votes counted and returned as fully, correctly and effectually as might have been done by the use of the form of ballot prescribed by law for the election, in case no voting machine had been used. The ballot may be placed upon the machine so the columns will extend either vertically or horizontally, if in all other respects save as to the said blank spaces the ticket is in the form and order which would exist if the

Arrange-
ment of
Ballot

Position in
Machine

election were held by ballot and without a voting machine.

Quantity of Machines—Power to Purchase

**Supplying
Machines
to Precincts**

Sec. 5. The Board of Supervisors or other board having charge and control of elections adopting a voting or ballot machine shall, as soon as practicable, thereafter, provide for such polling place or places, as they may determine, one or more voting machines in complete working order and also such other accessories as may be required for the practical working of the machine and shall thereafter preserve and keep the machines in repair, and shall have custody of the furniture and equipment. If it shall be impracticable to supply each and every election precinct with a voting or ballot machine or machines at any election following such adoption, as many may be supplied as it is practicable to procure, and the same may be used in such election precincts within the county, or city and county, city, or town, as the board having control may direct. Where the board having charge and control of elections, is not the board having control of appropriations of money generally for the territory, but receives its appropriation from the board of supervisors, or board having control of appropriations of money generally for the territory, then and in such event the board of supervisors or board having control of appropriations of money generally for the territory represented by such board so having charge and control of elections, shall have exclusive power to purchase or otherwise provide voting or ballot machines for use in such territory. The board of supervisors or board having control of the finances of any county, city and county, or political subdivision, shall have power to sell, lease, alter, exchange, or otherwise at its discretion dispose of any voting machine or voting machine appliances owned by such county, or city and county.

**Power of
Purchase
and
Disposal**

Supplies for Machines

Sec. 6. The county clerk, registrar of voters, or city or town clerk, as the case may be, shall

not later than twenty-four hours next preceding the election, cause to be delivered to one of the inspectors of election, duly appointed, at his residence, all necessary supplies, stationery, blank forms, poll and tally lists, and instructions to voters, necessary and proper to the conduct of the election and to the counting and canvassing of the votes, and the return thereof, which forms, blanks, lists, and other stationery shall have been previously prepared by the said county clerk, registrar of voters, or city or town clerk, as the case may be, in such manner as to be adapted to the conducting and returning of such election by such voting or ballot machines as are used at the election. The supplies previously mentioned to be delivered to such inspector, shall in addition to all other necessary forms, lists, or blanks, include one card stating the penalty for tampering with or injuring a voting machine; two seals for sealing voting machines; one envelope in which the keys to the voting machine are sealed, said envelope to have printed or written thereon the number and location of the election precinct in which the machine is to be used, the number of the machine, the number shown on the protective counter thereof, after the machine has been prepared for the election, and any designation that may be on such seal as the machine is sealed with. Said envelope to have attached to it a detachable receipt for the delivery of the keys of the voting machine to the inspector of the election at his residence; one envelope in which the keys to the voting machine can be returned by the inspectors after the election;* one card stating the name and telephone address of the superintendent for the day of election; two diagrams of the voting face of the machine as appears after the ballot label showing the titles of the offices and the names of the candidates, and statement of propositions, together with the voting indicators for each, shall have been inserted in the voting machine, and also suitable printed instructions for the guidance of the board of election,

**When
Supplies
Are
Delivered
and to
Whom**

**Supplies
Needed**

Instructing Election Officers

**Election
Officers
to be
Instructed**

Publication

**Mailing
Notices**

**Certificate
of
Competency
and Record**

Preference

Section 7. At least twenty days before any election, other than a special election, at which voting machines are to be used in any political subdivision, the county clerk, registrar of voters or city or town clerk, as the case may be, shall designate one or more deputies, to be provided by the board having charge and control of elections, who are competent for the purpose, as voting machine instructors, and shall cause one or more voting machines of the type to be used at the election, to be set up in his office, for the purpose of having such voting machine instructors give instructions to persons applying to serve as election officers at the ensuing election, and shall also publish notice in one or more daily or weekly newspapers, in such political subdivision, if any is there published, stating that instructions will be given at such office (stating the location thereof) as to the use of voting machines, to all persons otherwise qualified, who shall apply to serve as election officers, at the ensuing election, and requesting qualified persons to attend at such office and apply to serve, and take such instructions. Such notice may also be sent by mail to all such persons as the said county clerk, registrar of voters or city or town clerk, may deem likely to take the same. Such voting machine instructors shall give such instructions to those who apply (subject to the control of the clerk or registrar of voters, that too great a number from a given precinct need not be instructed) and shall report the result to such clerk or registrar of voters, and such clerk or registrar of voters, if satisfied with the report, may issue a certificate of competency to such person, and shall enter the name of such person in the proper book, by precincts, with the residence of such person and the date of certificate of competency, and mail such certificate to such person at the address shown by his application or registration. In making up a recommendation of names of persons suitable for election officers, the clerk or registrar of voters, shall, where the person is otherwise qualified and able to serve, prefer the persons in each

precinct, who have received such a certificate, and the persons thus shown in such recommendation shall be appointed as election officers in the proper precincts, and unless they fail to appear and be sworn or are excused for cause, by the clerk or registrar of voters, shall serve as an election officer at the election.

Duties of Election Officers

Sec. 8. The Precinct Board of Election of each precinct shall meet at the polling place therein, at least one hour before the time set for the opening of the polls at each election, and shall proceed to arrange within the guard-rail the furniture, stationery, and voting or ballot machine for the conduct of the election. The Inspectors of Election shall then and there have the voting or ballot machine, instructions to voters, and stationery required to be delivered to them for such election. The Inspectors shall thereupon cause at least two instruction cards to be posted conspicuously within the polling place. They shall see that the model, if such model is furnished, is placed where each voter can conveniently operate it and receive instructions thereon as to the manner of voting before entering the machine. They shall post one diagram inside the polling room and one outside, in places where the voters can conveniently examine them. They shall see that the lantern or other means provided for giving light is in such a condition that the voting machine is sufficiently lighted to enable voters to readily read the names on the ballot labels. They shall see that the ballot labels are in their proper places on the machine. They shall open the counting compartment of the voting machine in the presence of the public and the members of the board of election, before the opening of the polls, and inspect the recording dials of such machine, and see that each counter number or each dial for a candidate, is set at zero (000) and make a certificate substantially in the form hereinafter provided. If any counter number upon such dial for any candidate is found not to register zero (000), a statement of the actual register of such counter number, to-

**Duties of
Election
Officers**

**Inspection
of Machines**

gether with the designating number of said dial and letter, shall be made and signed by the election board as to every such dial number so found registered about zero (000). In such event, in each separate case, the number so found above zero (000) upon the dial of any particular candidate must be deducted from the total vote of such candidate as shown upon that counter number at the close of the polls. The tally sheet shall have plainly printed thereon, so as to occupy an entire page thereof, a statement and certificate substantially in the following form:

Notice to Election Officers.

The board of election shall before opening the polls, open the counting compartment of the voting machine in the presence of the public and the members of the board of election, and inspect the recording dials of such machine, and see that each counter number on each dial for a candidate, is set at zero (000) and make a certificate substantially in the form below provided. If any counter number upon such dial for any candidate is found not to register zero (000), a statement of the actual register of such counter number, together with the designating number of such dial, and letter, shall be made and signed by the election board as to every such dial number so found registered above zero (000). In such event in each separate case, the number so found above zero (000) upon the dial of any particular candidate, must be deducted from the total vote of such candidate, as shown upon that counter number at the close of the polls.

Certificate

Certificate.

We, the undersigned members of the election board of election precinct No.....hereby certify that the following statement is a correct statement of all counter number dials, upon the voting machine or machines used at said precinct, which were found to have the counter number upon any dial thereon, register above zero (000), as found by an examination and inspection made by said election board at said precinct before the

opening of the polls and in the manner provided by law, and that the name of each candidate affected thereby, is hereinbelow respectively and separately stated, together with each such separate dial number and each such separate letter of such respective dial, and the number so registered above zero (000), upon any such respective counter dial, and also the number of votes shown upon any such respective counter dial, at the close of the polls, together with the total vote received by any such candidate so affected, after deducting from such total vote the number so found registered above zero (000) upon the counter number dial of such respective candidate or candidates:

Form of
Certificate

Name	Dial Number	Letter	Counter register at opening of polls above zero (000)	Counter register at close of polls	Total vote received

Signed: { Inspector.
 Inspector.
 Judge.
 Judge.

Location of Machines in Polling Places

Sec. 9. The exterior of the voting or ballot machine and every part of the polling place shall be in plain view of the election officers and public. The voting or ballot machines shall be placed at least three feet from every wall and

In Plain
View

**Guard
Rail**

partition of the polling place and at least three feet from the guard-rail. A guard-rail shall be constructed at least three feet from the machine, with openings to admit electors or officers of election to and from the machine.

Procedure in Voting**Voters
Informed**

Sec. 10. After the opening of the polls, the inspectors shall not allow any voter to pass within the guard-rail until they ascertain that he is duly entitled to vote. Before each voter enters the voting machine, the inspectors of election shall so far as possible, inform him how to operate the machine, and illustrate same upon the model of the machine, if any be furnished, and call his attention to the diagram. If any voter shall, after entering the voting machine, ask for information regarding its operation, the inspectors of election shall give him such necessary information. The operation or voting by an elector, while voting, shall be secret and obscured from all other persons except as provided in cases of voting by assisted electors. At any election at which the number of officers to be elected plus the number of propositions or amendments to be voted on shall together make a total of fifteen or less, no voter shall remain within the voting or ballot machine booth longer than two minutes, and if he shall refuse to leave it after the lapse of two minutes, he may be removed by the inspectors. At any election at which the number of officers to be elected plus the number of propositions or amendments to be voted on shall together make a total of more than fifteen, no voter shall remain within the voting or ballot machine booth longer than three minutes, and if he shall refuse to leave it after the lapse of three minutes he may be removed by the inspectors. The inspectors of election shall occasionally examine the face of the machine and the ballot labels to determine if same have been injured or tampered with. No vote cast in the irregular or blank column shall be counted for a person whose name is printed upon the ballot or face of the machine as a candidate for the same office for which he is voted in the

**Secret
Voting****Time
Allowed****When 3
Minutes
Allowed****Examination
of Machines**

irregular or blank column. All voters in the polling place or standing in line entitled to vote, at the hour for closing the polls, must be permitted to vote.

Canvass and Declaration of Result

Sec. 11. As soon as the polls of the election are closed the Inspectors of Election thereat shall immediately lock the voting or ballot machine against voting, and, in the presence and full view of the public who may be lawfully within the polling place, proceed to demonstrate and declare the result of such election as registered or recorded or received by the machine (subject to any legal deductions made under the provisions of section 8 of this act), in the following manner: One of the inspectors shall under the scrutiny of the other inspector, of a different political party, in the order of the offices as their titles are arranged on the machine, commencing with the first party or top column, or commencement of the ticket as arranged, announce in distinct tones to the clerks of election, the designating number and letter of each counter, and the vote registered thereon, and the clerks of election shall correctly record each announcement so made upon separate respective tally sheets provided for that purpose, before another announcement is made by the inspector. The said inspector shall then in like manner announce the vote recorded for each office on the irregular ballot, and the election clerks shall in like manner record the same. The inspector shall then also in like manner announce the vote on each question or proposition submitted at the election, and the clerk shall in like manner record the same. The canvass of each office shall be completed before proceeding to the next, and the vote as announced shall be written by the clerks in ink on the two tally lists provided therefor in the same order. After completing and writing down the canvass, in the manner aforesaid, the inspectors of election shall verify the same by comparing the figures on the tally lists with the figures on the counters in the machine, and the names recorded on or in the device for voting for persons not nominated, and

Machines
Locked
When Polls
Close

How
Result is
Declared

Tallies

Comparison
and Verifi-
cation

Certification

also with the result registered on the machine as to the vote upon questions or propositions, and in making such comparison and verification, one of the inspectors shall again distinctly announce and recall aloud the vote registered upon each counter. The board of election shall then certify in the appropriate place on the tally list, as to the number of voters that voted at the election, as shown by the poll lists, and by the number registered on the public counter, and the number registered on the protective counter, and the number or other designating mark on the seal with which the machine has been sealed, together with other information regarding the machine as provided on the tally list. The counter compartment of the voting machine shall remain open until the tally list and all other reports have been fully completed and signed, after which they shall lock the counter compartment and deliver the keys thereof in a sealed envelope to the county clerk, registrar of voters, or city or town clerk, as the case may be.

**Keys to
be Sealed****Preservation of Records****Locking
Machines**

Sec. 12. The inspectors of election shall, as soon as the result is fully ascertained and declared, as in the preceding section required, lock the machine so that the record of each election shall be preserved for the period of six months following such election, except in cases where the machine is required for use in a subsequent election during such period, in which case the Board of Supervisors or other board having charge and control of elections shall inspect the registering or recording and receiving device of the machines and file a report of said inspection with the County Clerk or Registrar of Voters. Said report of said board when so certified and filed shall be prima facie evidence of the vote at such election. Any supplementary or duplicate record of an election, which may be furnished by a machine, shall be preserved by the County Clerk or Registrar of Voters for one year following such election. Whenever either House of the Legislature shall by resolution, adopted and entered upon its journal, direct that any standing or special committee of such House, shall be em-

**Duties of
Supervisors
or other
Board****Kept One
Year**

powered to open and examine any voting machine or voting machines which were used at any election held within six months before the passage of such resolution, the committee of such House so empowered and authorized shall have the power and authority by its resolution in writing to order any such machine or machines to be opened, inspected or examined in any manner which such committee shall prescribe. If the opening of such a machine or machines be for the purpose only of counting or recounting the votes cast or registered at said election in a contest pending before such House, then and in such event the opening thereof and such count or recount must be made in the presence of said committee, or its sub-committee duly designated by its resolution in writing for such purpose. If the opening of such machine or machines be for any other purpose or for the investigating of the mechanism and manner of operation of a machine or machines, or for determining or reporting upon the mode of its operation, or its nature as a safe mechanical appliance for the receiving and registration of the votes of electors, then the committee must by its resolution in writing specify the person or persons who are to make such mechanical or expert inspection, and the place where and the time when such inspection is to commence, and may, if it deem proper, limit the duration of such inspection, and fix the place where the same is to be made, and state whether the same is to be made in the presence of the said committee, or of its duly appointed sub-committee, or of any other person or persons to be named by said committee. Every person employed or permitted to take part in any such inspection of such a machine or machines, or in whose presence said inspection occurred, may be required to attend and testify as a witness before such committee if required, and be subject to the subpoena of such committee. If such machine or machines be opened under the provisions of this section by order of such committee, the said committee, or its sub-committee duly appointed, shall immediately, upon opening the doors, or the opening to the dial or place where the votes thereon are registered, which

Power of
Legislature

Inspection

**Record of
Votes**

**Where
Filed**

**Transported
to State
Capitol**

were cast at the last election, take off in writing the complete record of votes for all candidates which are recorded or registered upon or by said machine, and certify the same to be true and correct, with the date of such certificate, and place the same in an envelope, and seal the same in the manner required for sealing election returns, and make an endorsement upon the outside of such envelope stating the number of the machine whose record is enclosed, and forthwith file the same with the County Clerk, or Registrar of Voters, of the county, or city and county, where such election was held, who shall receive and keep the same with the other returns of the said election in his office for the period of twelve months from the date of said election, and such record shall in any court having jurisdiction of an election contest be prima facie evidence of its contents in any case where the vote upon such a machine or machines might have been recounted by the court if such machine or machines had not been previously opened or the result thereof in any manner affected. Immediately upon the conclusion of such investigation, examination and inspection of such machine or machines, the same shall be again securely locked by the Clerk, or Registrar of Voters, or the said committee or its sub-committee, and the keys thereof returned to the officer entitled to possession of the same under the provisions of this Act, and shall not be again opened except in accordance with the provisions of this Act. One voting machine of each kind or pattern may be taken by such committee or upon its order, and upon its receipt therefor, to the City of Sacramento, or the State Capitol, and there kept under the directions of such committee, but no such machine shall be so taken or transported without the consent of the owner thereof, unless the same be the property of a city, county, or city and county, or other political subdivision of the State. If such committee shall permit such a machine or machines to be taken apart, then and in such event the said committee shall cause the same to be restored and properly put together again, before or at the termination of its inves-

tigation, and to be returned by order of such committee, and at the expense of the State, to the place from which it was taken. If any such machine or machines be taken to Sacramento, or the State Capital, under the provisions of this section, and the Legislature shall adjourn sine die, without such machine or machines having been so restored and returned by such committee, then and in such event the Secretary of State shall forthwith, upon such adjournment, take charge of such machine or machines, and cause the same to be properly restored and returned to the place or places respectively from which the same were taken, and the expense thereof shall be a charge against the State, and a written demand therefor, verified by the Secretary of State, must be allowed by the Controller by his endorsement of allowance thereon, and thereupon, upon presentation, the same shall be paid to the Secretary of State by the State Treasurer out of any funds of the State not otherwise appropriated. Any voting machine used at an election may, within six months from the date of such election, in any election contest, or action in the nature of quo warranto in any court of this State having jurisdiction thereof, be opened by order of such court and in its presence, for the purpose of recounting the vote involved in such election contest, under the same rules and conditions that apply to the opening of packages of sealed ballots and the recounting of the same, and must be forthwith locked again as soon as the result upon each machine is tallied, and in the presence of the said court.

Expense

Court
Order

Law Relating to Misconduct of Elections

Sec. 13. The provisions of the law relating to misconduct at elections shall apply to elections with voting or ballot machines.

Applies
Here

Regular Precincts

Section 14. When voting machines are used the precincts shall be established or created in the manner provided by sections 1127, 1128, 1129 and

Established
Precincts

1130 of the Political Code of the State of California.

Definition of Official Ballots

Definition
of
Ballot

Sec. 15. The list of candidates used or to be used on the voting or ballot machines shall be deemed an official ballot under this Act for an election precinct in which a voting or ballot machine is used, pursuant to law. The word "ballot" as used in this act (except when reference is made to independent ballots) means that portion of the cardboard, or paper, or other material within the ballot frames, containing the name of the candidate for office, or a statement of a proposed constitutional amendment, or other question or proposition with the word "for" or the word "against," or "yes" or "no."

Application of Section 1142 of Political Code Superintendent of Voting Machines

Additional
Clerks

When a
Superin-
tendent is
Appointed

Qualifi-
cations

Sec. 16. The provisions of section 1142 of the Political Code shall apply where voting or ballot machines are used pursuant to this act, provided however, that at any precinct or polling place where two voting machines are used, two additional clerks of election shall be appointed for service at such polling place, for the election. In any city, or city and county, or county, where voting machines are to be used at any election, or where voting machines are owned, the board having charge and control of elections may, by a majority of such board adopt a resolution to be entered in its minutes, provide for a superintendent as herein provided, and may thereupon select and appoint a superintendent for the care, repair, adjustment, arrangement, testing, and preparation of voting or ballot machines. Such person must be a skilled machinist familiar with the arrangement, adjustment, and mechanism of voting machines, and shall, before his appointment, be examined by the board having control of elections, as to his competency in these respects. His appointment must also, where made for a territory wholly included within any city, or city and county, be approved by

the mayor of any such city, or city and county, who shall also have the right to examine such person as to his competency. Said superintendent shall be considered a public officer, and shall hold office under such appointment until removed by the board having charge and control of elections, for cause, and by an order in writing entered in its minutes, after giving such superintendent an opportunity to be heard, which order of removal, shall be final and conclusive, and not subject to review. In any city, county, or city and county, which at the last general election therein, had a registration of voters exceeding seventy thousand, the said board having control of elections may fix the compensation of such superintendent at a sum not to exceed the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per year, payable monthly, and may, by the resolution of appointment, provided such appointment is made by the year, provide that the services of such superintendent shall be given exclusively to said board while he remains in its employ, or under such appointment. Unless such appointment is made by the year and in the manner last mentioned in such a city, county, or city and county, and in any event in all other cases and places, such superintendent so appointed pursuant to this act shall receive a compensation at the rate of ten dollars per day, for every day he shall be actually employed; provided however, that in any such place where his compensation is fixed by the day under this act, the board having control of elections may fix his compensation at a lesser sum when he is employed merely as caretaker of such voting machines. Such superintendent must file his acceptance of the appointment with the board having charge and control of elections, within five days after notice of his appointment, and before entering upon his duties, shall take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of this state for public officers, which oath may be taken by and filed with the county clerk, or registrar of voters, and file a bond in a sum to be fixed by the board having charge and control of elections, and not less than ten thousand (10,000) dollars, in

Removal**Compensation
How
Fixed****Oath of
Office
and Bond**

Duties

a city and county, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, with surety and to be approved and recorded as may be required for other officers of such city, or city and county, and it shall be his duty to care for, keep in repair, arrange, adjust, test, and prepare all voting machines for complete and correct operation at any election in the political subdivision for which he is appointed. All such voting or ballot machines shall be by him or under his direction, arranged, adjusted and prepared for correct operation at any election in accordance with the provisions of the law of this state, and in accordance with the mechanism and rules for the adjustment and correct operation of such voting machines. The county clerk, registrar of voters, or city or town clerk, as the case may be, shall deliver to such superintendent for his guidance,

Instructions

a copy of any written or printed instructions which may be furnished by the person or corporation which manufacture the voting machines in use in such political subdivisions. The board having charge and control of elections may also

Assistants

select and employ any additional persons, as assistants, to such superintendent, in the performance of his duties, and may fix and allow the compensation to be paid to said assistants. The said superintendent of voting machines shall, not later than the day previous to the day of election, file with the clerk, or registrar of voters, his affidavit specifying the voting machines by number, that have been adjusted for use at such election, and stating that every one of such machines have been so adjusted, that each and every of its counters, which register the votes cast for candidates, are adjusted at zero (000), and that in every other respect, each and every voting machine is adjusted in accordance with the requirements of the law of the state, and according to the mechanism and rules for the adjustment and correct operation of such voting machines. Where any court, or justice, or judge of any court, shall make an order or judgment, or otherwise direct any change, alteration, or modification, to be made in the ballot labels to be used upon any voting

or ballot machine, after the sample ballots have been printed, it shall not be necessary to print or distribute new sample ballots.

No New
Sample
Ballots

Testing and Sealing of Machines

Sec. 16a. Within not more than thirty-five, nor less than twenty-five days, before the holding of any election in any county, city and county, city or town, at which is to be used voting or ballot machines, under the provisions of this act, the county clerk, registrar of voters, or city or town clerk, as the case may be, shall fix a day, which shall not be more than twenty days, nor less than five days, before the date of such election, upon which the voting or ballot machines to be used at such election shall be examined, tested and sealed as hereinafter provided. At least twenty days before an election in any political subdivision where voting machines are to be used in one or more precincts of such subdivision, under and pursuant to the law of this state, it shall be the duty of the county clerk, registrar of voters, or city or town clerk, as the case may be, to notify in writing, by mail, with postage prepaid, the chairman or secretary of the executive or central committee of any political party or organization for the territory, the membership of which may have made nominations of candidates to be voted for at such election, or of any political party whose party name is lawfully used as a designation by a candidate, that it may appoint representatives of such political party who shall be authorized to attend and observe the final adjustment, testing and sealing of such ballot machines, and thereupon it shall be the right of such committee to appoint as many representatives, not to exceed three for each political party or organization, as it may see fit to select for such purpose, and to issue certificates of such appointment to such representatives, by the secretaries of such committees or organizations, respectively. Such notice shall also name and specify the date and place where such examination, testing and sealing of such machines will commence, and that the same will continue, if necessary, at said place from

When
Tested and
Sealed

Notifying
Political
Parties

Shows
Date and
Location

day to day until completed. The committee or organization empowered to appoint such representatives, shall immediately upon making such appointment, notify the said representative or representatives so appointed, respectively, of such appointment and of the time and place where such examination, testing and sealing, of such voting or ballot machines will commence, and shall also forthwith, send to the said county clerk, registrar of voters, or city or town clerk, as the case may be, the name and full address of each such representative appointed. Thereafter, at the time specified in such notice, and until the completion thereof, the said representative or representatives shall be entitled to attend and observe the final adjustment, testing and sealing of such voting machines, under the directions of the board of election commissioners, or of the superintendent provided for by this act, and such adjustment, testing and sealing shall proceed in the presence of as many of said representatives as shall assemble to observe and view the same, and a full and complete opportunity shall then and there be given by such superintendent and his assistants, to such representatives to observe the processes by which such adjustment, testing and sealing, is performed, and to see that the said voting machines are so adjusted that each counter is set at zero (000), and without any vote registered thereon for the advantage of any party or candidate or otherwise. When the said machines are so sealed they shall not be unsealed again except by the precinct election boards on the day of election, to the extent necessary for the proper and lawful conduct of the election. Any candidate may attend in person or appoint in writing signed by such person, a representative to attend, with all the rights and privileges provided by this section.

Unsealed
Only by
Election
Officers

Application of Election Laws

Sec. 17. All laws and parts of laws of this State relating to elections and prescribing the powers and duties of election officers, shall, so far as applicable to the use of voting or ballot

machines, remain in full force and effect; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith, shall not be applicable in each county, city and county, city or town election precinct wherein such voting or ballot machines are used, pursuant to this act, so long as such voting or ballot machine or machines shall be used therein, and nothing in this act contained shall be construed as repealing any existing law or authorizing any deviation or omission therefrom, except as provided for or set forth herein.

**Election
Laws in
Effect**

Wilful Violation of Provisions of Act

Sec. 18. Any willful violation of any provision of this act or any willful injury to any voting or ballot machine tending to injure its effectiveness or to change the true expression given by the voters at any election shall be a felony and punishable as such, in accordance with the provisions of the Penal Code of the State.

**Violation
a Felony**

When in Effect

Sec. 19. This act shall take effect immediately.

SUPPLEMENT

An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act creating a State Commission on voting or balloting machines, defining their powers and providing for the use at the option of indicated local authorities of voting or ballot machines for receiving and registering the vote in one or more precincts in any county or city and county, city or town, at any or all elections held therein; and for ascertaining the result of such election; providing for the punishment of all violations of the provisions of this Act," approved March 20, 1903, and providing for the testing and inspection of such machines.

[Approved March 19, 1907.]

The People of the State of California, represented
In Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Time of Testing, Examining and Sealing of Machines

Time
Fixed for
Testing and
Sealing

Section 1. Within not more than thirty nor less than twenty days before the holding of any election in any county, city and county, city or town, at which is to be used voting or ballot machines adopted under the provisions of the Act referred to in the title of this Act, the County Clerk or other officer having control of such election in such county, city and county, city or town, shall fix a day, which shall not be more than fifteen days nor less than five days before the date of such election, upon which the voting or ballot machines to be used at such election shall be examined, tested and sealed as hereinafter provided.

Representatives of Political Parties—Present at Test

Notifying
Political
Parties

Sec. 2. At least twenty days before an election in any political subdivision where voting machines are to be used in one or more precincts of such subdivision, under and pursuant to the law of this State, it shall be the duty of the Board of Election Commissioners or other body having charge and control of such election to notify in writing by mail, with postage prepaid, the chairman or secretary of the executive or

central committee of any political party or organization for the territory which may have made nominations of candidates to be voted for at such election, that it may appoint representatives of such political party who shall be authorized to attend and observe the final adjustment, testing and sealing of such ballot machines, and thereupon it shall be the right of such committee to appoint as many representatives as it may see fit to select for such purposes, and to issue certificates of such appointment to such representatives by the secretary of such committees, respectively, which shall forthwith send a list of such representatives, with the name of the political party or organization for which they are selected, and the name of each representative, with his full address, adding street and number, to the said Board of Election Commissioners or other body having charge and control of such election. If any political party or organization which has made nominations shall not have any chairman or secretary of such committee, or the name and address of such chairman or secretary shall not appear in its nomination papers, then the said Election Commissioners may send the notice above required to any person named in its nomination papers as the person to whom the certificate of nomination may be returned. Such Board of Election Commissioners shall thereafter, and at least five days before the time therefor, send written notice, with postage prepaid, to each such representative of a political party or organization which has so been filed in its office, with the address of such representative; which notice shall state the time and place before such election where such representatives are invited to attend, to observe the final adjustment, testing and sealing of such voting machines, and thereafter at such time and place the final adjustment, testing and sealing of such voting machines, under the directions of such Board of Election Commissioners, shall proceed in the presence of as many of said representatives as shall assemble to observe and view the same, a full and complete opportunity shall then and there be given to such representatives to ob-

Time of
Notice to
Represent-
atives

**Unsealed
by Election
Officers**

serve the processes by which such adjustment, testing and sealing is performed, and to see that the said machines are set at zero, and without any vote registered thereon for the advantage of any party or candidate or otherwise. When the said machines are so sealed they shall not be unsealed again, except by the precinct election board on the day of election and except for trial as to their correctness after transportation to the various booths or polling places, at which places such trial may be made as the Board of Election Commissioners or body having control of the election shall direct, to see if any machine has become in any way disarranged during transportation to the polling place, and a seal necessary to such investigation may be broken or any work performed that may be necessary to put any machine in any such polling place in complete working order for such election, and the representatives aforesaid shall have the right to attend at any and all polling places for the purpose of viewing and observing any such unsealing arrangement and resealing, which final work shall take place not later than the day before the election, nor earlier than the third day before the election. If independent candidates are nominated, and no chairman or secretary is named in the certificate of nomination, then such candidate or candidates shall be notified as herein specified, and may attend, or appoint representatives to attend, with all the rights and privileges provided for by this Act.

Notice of Test

It shall be the duty of the Board of Election Commissioners, or other body having charge and control of such election, to notify in writing by mail, with postage prepaid, the chairman or secretary of any of the executive or central committees of any political party or organization hereinbefore referred to, and any independent candidate or candidates hereinbefore referred to, of the time when the final inspection, adjustment, testing and sealing of such voting or ballot machines will commence at the polling places, and of the

place or places from which the inspectors will start in the performance of such duty, and that the representatives appointed pursuant to this Act, or such independent candidate or candidates, may attend as provided by this Act. Such notices shall be so mailed not less than three days before the time named for commencing such final inspection.

Violation a Misdemeanor

Sec. 3. Any person violating any provision of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment of not more than six months or both.

**Fine and
Imprison-
ment**

When in Effect

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER IX.

ORGANIZATION, INCORPORATION AND GOVERNMENT OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

An Act to provide for the organization, incorporation, and government of municipal corporations.
[Approved March 13, 1883.]

Note.—Such portions only as apply to offices and elections are given here.

The people of the State of California, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

What Territory May Incorporate—Powers

Must Have
Five
Hundred
Inhabitants

Section 1. Any portion of a county containing not less than five hundred inhabitants, and not incorporated as a municipal corporation, may become incorporated under the provision of this act; and when so incorporated shall have the powers conferred, or that may be hereafter conferred, by law upon municipal corporations of the class to which the same may belong.

Procedure—Petition—Election

Petition to
Supervisors

What
Petition
Shows

When and
Where
Published

Sec. 2. A petition shall first be presented to the board of supervisors of such county, signed by at least fifty of the qualified electors of the county, residents within the limits of such proposed corporation, and the affidavit of three qualified electors residing within the proposed limits, filed with the petition, shall be prima facie evidence of the requisite number of signers. The petition shall set forth and particularly describe the proposed boundaries of such corporation, and state the number of inhabitants therein as nearly as may be, and shall pray that the same may be incorporated under the provisions of this act. Such petition shall be presented at a regular meeting of such board, and shall be published for at least two weeks before the time at which the same is to be presented, in some newspaper printed and published in such county, together with a notice stating the time of the meeting at which the same will be pre-

sented. When such petition is presented, the board of supervisors shall hear the same, and may adjourn such hearing from time to time, not exceeding two months in all, and on the final hearing shall make such changes in the proposed boundaries as they may find to be proper, and shall establish and define such boundaries, and shall ascertain and determine how many inhabitants reside within such boundaries; provided, that any changes made by said board of supervisors shall not include any territory outside of the boundaries described in such petition. The boundaries so established by the board of supervisors shall be the boundaries of such municipal corporation until by action, authorized by law, for the annexation of additional territory to or the taking of territory from said municipal corporation, such boundaries shall be changed; provided, whenever it shall appear to the board of supervisors that the boundaries of any municipal corporation have been incorrectly described, the board shall direct the county surveyor to ascertain and report a description of the boundaries. The board of supervisors shall, at their first regular meeting after the filing of the report of the county surveyor, cause notice to be published in some newspaper published in the county that the report will be acted upon at the next regular meeting of the board, and at said meeting the board shall ratify the report of the county surveyor, with such modifications as they shall deem necessary, and the boundaries so established shall be the legal boundaries of said municipal corporation. They shall then give notice of an election to be held in such proposed corporation, for the purpose of determining whether the same shall become incorporated. Such notice shall particularly describe the boundaries so established, and shall state the name of such proposed corporation, and the number of inhabitants so ascertained to reside therein, and the same shall be published for at least two weeks prior to such election in a newspaper printed and published within such boundaries, or posted for the same period in at least four public places therein. Such notice shall require the voters to cast bal-

**Boundaries
How
Established**

**Publication
of Notice
Action
is to be
Taken**

**Notice of
Election**

Contents

**Publication
or Posting**

lots, which shall contain the words "For Incorporation," or "Against Incorporation," or words equivalent thereto, and also the names of persons voted for to fill the various elective municipal offices prescribed by law for municipal corporations of the class to which such proposed corporation will belong.

Election to Incorporate

General
Laws
Apply

Canvass
of Votes

Copy of
Order
Filed in
Office of
Secretary
of State

Terms of
Officials

No Proof of
Organization
Necessary

Sec. 3. Such elections shall be conducted in accordance with the general election laws of the state, and no person shall be entitled to vote thereat unless he shall be a qualified elector of the county, enrolled upon the great register thereof, and shall have resided within the limits of such proposed corporation for at least sixty days next preceding such election. The board of supervisors shall meet on the Monday next succeeding such election, and proceed to canvass the votes cast thereat; and if, upon such canvass, it appears that the majority of the votes cast are for the incorporation, the board shall, by an order entered upon their minutes, declare such territory duly incorporated as a municipal incorporation of the class to which the same shall belong, under the name and style of the city (or town, as the case may be) of———(naming it), and shall declare the person receiving, respectively, the highest number of votes for such several offices to be duly elected to such offices. Said board shall cause a copy of such order, duly certified, to be filed in the office of secretary of state, and from and after the date of such filing, such incorporation shall be deemed complete, and such officers shall be entitled to enter immediately upon the duties of their respective offices, upon qualifying in accordance with law, and shall hold such offices, respectively, only until the next general municipal election to be held in such city or town, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and it shall not be necessary in any action, civil or criminal, to plead and prove the organization or existence of such corporation, and the court shall take judicial cognizance thereof without proof.

Method of Reincorporation Under This Act

Sec. 4. The common council, board of trustees, or other legislative body of any city and county, city, or town, organized or incorporated prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty, at twelve o'clock, meridian, shall, upon receiving a petition therefor, signed by not less than one-fifth of the qualified electors of such city and county, city or town, as shown by the vote cast at the last municipal election held therein, submit to the electors of such city and county, city, or town, at the next general election to be held therein, the question whether such city and county, city, or town shall become organized under the general laws of the state relating to municipal corporations of the class to which such city and county, city, or town may belong. Notice that such question will be so submitted shall be given by publication in a newspaper printed and published in such city and county, city, or town; or if there be no newspaper printed and published therein, by printing and posting the same in at least four public places therein, including the place or places where such election is to be held. Such notice shall be so published or posted for at least four weeks prior to such election, and shall also be made a part of the general election notice. Such notice shall distinctly state the proposition to be so submitted, and shall designate the class to which such corporation belongs, and shall invite the electors thereof to vote upon such proposition by placing upon their ballots the words "For Reorganization," or "Against Reorganization," or words equivalent thereto. The votes so cast shall be canvassed at the time and in the manner in which the other votes cast at such election are canvassed. If, upon such canvass, a majority of all the electors voting at such election shall be found to have voted for such reorganization, the said council, board, or other legislative body shall, by an order entered upon their minutes, cause their clerk, or other officer performing the duties of clerk, to make and transmit to the sec-

Re-organ-
ization
under
this Act

Publication
of Notice

When
Posted

What
Notice
Contains

When and
How Votes
Canvassed

Clerk
Makes
Abstract to
Secretary
of State

Election of
Officers

When
Held

When
Change
Takes
Effect

Officers
Enter Upon
Duties
at Once

No
Impairment
of Title

retary of state a certified abstract of such vote; which abstract shall show the whole number of electors voting at such election, the number of votes cast for reorganization, and the number of votes cast against reorganization. Said council, board, or other legislative body shall immediately thereafter call a special election for the election of the officers required by law to be elected in corporations of the class to which such city and county, city, or town shall belong, which election shall be held within six weeks thereafter. Such election shall be held in all respects in the manner prescribed, or that may hereafter be prescribed, by law for municipal elections in corporations of such class, and shall be canvassed by the council, board, or other legislative body calling the same, who shall immediately declare the result thereof, and cause the same to be entered upon their journal. From and after the date of such entry, such corporation shall be deemed to be organized under such general laws, under the name and style of the city and county (or city or town as the case may be) of———(naming it), with the powers conferred, or that may hereafter be conferred, by law upon municipal corporations of the class to which the same may belong; and the officers elected at such election shall be entitled immediately to enter upon the duties of their respective offices, upon qualifying in accordance with law, and shall hold such offices, respectively, only until the next general municipal election to be held in such city and county, city, or town, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Certain Provisions in Force

Sec. 5. Any city and county, city or town organized, under the provisions of section 4 of this act, shall, for all purposes, be deemed and taken to be in law the identical corporation theretofore incorporated and existing; and such reorganization shall in nowise affect or impair the title to any property owned or held by such corporation, or in trust therefor, or any debts, demands, liabilities, or obligations existing in favor of or

against such corporation, or any proceeding then pending; nor shall the same operate to repeal or affect in any manner any ordinance theretofore passed or adopted and remaining unrepealed, or, to discharge any person from any liability, civil or criminal, then existing, for any violation of any such ordinance; but such ordinances, so far as the same are not in conflict with such general laws, shall be and remain in force until repealed or amended by competent authority; provided, that proceedings theretofore commenced shall, after such reorganization, be conducted in accordance with the provisions of such general laws.

No Repeal
of
Ordinances

Conduct of
Proceedings

Duty of Officials Replaced by New Officials

Sec. 6. As soon as the officers elected under the provisions of either section 3 or section 4 of this act shall have qualified in accordance with law, all persons, if any, then in possession of the offices of such corporation, shall immediately quit and surrender up the possession of such offices, and shall deliver to the officers so elected all moneys, books, papers, or other things in their official custody, and all property of such corporation in their hands, notwithstanding that the terms of office for which they were respectively elected or appointed may not then have expired; and all officers, boards, and persons holding any property in trust for any public use, the administration of which use is vested by such general laws in such corporation, or in any of its officers, shall, upon demand from such corporation or such officers, convey such property to such corporation or such officers, by good and sufficient deeds of conveyance, in trust for such public use.

Surrender
of Offices

Changing Municipal Boundaries

Sec. 7. The boundaries of any municipal corporation may be altered, and new territory included therein, after proceedings had as required in this section. The council, board of trustees, or other legislative body of such corporation shall, upon receiving a petition therefor, signed by not less than one-fifth of the qualified electors there-

Petition

Special
Election

Publication

What
Notice
Contains

Canvass
of Votes

Abstract to
Secretary
of State

of, as shown by the vote cast at the last municipal election held therein, submit to the electors of such corporation, and to the electors residing in the territory proposed by such petition to be annexed to such corporation, the question whether such territory shall be annexed to such corporation and become a part thereof. Such question shall be submitted at a special election, to be held for that purpose, and such legislative body shall give notice thereof by publication in a newspaper printed and published in such corporation, and also in a newspaper printed and published outside of such corporation, and in the county in which such territory so proposed to be annexed is situated, in both cases for a period of four weeks prior to such election. Such notice shall distinctly state the proposition to be so submitted, and shall designate specifically the boundaries of the territory so proposed to be annexed; and the electors shall be invited thereby to vote upon such proposition by placing upon their ballots the words "For Annexation," or "Against Annexation," or words equivalent thereto. Such legislative body shall also designate the place or places at which the polls will be opened in such territory so proposed to be annexed, which place or places shall be that or those usually used for that purpose within such territory, if any such there be. Such legislative body shall also appoint and designate in such notice the names of the officers of election. Such legislative body shall meet on the Monday next succeeding the day of such election, and proceed to canvass the votes cast thereat. The votes cast in such territory so proposed to be annexed shall be canvassed separately, and if it shall appear upon such canvass that a majority of all the votes cast in such territory and a majority of all votes cast in such corporation shall be for annexation, such legislative body shall, by an order entered upon their minutes, cause their clerk, or other officer performing the duties of clerk, to make and transmit to the secretary of state a certified abstract of such vote; which abstract shall show the whole number of electors voting in such territory, the whole number of elect-

ors voting in such corporation, the number of votes cast in each for annexation, and the number of votes cast in each against annexation. From and after the date of the filing of such abstract, such annexation shall be deemed complete, and thereafter such territory shall be and remain a part of such corporation; provided, that no property within such territory so annexed shall ever be taxed to pay any portion of any indebtedness of such corporation, contracted prior to or existing at the date of such annexation. If the territory so proposed to be annexed consists, in whole or in part, of any municipal corporation, or part thereof, such territory shall not be annexed under the provisions of this section.

**When in
Effect**

**Bonded
Indebted-
ness**

Consolidation of Municipalities

Sec. 8. Two or more contiguous municipal corporations may become consolidated into one corporation after proceedings had as required in this section. The council, board of trustees, or other legislative body of either of such corporations shall, upon receiving a petition therefor, signed by not less than one-fifth of the qualified electors of each of such corporations, as shown by the votes cast at the last municipal election held in each of such corporations, submit to the electors of each of such corporations the question whether such corporations shall become consolidated into one corporation. Such legislative body shall designate a day upon which a special election shall be held in each of such corporations to determine whether such consolidation shall be effected, and shall give written notice thereof to the council, board of trustees, or other legislative body of each of the other of such corporations, which notice shall designate the name of the proposed new corporation. It shall thereupon be the duty of such legislative body of each of the corporations so proposed to be consolidated to give notice of such election, by publication in a newspaper printed and published in such corporation, for a period of four weeks prior to such election. Such notice shall distinctly state the proposition to be so submitted, the name of the corporations so pro-

Petition

**Special
Election**

**Written
Notice**

Publication

**What
Notice
Contains**

Joint Meeting

Separate Canvass

Abstract

What Abstract Contains

Certified Copy to Secretary of State

Special Election of Officers When Held

posed to be consolidated, the name of the proposed new corporation, and the class to which such proposed new corporation will belong; and shall invite the electors to vote upon such proposition by placing upon their ballots the words "For Consolidation," or "Against Consolidation," or words equivalent thereto. The legislative bodies of each of such corporations shall meet in joint convention at the usual place of meeting of the legislative body of that one of such corporations having the greatest population, as shown by the last federal census on the Monday next succeeding the day of such election, and proceed to canvass the votes cast thereat. The votes cast in each of such corporations shall be canvassed separately; and if it shall appear upon such canvass that a majority of the votes cast in each of such corporations shall be for consolidation, such joint convention, by an order entered upon their minutes, shall cause the clerk, or other officer performing the duties of clerk, of the legislative body, at whose place of meeting such joint convention is held, to make a certified abstract of such vote; which abstract shall show the whole number of electors voting at such election in each of such corporations, the number of votes cast in each for consolidation and the number of votes cast in each against consolidation. Such abstract shall be recorded upon the minutes of the legislative body of each of such corporations; and immediately upon the record thereof, it shall be the duty of the clerk, or other officer performing the duties of clerk, of each of such legislative bodies to transmit to the secretary of state a certified copy of such abstract. Immediately after such filing, the legislative body of that one of such corporations having the greatest population, as shown by the last federal census, shall call a special election, to be held in such new corporation for the election of the officers required by law to be elected in corporations of the class to which such new corporation shall belong, which election shall be held within six months thereafter. Such election shall be called and conducted in all re-

spects in the manner prescribed, or that may hereafter be prescribed, by law for municipal elections in corporations of such class, and shall be canvassed by the legislative body so calling the same, who shall immediately declare the result thereof, and cause the same to be entered upon their journal. From and after the date of such entry, such corporations shall be deemed to be consolidated into one corporation, under the name and style of the city and county (or city or town as the case may be) of————(naming it), with the powers conferred, or that may hereafter be conferred, by law upon municipal corporations of the class to which the same shall so belong; and the officers elected at such election shall be entitled immediately to enter upon the duties of their respective offices, upon qualifying in accordance with law, and shall hold such offices, respectively, only until the next general municipal election to be held in such city and county, city or town, and until their successors are elected and qualified. All the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of this act shall apply to such corporation and to the officers thereof; provided, that no property within either of the former corporations so consolidated shall ever be taxed to pay any portion of any indebtedness of either of the other of such former corporations contracted prior to or existing at the date of such consolidation.

* * * * *

(Sections applying to cities of first, second, third and fourth classes will be found in the "General Laws.")

**When in
Effect**

**Bonded
Indebtedness**

CHAPTER X.

**CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL
CORPORATIONS**

An Act to Provide for the Classification of Municipal Corporations.

(Approved March 2, 1883, as amended.)

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Classes of Municipalities

Section 1. All municipal corporations within the state are hereby classified as follows: Those having a population of more than 400,000 shall constitute the first class; those having a population of more than 250,000 and not exceeding 400,000 shall constitute the first and one-half class; those having a population of more than 100,000, and not exceeding 250,000 shall constitute the second class; those having a population of more than 35,000 and not exceeding 100,000 shall constitute the second and one-half class; those having a population of more than 23,000 and not exceeding 35,000 shall constitute the third class; those having a population of more than 20,000 and not exceeding 23,000 shall constitute the fourth class; those having a population of more than 6,000 and not exceeding 20,000 shall constitute the fifth class; those having a population of not exceeding 6,000 shall constitute the sixth class; provided that nothing herein shall change the classification of existing cities organized under the municipal corporation act.

First to
Sixth
Class

Basis of Classification

Sec. 2. For the purpose of classifying municipal corporations as in this act provided, the population of all municipal corporations within the state is hereby determined to be the population of such municipal corporations as shown by the federal census taken in the year A. D. nineteen hundred and ten; provided, however, that whenever a new federal census is taken, the municipal corporations within the state are not, by operation of law, re-

Federal
Census

classified under such census, but shall remain in the old classification until reclassified by the legislature, unless a direct enumeration of the inhabitants thereof be made, as in section 3 of this act provided.

Plan of Reorganization

Sec. 3. The Council, Board of Trustees, or other legislative body of any municipal corporation, may at any time cause an enumeration of the inhabitants thereof to be made, and in such manner and under such regulations as such body may by ordinance direct. If upon such enumeration it shall appear that such municipal corporation contains a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle it to reorganize under a higher or lower class, the Common Council, Trustees, or other legislative body shall, upon receiving a petition therefor signed by not less than one-fifth of the qualified electors thereof, submit to the electors of such city or town, at the next general election to be held therein, the question whether such city or town shall reorganize under the laws relating to municipal corporations of the class to which such city or town may belong. And thereupon such proceedings shall be had and election held as provided in the general law for the reorganization, incorporation and government of municipal corporations. If a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of such reorganization, thereafter such officers shall be elected as are or may be and at the time prescribed by law for municipal corporations of the class having the population under which such reorganization is had, and from and after the qualification of such officers, such corporation shall belong to such class. Whenever the result of such enumeration shall have been declared by the Council, Board of Trustees, or other governing body, and entered in the minutes of such body, thereupon the number of such inhabitants so ascertained shall be deemed the number of the inhabitants of such city for all the purposes of this

Enum-
eration

Petition

General
Law

On
Minutes

**Certified
Copy**

Act, and for the purposes of legislation affecting municipalities. The Clerk of the Council, Board of Trustees, or other governing body of such city, shall cause a certified copy of such minute order to be filed with the Board of Supervisors of the county wherein such city is situated.

CHAPTER XI.

**DIRECT LEGISLATIONS BY MUNICIPALITIES
—INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM**

An Act to provide for direct legislation by cities and towns, including initiative and referendum.

[Approved January 2, 1912.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Initiative Petitions

Sec. 1. Ordinances may be enacted by and for any incorporated city or town of the state in the manner following: Any proposed ordinance may be submitted to the legislative body of such city or town by a petition filed with the clerk of such legislative body after being signed by qualified electors of the city or town not less in number than the percentages hereinafter required. The signatures to the petition need not all be appended to one paper. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence and occupation, giving street and number, where such street and number, or either, exist, and if no street or number exist, then such a designation of the place of residence as will enable the location to be readily ascertained. Each such separate paper shall have attached thereto an affidavit made by a qualified elector of the city or town, and sworn to before an officer competent to administer oaths, stating that the affiant circulated that particular paper and saw written the signatures appended thereto; and that according to the best information and belief of the affiant, each is the genuine signature of the person whose name purports to be thereunto subscribed, and of a qualified elector of the city or town. Within ten days from the date of filing such petition, the clerk shall examine, and from the records of registration, ascertain whether or not said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, and he shall attach to said petition his certificate showing the result of said examination. If by the clerk's certificate the petition is shown to be insufficient, it may be supplemented within ten days from the

**Initiative
Petitions**

**What
Petition
Contains**

**Clerk's
Certificate**

Supplement

date of such certificate by the filing of additional papers, duplicates of the original petition except as to the names signed. The clerk shall, within ten days after such supplementing papers are filed, make like examination of the supplementing petition, and if his certificate shall show that all the names to such petition, including the supplemental papers, are still insufficient, no action on the petition shall be mandatory on the legislative body; but the petition shall remain on file as a public record; and the failure to secure sufficient names shall be without prejudice to the filing later of an entirely new petition to the same or similar effect. If the petition shall be found to be sufficient, the clerk shall submit the same to the legislative body at its next regular session. If the petition accompanying the proposed ordinance be signed by not less than fifteen per cent of the electors of such city or town, and contains a request that such ordinance be submitted forthwith to a vote of the people at a special election, then the legislative body shall either:

On File

Per Cent of
Signatures

Passing by Board

When
Passed by
Board

(a) Pass such ordinance without alteration at the regular session at which it is presented and within ten days after it is presented, or

Special Election

Special
Election

(b) Forthwith, the legislative body shall proceed to call a special election at which such ordinance, without alteration, shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the city or town.

How Voted at Election

When
Submitted
at Regular
Election

If the petition be signed by the electors not less than ten per cent of the electors of such city or town, and the ordinance petitioned for is not required to be, or for any reason is not, submitted to the electors at a special election, and is not passed without change by said legislative body, then such ordinance without alteration, shall be submitted by the legislative body to a vote of the electors at the next regular municipal election. The ballots used when voting upon said proposed

ordinance shall have printed thereon the words "Shall the ordinance (stating the nature thereof) be adopted?" Opposite such proposition to be voted on, and to the right thereof, the words "Yes" and "No" shall be printed on separate lines, with voting squares. If an elector shall stamp a cross (X) in the voting square after the printed word "Yes," his vote shall be counted in favor of the adoption of the ordinance, and if he shall stamp a cross (X) in the voting square after the printed word "No," his vote shall be counted against the adoption of the same. If a majority of the qualified electors voting on said proposed ordinance shall vote in favor thereof, such ordinance shall thereupon become a valid and binding ordinance of the city or town, and be considered as adopted upon the date that the vote is canvassed and declared by the canvassing board, and go into effect ten days thereafter. Such ordinance shall have the same force and effect as one passed by the legislative body of the city or town, except that no ordinance proposed by petition as in this section provided, and thereafter passed by the vote of the legislative body of the city or town without submission to a vote of the people, or voted upon and adopted by the people, shall be repealed or amended except by a vote of the people, unless provision otherwise be made in the ordinance itself. Any number of proposed ordinances may be voted upon at the same election in accordance with the provisions of this statute; provided, that there shall not be held under this statute more than one special election in any period of six months. If any measure be submitted upon an initiative petition of registered voters, as hereinbefore provided, the persons filing said petition shall have the right, if they so choose, to present and file therewith a written argument in support thereof not exceeding three hundred words in length, which argument shall be printed upon the sample ballot issued for said election. Upon the same ballot shall also be printed any argument of not exceeding three hundred words in length in opposition thereto which may be prepared by the legislative body. If the provisions of two or more

Ballots

Majority
DecidesNot More
Than One
Election in
Six MonthsWritten
Arguments
OptionalOpposing
Argument

When No
Petition

Sample
Ballot and
Copy of
Ordinance

Time of
Holding
Election

When Later
Than Sixty
Days

When
Submitted
at Regular
Election

ordinances adopted at the same election conflict, then the ordinance receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall control. The legislative body of the city or town may submit to the people, without a petition therefor, a proposition for the repeal of any adopted ordinance, or for amendments thereto, or for the enactment of any new ordinance, to be voted upon at any succeeding regular or special municipal city or town election, and if such proposition so submitted receive a majority of the votes cast thereon at such election, such ordinance shall be repealed, amended or enacted accordingly. Whenever any ordinance or proposition is required by this statute to be submitted to the voters of a city or town at any election, the clerk of the legislative body shall cause the ordinance or proposition to be printed and he shall mail a copy thereof, enclosed in an envelope with a sample ballot to each voter at least ten days prior to the election. All the provisions of this statute are to be liberally construed for the purpose of ascertaining and enforcing the will of the electors. The enacting clause of an ordinance passed by the vote of the electors shall be substantially in the following form: "The people of the city (or town) of.....do ordain as follows:" When a special election is to be called under the terms of this section, it shall be held not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the date of the presentation of the proposed ordinance to the legislative body, and shall be held as nearly as may be in accordance with the election laws of the state; provided, however, that, to avoid holding more than one such election within any six months, the date for holding such special election may be fixed later than sixty days, but at as early a date at practicable after the expiration of such six months; provided, further, that when under any of the terms of this statute fixing the time within which a special election shall be held it is made possible to hold the same within six months prior to a regular municipal election, the legislative body may in its discretion, submit the proposed ordinance at such regular election instead of at a special election. Except an ordinance calling or otherwise

relating to an election, no ordinance passed by the legislative body of a city or town, except when otherwise specially required by the laws of the state, and except an ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, which contains a declaration of, and the facts constituting its urgency and is passed by a four-fifths vote of the legislative body of a city or town, and no ordinance granting a franchise shall go into effect before thirty days from its final passage; and if, during said thirty days, a petition, signed by qualified voters of the city or town equal to ten per cent of the electors of such city or town voted for, protesting against the passage of such ordinance, be presented to the legislative body, the same shall thereupon be suspended from going into operation, and shall be the duty of the legislative body to reconsider such ordinance. If said legislative body shall thereupon not entirely repeal said ordinance, it shall submit the same to a vote of the electors either at a regular municipal election or a special election to be called for the purpose, and such ordinance shall not go into effect or become operative unless a majority of the voters voting upon the same shall vote in favor thereof. Such petitions and the provisions of the law relative to the duty of the clerk in regard thereto and the manner of voting thereon, shall conform to the rules provided herein for the initiation of legislation by the electors.

Re-consid-
eration

Majority
of Voters
Decide

Veto

In cities or towns having a mayor (or like officer), with the veto power, the passage of an ordinance petitioned for by the electors, followed by its veto by the mayor (or like officer) and the failure of the legislative body to pass the same over such veto, shall be deemed and treated as a refusal of the legislative body to pass the ordinance, within the meaning of this statute; and a vote of the legislative body in favor of the repeal of an ordinance previously passed (but protested against by the electors as herein provided for) followed by a veto of such repeal by the mayor (or like officer) and the failure of the legislative body to pass said re-

Veto

peal over said veto, shall be deemed and treated as a refusal to repeal the ordinance so protested against. In such city or town the date of approval of an ordinance by the mayor or like officer (or of the expiration without his action thereon of the time within which he may veto the same, if such expiration of time for his action without his approval or veto has the effect of making the ordinance a law) shall be deemed the date of final passage of the ordinance by the legislative body, within the meaning of this statute. Any duty herein in terms, or by reasonable implication, imposed upon the legislative body in regard to calling an election, or in connection therewith, shall be likewise imposed upon any mayor, or any other officer having any duty to perform connected with the elections, so far as may be necessary to fully carry out the provisions of this statute.

Charter Cities—Street Work

**Does Not
Affect
Charter
Cities**

**Street
Work**

Sec. 2. This act is not intended to apply to those cities having a freeholders' charter adopted and ratified under the provisions of section 8 of article XI of the constitution, and having in such charter provision for the direct initiation of ordinances by the electors; nor to proceedings had for the improvement of streets in or rights of way owned by municipalities, the opening or closing of streets, the changing of grades or the doing of other work, the cost of which or any portion of which is to be borne by special assessments upon real property.

Repeal of Conflicting Acts

**Repeal of
Old Act**

Sec. 3. Sections 2 and 3 of the act approved March 14th, 1911, entitled "An act adding three new sections to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the organization, incorporation and government of municipal corporations,' approved March 13, 1883, to be numbered 10, 11 and 12 and relating to the government of municipal corporations and providing for the recall, initiative and referendum," are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER XII.

RECALL OF OFFICIALS IN MUNICIPALITIES

An Act to provide for the recall of elective officers of incorporated cities and towns.

[Approved January 2, 1912.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Procedure

Sec. 1. The holder of any elective office of any incorporated city or town may be removed or recalled at any time by the electors; provided, he has held his office at least six months. The provisions of this statute are intended to apply to officials now in office, as well as to those hereafter elected. The procedure to effect such removal or recall shall be as follows: A petition demanding the election of a successor to the person sought to be removed shall be filed with the clerk of the legislative body of such city or town, which petition shall be signed by qualified voters equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the entire vote cast within such city or town for all candidates for the office which the incumbent sought to be removed occupies, at the last preceding regular municipal election at which such officer was voted for (or a like percentage of such vote within those precincts of the city or town embraced within the ward or subdivision of the city or town entitled to vote for a successor to the officer named, in case of an official not elected by the city or town at large), and shall contain a statement of the grounds on which the removal or recall is sought, which statement is intended solely for the information of the electors. Any insufficiency of form or substance in such statement shall in nowise affect the validity of the election and proceedings held thereunder. The signatures to the petition need not all be appended to one paper. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence and occupation, giving street and number, where such street and number, or either, exist, and if no street or number exist, then such

Must be
in Office
Six Months

Procedure
for Recall

Grounds
of Petition

What
Paper
Contains

a designation of the place of residence as will enable the location to be readily ascertained. Each such separate paper shall have attached thereto an affidavit made by a qualified elector of the city or town (or particular subdivision thereof as the case may be) and sworn to before an officer competent to administer oaths, stating that the affiant circulated that particular paper and saw written the signatures appended thereto; and that according to the best information and belief of the affiant, each is the genuine signature of the person whose name purports to be thereunto subscribed, and of a qualified elector of the city or town (or particular subdivision thereof). Within ten days from the date of filing such petition, the clerk shall examine and from records of registration ascertain whether or not said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified voters, and he shall attach to said petition his certificate showing the result of said examination. If by the clerk's certificate the petition is shown to be insufficient, it may be supplemented within ten days from the date of such certificate, by the filing of additional papers, duplicates of the original petition except as to the names signed. The clerk shall, within ten days after such supplementing papers are filed, make like examination of the supplementing petition, and if his certificate shall show that all the names to such petition, including the supplemental papers, are still insufficient, no action shall be taken thereon; but the petition shall remain on file as a public record; and the failure to secure sufficient names shall be without prejudice to the filing later of an entirely new petition to the same effect. If required by the clerk, the legislative body of said city or town, shall authorize him to employ, and shall provide for the compensation to be paid, persons necessary in the examination of said petition and supplementing petition, all in addition to the persons regularly employed by him in his office. In case the clerk is the officer sought to be recalled, the duties herein provided to be performed by him shall be performed by some other person designated by said legislative body for that purpose. If the petition shall be found to be sufficient, the clerk shall submit the same to the legislative body of the

Oath of
 Party
 Circulating
 Petition

Time
 Allowed
 Clerk

Supplement

Additional
 Help
 Allowed

When
 Clerk is
 Party to be
 Recalled

city or town without delay, whereupon that body shall forthwith cause a special election to be held within not less than thirty-five nor more than forty days after the date of the order calling such election, to determine whether the voters will recall such officer; provided, that if a regular municipal election is to occur within sixty days from the date of the order calling such election, the legislative body of the city or town may, in its discretion, postpone the holding of such election to such regular municipal election or submit such recall election at any such election occurring not less than thirty-five days after such order. If a vacancy occur in said office after a recall petition is filed, the election shall nevertheless proceed as in this section provided. One petition is sufficient to propose the removal and election of one or more elective officials. One election is competent for the removal and election of one or more elective officials. Nominations for any office under such recall election shall be made by petition in the manner prescribed by section 1188 of the Political Code; except that no party affiliation of candidate, signer or verification deputy shall be given, nor shall the election as a convention delegate or participation in a primary election be any bar to signing such petition. Upon the sample ballot there shall be printed in not more than two hundred words, the reasons set forth in the recall petition for demanding the recall of the officer, and upon the same ballot in not more than two hundred words, the officer may justify his course in office. There shall be printed on the recall ballot, as to every officer whose recall is to be voted on thereat, the following question: "Shall (name of person against whom the recall petition is filed) be recalled from the office of (title of the office)?" following which question shall be the words "Yes" and "No" on separate lines, with a blank space at the right of each, in which the voter shall indicate by stamping a cross (X) his vote for or against such recall. On such ballots, under each such question, there shall also be printed the names of those persons who have been nominated as candidates to succeed the person recalled, in case he shall be removed from office by said recall election;

Time of
Special
Election

When
Voted on at
Regular
Election

One
Petition for
One or More
Officials

What
Ballot
Contains

Names on
Ballot

**Qualifica-
tions of
Candidate**

but no vote shall be counted for any candidate for said office unless the voter also voted on said question of the recall of the person sought to be recalled from said office. The name of the person against whom the petition is filed shall not appear on the ballot as a candidate for the office. If a majority of those voting on said question of the recall of any incumbent from office shall vote "No," said incumbent shall continue in said office. If a majority shall vote "Yes," said incumbent shall thereupon be deemed removed from such office, upon the qualification of his successor. The canvassers shall canvass all votes for candidates for said office and declare the result in like manner as in a regular election. If the vote at any such recall election shall recall the officer, then the candidate who has received the highest number of votes for the office shall be thereby declared elected for the remainder of the term. In case the person who received the highest number of votes shall fail to qualify within ten days after receiving his certificate of election, the office shall be deemed vacant and shall be filled according to law.

Canvass

**When
Office
Becomes
Vacant**

Charter Cities

**Charter
Cities not
Affected**

Sec. 2. This act is not intended to apply to those cities having a freeholders' charter, adopted under the provisions of section 8 of article XI of the constitution, and having in such charter provision for the recall of elective officials by the electors.

Repeal of Conflicting Acts

**Repeal of
Old Section**

Sec. 3. Section one (1) of an act entitled "An act adding three new sections to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the organization, incorporation and government of municipal corporations,' approved March 13, 1883, to be numbered 10, 11 and 12 and relating to the government of municipal corporations and providing for the recall, initiative and referendum," and approved March 14th, 1911, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER XIII.

**CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES IN
MUNICIPALITIES**

An Act to provide for submitting to the qualified electors of every city and county, or incorporated city or town, in this state, the question whether such city and county, or incorporated city or town, shall retain powers of control vested therein respecting all or any public utilities, and to provide for elections thereafter to surrender such powers of control in case the qualified electors of any such city and county, or incorporated city or town, shall have voted to retain such powers of control.

[Approved June 7, 1915.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Control and Surrender

Sec. 1. Any city and county, or incorporated city or town, may retain or surrender to the railroad commission of the State of California the powers of control vested therein to supervise and regulate the relationship between any one or more classes of public utilities, and their present or prospective customers, consumers or patrons, and, if it has retained such powers over any class or classes of public utilities, may thereafter surrender such powers to the railroad commission of the State of California, hereinafter called the railroad commission, all as in this act provided, but this act shall not be construed to authorize any city and county, or incorporated city or town, to surrender to the railroad commission, its powers of control to supervise and regulate the relationship between a public utility and the general public in matters affecting the health, convenience and safety of the general public, including matters such as the use and repair of public streets by any public utility, the location of the poles, wires, mains or conduits of any public utility, on, under or above any public streets, and the speed of common carriers operating within the limits of the municipality.

**Surrender
of Powers**

**Control
by R. R.
Commission**

Definitions**Definition**

Sec. 2. (a) The term "municipal corporation," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean a city and county, or incorporated city or town. The term "legislative body," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean the board of supervisors, municipal council, commission or other legislative or governing body of a municipal corporation.

Additional Definitions**Definition of
"Powers of
Control"**

(b) The term "powers of control," as used in this act, and as used on any ballot prepared and used under the provisions of this act, with reference to public utilities, or to any class or classes of public utilities, in any municipality or municipalities, means all powers of control vested in such municipality or municipalities to supervise and regulate the relationship between such public utilities, or such class or classes of public utilities, and their present or prospective customers, consumers or patrons, but said term shall not be construed to include the powers of control vested in any municipality or municipalities to supervise and regulate the relationship between such public utilities, or such class or classes of public utilities, and the general public in matters affecting the health, convenience and safety of the general public, including matters such as the use and repair of public streets by any public utility, the location of the poles, wires, mains or conduits of any public utility, on, under or above any public streets, and the speed of common carriers operating within the limits of the municipality.

Definitions

Sec. 3. The terms "railroad corporation," "street railroad corporation," "common carrier," "gas corporation," "electrical corporation," "telephone corporation," "telegraph corporation," "water corporation," "wharfinger," "warehouseman," and "public utility," as used in this act, shall severally have the same meaning as is given to them, respectively, in section 2 of the act known as the "Public Utilities Act."

Procedure—Petition

Sec. 4. The question whether any municipal cor-

poration shall retain its powers of control respecting one or more classes of public utilities may be submitted to the qualified electors of such municipal corporation, as provided in this act, either at a general municipal election or at a special election held therein. Such a question may be so submitted, either in pursuance of an ordinance of intention adopted by a vote of three-fifths of all the members of the legislative body of such municipal corporation, declaring that the public interest requires the submission of, and that it is the intention of such legislative body to submit, such question to a vote of the qualified electors of such municipal corporation, or in pursuance of a petition of qualified electors of such municipal corporation, as hereinafter provided. Such ordinance of intention or such petition, as the case may be, shall contain the propositions proposed to be so submitted, as set forth in section 6 of this act. Such petition shall be signed by qualified electors of such municipal corporation, equal in number to ten per centum of such qualified electors, computed upon the total number of votes cast in such municipal corporation for all candidates for governor at the last preceding general election prior to the filing of such petition at which a governor was elected. Such petition may consist of separate papers; provided, that if any paper consists of more than one sheet, it shall be securely fastened together at the top. The signatures need not all be appended to one sheet of paper. Each such paper shall have attached thereto, at the bottom of the last sheet thereof, the affidavit of a qualified elector of such municipal corporation, stating that all of the signatures on each sheet thereof were made in his presence, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief each signature is the genuine signature of the person whose name purports to be thereto subscribed. Such petition shall be filed with the clerk of the legislative body of such municipal corporation. Within ten days from the date of the filing of such petition, said clerk shall examine the petition and ascertain from the record of the registration of the electors of the city and county, or of the county in which such municipal corporation is situated, whether the

General
or Special
Municipal
Election

Power of
Board or by
Petition

Per Cent of
Signatures

What
Paper
Contains

Filing

Examination
of
Signatures

Certificate**Supplement****No Judicial
Review
After
Election**

petition is signed by the requisite number of the qualified electors of such municipal corporation; and if requested by said clerk, the said legislative body of said municipal corporation shall authorize him to employ persons specially to assist him in the work of examining such petition and shall provide for their compensation. Upon the completion of such examination, said clerk shall forthwith attach to said petition his certificate, properly dated, showing the result of such examination. If from such examination said clerk shall find that said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, he shall certify that the same is sufficient; but if, from such examination, he shall find that said petition is not signed by such requisite number of qualified electors, he shall certify to the number of qualified electors signing such petition and to the number of qualified electors required to make such petition sufficient. If, by the certificate of said clerk, the petition is shown to be insufficient, it may be amended by filing a supplemental petition within ten days from the date of such certificate. Said clerk shall, within ten days from the filing of such supplemental petition, make like examination of the same and certify to the result of such examination as hereinbefore provided. If the certificate of the clerk shall show any such petition, or any such petition together with a supplemental petition, to be insufficient, it shall be retained by him and kept as a public record, without prejudice, however, to the filing of a new petition to the same effect. But if, by the certificate of the clerk, such petition, or such petition together with a supplemental petition, is shown to be sufficient, the clerk shall forthwith present the same to the legislative body of such municipal corporation. The sufficiency or insufficiency of such petition shall not be subject to review by such legislative body. After the election held in pursuance of such petition, the sufficiency of such petition in any respect shall not be subject to judicial review or be otherwise questioned. In any city and county having a board of election commissioners and a registrar of voters, the clerk of the legislative body thereof shall immediately upon the filing of any petition with him,

transmit the same to such board of election commissioners, who shall forthwith deliver such petition to said registrar of voters, who shall perform all the duties herein required to be performed in other municipal corporations by the clerk of the legislative body thereof, respecting the examination and certification of such petition. Such registrar of voters shall, upon making his certificate, forthwith return said petition to said clerk, who shall thereupon present such petition and the certificate thereto attached to the legislative body of such municipal corporation as hereinbefore in this section provided.

Where
Election
Commission-
ers Act

Election

Sec. 5. Upon the adoption of such ordinance of intention, or the presentation as aforesaid of such petition, as provided in section 4 of this act, the legislative body of such municipal corporation shall, by ordinance, order the holding of a special election for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors of such municipal corporation the propositions set forth in such ordinance of intention or in such petition, as the case may be, or such legislative body shall, by ordinance, order the submission of such propositions at a general municipal election, as hereinafter provided. Such special election shall be held not less than twenty days nor more than sixty days after the adoption of the ordinance of intention provided for in section 4 of this act, or the presentation of such petition to said legislative body; provided, that if a general municipal election shall occur in said municipal corporation not less than twenty days nor more than sixty days after the adoption of said ordinance of intention or the presentation of said petition to said legislative body, said propositions may be submitted at such general municipal election, in the same manner as other propositions are required by law to be submitted at general municipal elections in such municipal corporation. Every special election held in any municipal corporation under the provisions of this act, shall be called by the legislative body thereof, by ordinance, which shall specify the propositions to be submitted at such election and the

Special
Election

Election
When Held

When at
General
Election

Election
How Called
What
Ordinance
Contains

Publication

When
Posted

date thereof, and, where provision is not otherwise made by law, shall establish the election precincts therefor and designate the polling places therein, and the names of the election officers for each such precinct. Such ordinance shall, prior to such election, to be published five times in a daily newspaper printed and published in such municipal corporation, or twice in a weekly newspaper printed and published therein, if there be no such daily newspaper; provided, that if no such daily or weekly newspaper be printed and published in such municipal corporation, the clerk of said legislative body shall post a copy of said ordinance in three public places in such municipal corporation at least ten days prior to such election.

Ballots, Form and Arrangement

Ballots

Sec. 6. The ballots to be used at any general municipal election or at any special election, at which is submitted the question whether a municipal corporation shall retain its powers of control respecting public utilities shall have printed thereon, in addition to the other matters required by law, such of the following propositions as are specified in the ordinance of intention or the petition:

What
Ballots
Contain

“Proposition No. 1. Shall.....(name of municipal corporation) retain its powers of control over railroad corporations?”

“Proposition No. 2. Shall.....(name of municipal corporation) retain its powers of control over street railroad corporations?”

“Proposition No. 3. Shall.....(name of municipal corporation) retain its powers of control over common carriers other than railroad and street railroad corporations?”

“Proposition No. 4. Shall.....(name of municipal corporation) retain its powers of control over gas corporations?”

“Proposition No. 5. Shall.....(name of municipal corporation) retain its powers of control over electric corporations?”

“Proposition No. 6. Shall.....(name of municipal corporation) retain its powers of control over telephone corporations?”

“Proposition No. 7. Shall.....(name of municipal corporation) retain its powers of control over telegraph corporations?”

“Proposition No. 8. Shall.....(name of municipal corporation) retain its powers of control over water corporations?”

“Proposition No. 9. Shall.....(name of municipal corporation) retain its powers of control over wharfingers?”

“Proposition No. 10. Shall.....(name of municipal corporation) retain its powers of control over warehousemen?”

Opposite each such proposition to be voted upon, and to the right thereof, the words “Yes” and “No” shall be printed on separate lines, with voting squares. Any voter desiring to vote in favor of the retention of the powers of control of such municipal corporation respecting any particular class of public utility, shall stamp a cross (X) in the voting square after the printed word “Yes” opposite the proposition as to such class, and any voter desiring to vote against the retention of such powers of such municipal corporation respecting any particular class of public utility, shall stamp a cross (X) in the voting square after the printed word “No” opposite such proposition.

How to
Vote

Official Canvass

Sec. 7. If the proposition specified in section 6 of this act shall have been submitted at a special election in any municipal corporation, then the legislative body or other body or board charged with the duty of canvassing the returns and declaring the result of elections in such municipal corporation, shall meet at their usual place of meeting on the first Monday after such election to canvass the returns and declare the result thereof. Immediately upon the completion of such canvass, or upon the completion of the canvass of the returns of any general municipal election at which such propositions shall have been submitted, such legislative body or other body or board charged with said duty shall make an order declaring the result of the election upon such propositions and shall cause the same to be entered upon its minutes, which order shall

When
Canvass is
Made

Entered on
Minutes

When
Powers
Retained

When
Powers Not
Retained

Two
Certified
Copies

Copies Filed
in Office of
State
Railroad
Commission
and
Secretary
of State

show the total number of votes cast upon each such proposition, and the number of votes cast respectively in favor of and against each such proposition. If it shall appear from the result of such election, as so declared, that a majority of the qualified electors of such municipal corporation voting on any proposition submitted, as provided in section 5 of this act, shall have voted to retain the powers of control of such municipal corporation respecting any particular class of public utility, such municipal corporation shall be deemed to have elected to retain such powers of control respecting such class of public utility, and such powers shall be exercised by such municipal corporation until the same may be surrendered as hereinafter provided; and if it shall appear from the result of such election, as so declared, that a majority of such qualified electors so voting on any such proposition shall have voted not to retain such powers respecting any class of public utility, such municipal corporation shall be deemed to have elected not to retain such powers of control respecting such class of public utility, and such power of control shall thereafter vest in and be exercised by the railroad commission as provided by law. Immediately upon the entry of the order declaring the result of the election as to such proposition, the clerk of the legislative body or the registrar of voters of any municipal corporation having a board of election commissioners and a registrar of voters, shall make copies, in duplicate, of such order, and shall attach to each such copy his certificate under the seal, if any, of such municipal corporation, or of such board of election commissioners, certifying that the same is a true and correct copy of such order. Said clerk or registrar of voters, as the case may be, shall forthwith file one of said copies in the office of the railroad commission of the State of California and the other in the office of the secretary of state. Immediately upon the filing of such certified copy of such order in the office of the railroad commission the powers of control theretofore vested in such municipal corporation over any class or classes of public utilities which a majority of the qualified electors of such municipal

corporation voting thereof shall have voted not to retain, as shown by such order shall thereupon vest in and be exercised by the railroad commission.

Later Surrender of Powers—Election—Canvass

Sec. 8. Any municipal corporation which shall have retained the powers of control vested therein respecting any class or classes of public utilities may thereafter surrender its powers of control as to such class or classes of public utilities at a general municipal election, or at a special election therein called for that purpose. The ballots to be used at such election shall have printed thereon, in addition to the other matters required by law, separate propositions as to each class of public utilities as to which such municipal corporation may retain its powers of control and as to which it may be desired to vote. As to each of such classes of public utilities, and in addition to the other matters required by law to be printed thereon, a proposition shall be printed on the ballot to be used at such election in substantially the following form: "Shall.....(name of municipal corporation) surrender its powers of control over..... (here insert class of public utility) to the railroad commission?" Opposite each such proposition to be voted upon, and to the right thereof, the words "Yes" and "No" shall be printed on separate lines, with voting squares. Any elector desiring to vote to surrender the powers of control of such municipal corporation over any class of public utility specified on the ballot, shall stamp a cross (X) in the voting square opposite the printed word "Yes," after proposition as to such class; and any elector desiring to vote not to surrender the powers of control of such municipal corporation over such class of public utility, shall stamp a cross (X) in the voting square opposite the printed word "No" after the proposition as to such class. The provisions of sections 4, 5 and 7 of this act, in so far as applicable, shall govern elections called, conducted and held under the provisions of this section and to general municipal elections at which such propositions shall be submitted. If it

Later
Surrender
of Powers

What
Ballots
Contain

How to
Vote

What
Provisions
Govern

When
Powers
Surrendered

Certified
Copy

May be
Submitted
Later

Elections
May be Held
Later for
Re-sub-
mission

shall appear from the result of such election declared as provided in section 7 of this act, that a majority of the qualified electors of such municipal corporation voting on any proposition submitted as provided in this section, shall have voted to surrender the powers of control of such municipal corporation respecting any particular class of public utility, such municipal corporation shall be deemed to have surrendered its powers of control as to such class of public utility to the railroad commission, and such powers shall thereafter vest in and be exercised by the railroad commission, as provided by law, upon the filing, in the office of the railroad commission, of a certified copy of the order declaring the result of such election; and if it shall appear from the result of such election, as declared, that a majority of such qualified electors voting on any such proposition shall have voted not to surrender such powers of control respecting any particular class of public utility, such powers of control shall continue in such municipal corporation; provided, however, that such powers of control may thereafter be surrendered by such municipal corporation at any subsequent election at which the question of such surrender may again be submitted under the provision of this act.

Subsequent Elections

Sec. 9. The holding of a special election or elections, or the submission of propositions at any general municipal election, under any of the provisions of this act, shall not be construed to preclude the holding of a subsequent special election or elections or the subsequent submission of propositions at a general municipal election or elections, on the question of the retention or surrender, by a municipal corporation of its powers of control respecting any class or classes of public utilities, as in this act provided; provided, that not more than one such special election shall be held within any period of twelve months.

Election Regulations

Sec. 10. Except as otherwise in this act provided, the holding and conducting of elections un-

der the provisions of this act, the form of the ballot used, the opening and closing of the polls, the canvass of the returns and the declaring of the result shall conform, as nearly as may be, to such laws as shall now or hereafter be applicable to special municipal elections held in the municipal corporation affected.

**What
Laws
Apply**

Repeal of Previous Act

Sec. 11. Chapter forty of the laws of the extraordinary session of December, 1911, is hereby repealed.

**Repeal of
Chapter 40**

CHAPTER XIV

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS OF THE
FIFTH CLASS

[A charter for cities having a population of more than three thousand and not exceeding ten thousand.]

* * * * *

City Officials

Sec. 751. The government of said city shall be vested in a board of trustees, to consist of five members; a board of education, to consist of five members; and whenever a free public library and reading-room is established therein, five trustees thereof; a recorder; a treasurer; a clerk; an attorney; a marshal; an assessor, and such subordinate officers as are hereinafter provided for; provided, that the board of trustees may, in its discretion, by an ordinance adopted, published and recorded as required for general ordinances, at least thirty days before a general city election at which city officers are to be elected, unite and consolidate certain offices by declaring:

Officials

Consolidation of
Offices

1. The city marshal elected shall be ex officio superintendent of streets, and health officer;

2. The city clerk elected shall be ex officio recorder and assessor;

3. The city treasurer elected shall be ex officio city tax collector and license tax collector;

4. The city attorney elected shall be ex officio city clerk.

Tenure of Office—Date of Election

Sec. 752. The members of the board of trustees, and of the board of education, and the city clerk, city attorney, assessor, marshal, treasurer, and recorder shall be elected by the qualified electors of said city at a general municipal election, to be held therein on the second Monday in April, 1903, and on the second Monday in April of each fourth year thereafter, and shall hold office for the period of four years from and after the Monday next suc-

Four Year
Terms

ceeding the day of such election, and until their successors are elected and qualified; provided, that a general municipal election shall be held in said city on the second Monday in April, 1905, for the election of successors to the members of the board of trustees and of the board of education whose terms of office expire during said year, and said successors shall hold office for the period of two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The board of trustees may in their discretion appoint a poundmaster, also a superintendent of streets, and a city engineer, all of whom shall hold office during the pleasure of the board.

Exception

Appointive
Officers

Departmentizing Administration

Sec. 752a. The board of trustees may at any time submit to the electors at any municipal or at any special election to be held for that purpose, an ordinance to divide the administration of the municipality into five departments and provide for the assignment of its several members to be heads of such respective departments and to be appointed as the commissioners of such respective departments; provided, that if a department of public health be created the commissioner in charge may be given the powers and duties of the municipal board of health, and such health board be thereby abolished. Such ordinance shall define the duties, powers and responsibilities of each commissioner and may require such commissioner to devote a specified number of hours of each business day to the performance of such duties, in which event such commissioner may receive a compensation, the amount of same to be fixed by said ordinance. The board may by majority vote, subject to the provisions of this section, assign its several members to be and appoint them as the respective commissioners of such several departments, and may by like vote from time to time change such assignment and appointment. It may assign employees to one or more departments, may require an officer or employee to perform duties in two or more departments, and may make such other rules and regulations as

Election to
Establish
Departments

When Paid
Compensation

Powers of
Board

may be necessary or proper to the efficient and economical conduct of the business of the municipality. The substance of the ordinance so proposed shall be printed on the ballots used at such election substantially as follows: Shall the administration of the municipality be divided into five departments as follows: (insert the five departments of government proposed and briefly designate the powers and duties conferred upon each and the compensation each commissioner or head of department shall receive), "Yes" and "No" so printed in connection therewith that the voters may express their choice. The returns of the election shall be canvassed and declared as at other municipal elections, and if it appears that a majority of the votes cast at such election were in favor of the ordinance, such ordinance shall take effect and be in force on the tenth day thereafter.

Method of Making Certain Officials Appointive

Sec. 752b. The board of trustees may submit to the electors at any municipal election or at a special election to be held for that purpose, the question as to whether the elective officers, or any of them, other than trustees, shall be appointed by said board, instead of being elected as provided in the preceding section. The question so submitted shall be printed on the ballots used at such election substantially as follows: "Shall the board of trustees hereafter appoint the..... (naming the offices) of the city (or town) of....., " with the words "Yes" and "No" so printed in connection therewith that the voters may express their choice. The returns of the election shall be canvassed and declared as at other municipal elections and if it appears that a majority of the votes cast on any such proposition were in favor of the appointment of such officers or any of them, then at the expiration of the terms of office of any such officials then in office, and on the occurrence of a vacancy in any such offices, such elective officers or any of them for the appointment of whom such majority vote was so cast, shall thereafter be appointed by the board

What
Ballot
Contains

Canvass

When in
Effect

Election to
Make
Officers
Appointive

What
Ballot
Contains

When
in Effect

of trustees and hold office during the pleasure of such board.

* * * * *

Vacancies and How Filled

Sec. 754. Any vacancy occurring in any of the offices provided for in this act shall be filled by appointment by the board of trustees; but if such office be elective, such appointee shall hold office only until the next regular election, at which time a person shall be elected to serve for the remainder of such unexpired term. In case a member of the board of trustees is absent from the city for the period of ninety days, unless by permission of the board of trustees, his office shall by the board be declared vacant, and the same filled as in case of other vacancies.

**Filled by
Appointment**

**Absence of
Trustees**

Compensation to Trustees—When Voted by Electors—Compensation of Other Officials

Sec. 755. The members of the board of trustees shall receive no compensation whatever, provided that in all such cities the question of whether the members of such board or any of them shall receive any compensation for his services as such member, and the amount thereof, may be submitted to the qualified electors of said city at any general municipal election held therein, and if the majority of such electors voting at such election shall vote in favor thereof, then such trustee or trustees shall receive the compensation specified in the call submitting such question at such municipal election; such compensation to begin on the first day of the next month succeeding the canvass of the return of such election, and the amount so fixed shall from such date be a charge against such city; payable the same as other fixed salaries are paid. Such compensation may be increased or diminished at any general municipal election thereof, by submission of such question in the same manner and by the same vote as herein provided, for the original creation of such compensation.

**No Compen-
sation
Unless
Decided at
an Election**

**When
Compen-
sation in
Effect**

The treasurer, assessor, marshal, clerk and recorder shall severally receive at stated times a compensation to be fixed by ordinance by the board

**Salaries
Fixed by
Ordinance**

of trustees, which compensation shall not be increased or diminished after their election or during their several terms of office.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the board of trustees from fixing such several amounts of compensation in the first instance during the term of office of any such officer or after his election. The compensation of all other officers shall be fixed from time to time by the board of trustees.

Conduct of Elections

**General
Election
Laws
Apply**

**Duties
of Board**

**Register
Used**

Sec. 756. All elections in such city shall be held in accordance with the general election laws of the state, so far as the same may be made applicable, and no person shall be entitled to vote at such election unless he shall be a qualified elector of the county, enrolled upon the great register thereof, and shall have resided in such city for at least thirty days next preceding such election. The board of trustees shall give such notice of each election as may be prescribed by ordinance, shall appoint boards of election, and fix their compensation, and establish election precincts and polling places, and may change the same; provided, that no part of any ward less than the whole thereof, shall be attached to any other ward, or part thereof, in forming election precincts. At any municipal election the last printed great register of the county shall be used, and any elector whose name is not upon such printed register shall be entitled to vote, upon producing and filing with the board of election a certificate, under the hand and official seal of the county clerk, showing that his name is registered and uncanceled upon the great register of such county, provided, that he is otherwise entitled to vote.

When Eligible to Office

Residence

757. No person shall be eligible to hold the office of trustee in such city, unless he be a resident and elector therein, and shall have resided in such city for one year next preceding the date of his election.

Duties of Trustees

Sec. 762. The board of trustees shall judge of the qualifications of its members and of all election returns, and determine contested elections of all city officers. They may establish rules for the conduct of their proceedings, and punish any member, or other person, for disorderly behavior at any meeting. They shall cause the clerk to keep a correct journal of all their proceedings, and, at the desire of any member, shall cause the ayes and noes to be taken on any question, and entered on the journal.

**Minutes
of Board**

* * * * *

CHAPTER XV.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS OF THE
SIXTH CLASS

[A charter for cities and towns having a population of not exceeding three thousand.]

* * * * *

City Officials**List of
Officers**

Sec. 851. The government of such city or town shall be vested in a board of trustees, to consist of five members; a clerk, who shall be ex officio assessor; a treasurer; a marshal, to be appointed by the board of trustees, who shall be ex officio tax and license collector; a recorder, to be appointed by the board of trustees; and such subordinate officers as are hereinafter provided for.

Tenure of Office—Date of Election**Four Year
Terms****Terms after
First
Election**

Sec. 852. The members of the board of trustees and the clerk and treasurer shall be elected by the qualified electors of said city or town at a general municipal election. Such general municipal election shall be held therein on the second Monday in April in each even-numbered year. Members of the board of trustees and the clerk and the treasurer shall hold office for the period of four years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The respective terms of the members of the first board of trustees elected under the provisions of this section shall be determined as follows: The two persons elected by the highest number of votes shall hold office for four years, and the three persons elected by the lowest number of votes shall hold office two years. In the event that two or more persons should be elected by the same number of votes, the respective terms of each shall be decided by lot. The board of trustees shall appoint the marshal and recorder; they may also, in their discretion, appoint an attorney, a superintendent of streets, a civil engineer and such other subordinate officers as in their judgment may be deemed

**Appointive
Officers**

necessary, and fix their compensation. Said officers shall hold office during the pleasure of said board. (Approved 1919.)

Departmentizing Administration

Sec. 852a. The board of trustees may at any time submit to the electors at any municipal, or at any special election to be held for that purpose, an ordinance to divide the administration of the municipality into five departments, and provide for the assignment of its several members to be the heads of such respective departments and to be appointed as the commissioners of such respective departments; provided, that if a department of public health be created the commissioner in charge may be given the powers and duties of the municipal board of health, and such health board be thereby abolished. Such ordinance shall define the duties, powers and responsibilities of each commissioner and may require such commissioner to devote a specified number of hours of each business day to the performance of such duties, in which event such commissioner may receive a compensation the amount of same to be fixed by said ordinance. The board may by majority vote, subject to the provisions of this section, assign its several members to be and appoint them as the respective commissioners of such several departments and may by like vote from time to time change such assignment and appointment. It may assign employees to one or more departments, may require an officer or employee to perform duties in two or more departments, and may make such other rules and regulations as may be necessary or proper to the efficient and economical conduct of the business of the municipality. The substance of the ordinance so proposed shall be printed on the ballots used at such election substantially as follows: Shall the administration of the municipality be divided into five departments as follows: (insert the five departments of government proposed and briefly designate the powers and duties conferred upon each and the compensation each commissioner or head of department shall receive), "Yes" and "No" so printed in connection therewith that the voters may

Election to
Establish
Departments

When Paid
Compen-
sation

Powers of
Board

What
Ballot
Contains

express their choice. The returns of the election shall be canvassed and declared as at other municipal elections and if it appears that a majority of the votes cast at such election were in favor of the ordinance, such ordinance shall take effect and be in force on the tenth day thereafter.

When in
Effect

Method of Making Certain Officials Appointive

Sec. 852b. The board of trustees may submit to the electors at any municipal election, or at a special election to be held for that purpose, the question as to whether the elective officers, or any of them, other than trustees, shall be appointed by said board, instead of being elected as provided in the preceding section. The question so submitted shall be printed on the ballots used at such election substantially as follows: "Shall the board of trustees hereafter appoint the.....(naming the offices) of the city (or town) of.....," with the words "Yes" or "No" so printed in connection therewith that the voters may express their choice. The returns of the election shall be canvassed and declared as at other municipal elections, and if it appears that a majority of the votes cast on any such proposition were in favor of the appointment of such officers or any of them, then at the expiration of the terms of office of any such officials then in office, and on the occurrence of a vacancy in any such offices, such elective officers or any of them, for the appointment of whom such majority vote was so cast, shall thereafter be appointed by the board of trustees and hold office during the pleasure of such board.

Election to
Make
Officers
Appointive

What
Ballot
Contains

When in
Effect

* * * * *

Vacancies and How Filled

Sec. 854. Any vacancy occurring in any of the offices provided for in this act shall be filled by appointment by the board of trustees; but in the event of said board of trustees failing to fill such vacancy by appointment within thirty days after a vacancy occurs, they must, if said office be an elective one, immediately after the expiration of said thirty days cause an election to be held to fill said vacancy, provided, however, that any per-

Filled by
Appointment

Special
Election

son appointed or elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office only until the next regular election, at which time a person shall be elected to serve for the remainder of such unexpired term. In case a member of the board of trustees is absent from the city for the period of ninety days, unless by permission of the board of trustees, his office shall by the board be declared vacant, and the same filled as in case of other vacancies.

**Absence
of Trustees**

Compensation of Trustees—When Voted by Electors

Sec. 855. The members of the board of trustees shall receive no compensation whatever; provided, that in all such cities, the question of whether the members of such board or any of them shall receive any compensation for his services as such member and the amounts thereof, may be submitted to the qualified electors of such cities at any general election, and if a majority of such electors voting at such election shall vote in favor thereof, then such trustee or trustees shall receive the compensation specified in the call submitting such question at such election; such compensation to begin on the first day of the month next succeeding the canvass of the return of such election and the amount so fixed shall, from such date, be a regular charge against such city, payable the same as other fixed salaries are paid. Such compensation may be increased or diminished at any general election thereafter, by submission of such question in the same manner and by the same vote as herein provided for the original creation of such compensation.

**No Com-
pensation
Unless
Decided at
an Election**

**When Com-
pensation
in Effect**

Compensation of Other Officials

The clerk, treasurer, marshal, and recorder shall severally receive, at stated times, a compensation, to be fixed by ordinance by the board of trustees, which compensation shall not be increased or diminished after their election, or during their several terms of office. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the board of trustees from fixing such several amounts of compensation in the first instance, during the term of office of any such officer, or after his election. The compensation of

**Salaries
Fixed by
Ordinance**

all other officers shall be fixed from time to time by the board of trustees.

Conduct of Elections

General
Election
Laws
Apply

Duties of
Board

Register
Used

Sec. 856. All elections in such city or town shall be held in accordance with the general election laws of the state, so far as the same may be made applicable; and no person shall be entitled to vote at such election unless he shall be a qualified elector of the county, enrolled upon the great register thereof, and shall have resided in such city for at least thirty days next preceding such election. The board of trustees shall give such notice of each election as may be prescribed by ordinance, shall appoint boards of election, and fix their compensation, and establish election precincts and polling places, and may change the same. At any municipal election the last printed great register of the county shall be used, and any elector whose name is not upon such printed register shall be entitled to vote upon producing and filing with the board of election a certificate, under the hand and official seal of the county clerk, showing that his name is registered and uncanceled upon the great register of such county; provided, that he is otherwise entitled to vote.

When Eligible to Office

Residence

857. No person shall be eligible to hold the office of trustee in such city, unless he be a resident and elector therein, and shall have resided in such city for one year next preceding the date of his election.

* * * *

Duties of Trustees

Minutes
of Board

Sec. 860. The board of trustees shall judge of the qualifications of its members and of all election returns, and determine contested elections of all city officers. They may establish rules for the conduct of their proceedings, and punish any member or other person for disorderly behavior at any meeting. They shall cause the clerk to keep a correct journal of all their proceedings, and at the desire of any member shall cause the ayes and noes to be taken on any question, and entered on the journal.

CHAPTER XVI.

ACT REGULATING ELECTIONS IN FIFTH AND SIXTH CLASS MUNICIPALITIES

(Refer to Chapter 477, Statutes of 1919)

An act to provide for and regulate municipal elections in cities of the fifth and sixth class.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Elections Conducted Under This Act

Section 1. All general municipal elections at which city officials are to be voted for in cities of the fifth and sixth class, shall be held and conducted in accordance with the provisions of this act.

**Fifth and
Sixth Class
Cities**

Notice of Election—Contents and Publication

Sec. 2. Not earlier than the sixtieth day nor later than the twentieth day before any such election, the city clerk shall cause a notice of the same to be published at least once in one or more newspapers published and circulated in such city. Said notice shall be headed "Notice of Election," and shall contain a statement of the time of the election, the offices to be filled thereat, (specifying short terms, if there be any), propositions to be voted on, if any, and briefly, a general description of the voting precincts and location of the polling places. In case there is no newspaper published and circulated in such city, said notice shall be typewritten and copies thereof shall be posted conspicuously within said time in at least three public places in said city. Said notice shall be substantially in the following form: -

**Publication
of Notice
and Contents**

**When
Posted**

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that a general municipal election will be held in the.....of....., on Monday, the.....day of April, 19....., for the following offices: (name them). (In case there are any propositions to be submitted, add the following clause.) The following propositions will be submitted at said election: (give brief synopsis of same).

Form

There will be.....voting precincts for the purpose of holding said election, consist-

ing of a consolidation of the regular election precincts established for holding the last general state or county election as follows: Consolidated voting precinct "A" comprising state and county precincts numbers one, two and three, and the polling place thereof shall be at (stating place); consolidated voting precinct "B" comprising state and county election precincts numbers four, five and six, and the polling place thereof shall be at (stating place).

The polls will be open between the hours of.....
..... m. and m.

.....
City Clerk.

Dated,.....

Precincts

Consolidated Precincts

Sec. 3. The voting precincts for such general municipal elections shall consist of a consolidation of any two or more of the regular election precincts established for the last state or county election.

Election Officers

Five Election Officers

Sec. 4. For every such general municipal election the board of trustees shall appoint one inspector, two judges and two clerks as election officers to have charge of such election in and for each such consolidated voting precinct. The board of trustees may, in their discretion, advertise for election officers, or they may appoint such officers from the register of applicants for such positions on file with the county clerk; provided, that other things being equal, preference shall be given for ability and previous experience. Each election officer must be an elector and a resident of the consolidated voting precinct for which he is appointed. Said election officers shall receive such compensation as the board of trustees may deem just.

Qualifica- tions and Compensa- tion

Nomination of Candidates

Sec. 5. Candidates may be nominated for any of the elective offices of such city in the manner following:

Not earlier than the sixtieth day nor later than twelve o'clock noon on the twentieth day before such election, the electors may nominate candidates for such election by signing a nomination paper such as hereinafter set forth. Each candidate shall be proposed by not less than five nor more than ten qualified electors, but only one candidate shall be named in any one nomination paper. No elector may sign more than one nomination paper for the same office, but each seat on the board of trustees shall be deemed a different office. Any person or persons may circulate a nomination paper.

Time of
Signing
Nomination
Papers

No
Verification
Deputies

Signatures and Filing

The signatures to each nomination paper shall all be appended on the same sheet of paper and each signer shall add thereto his occupation, date and place of residence (giving the street and number [if such there be] otherwise such designation of his place of residence as will enable the location to be readily ascertained). All such nomination papers shall be filed with the city clerk not later than twelve o'clock noon on the twentieth day before such election, and shall be accompanied by a verified statement of the candidate that he will accept the nomination, and also accept the office in the event of his election. Said nomination papers and affidavits shall be substantially in the following form:

What
Paper
Contains

When
and Where
Filed

Affidavit of
Candidate

NOMINATION PAPER

We, the undersigned electors of the city of.....
.....hereby nominate
for the office of.....of said city.

Name	Occupation	Date	Residence
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Form of
Nomination
Paper

AFFIDAVIT OF NOMINEE

State of California, } ss.
 County of.....

Form of
Affidavit

..... being duly sworn, says that he is the above named nominee for the office of....., and that he will accept said office in the event of his election.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... day of, 19.....

Notary public in and for the county of..... State of California.

Elimination of Sample Ballots

No Sample
Ballots

Publication
of List of
Nominees

Sec. 6. It shall not be necessary to print or send out sample ballots for such election, but the city clerk shall publish a list of the names of the nominees, in alphabetical order and the respective offices for which they have been nominated at least twice before the day of election in one or more daily or weekly newspapers published in such city. Said list shall be headed, "Nominees for public office," in conspicuous type, and be substantially in the following form:

NOMINEES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE

Form of
Publication

Notice is hereby given that the following persons have been nominated for the offices hereinafter mentioned to be filled at the general municipal election to be held in the city of..... on Monday, the..... day of April, 19.....

(Here follow with the list of nominees.)

In case any propositions are to be voted on, set them forth also.)

Dated, ...

.....
 City clerk.

Election Precinct Supplies

Sec. 7. The city clerk shall procure the necessary voting booths and see that they are properly erected; he shall also have the necessary ballots

printed and secure the necessary ballot boxes, stamps, ink pads, voting lists, roster, instruction cards, affidavits of registration and index thereto, tally lists, returns, envelopes, and all other necessary supplies, and see that they are properly distributed to each voting booth prior to the opening of the polls on the day of election.

**City Clerk
Provides
Supplies
for Election**

Official Ballots, Contents

Sec. 8. All official ballots shall have the names of the candidates printed thereon in a column four inches in width, each name occupying a separate place divided by fine lines one-half an inch apart, and having below the printed list, the necessary blank space or spaces to permit the elector to write in the name or names of other persons not printed on the ballot. The names shall be printed on the ballot in alphabetical order.

**Ballots
How
Printed**

Each group of candidates to be voted on shall be headed by the designation of the office and the words "Vote for One" or "Vote for Two," or more as the case may be, according to the number to be elected to such office; and where the office is for a short or unexpired term, the same shall be so specified. On the top of the face of the ballot the following directions shall be printed:

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

To vote for a candidate of your selection, stamp a cross (X) in the voting square next to the right of the name of such candidate. Where two or more candidates for the same office are to be elected, stamp a cross (X) after the name of all the candidates for that office for whom you desire to vote not to exceed, however, the number of candidates who are to be elected. If the ballot does not contain the names of candidates for all offices for which you may desire to vote, you may vote for candidates for such offices so omitted by writing the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote in the blank space left for that purpose. To vote for a person not on the ballot, write the name of such person under the title of the office in the blank space left for that purpose.

Instructions

To vote on any question, proposition or constitutional amendment, stamp a cross (X) in the voting square after the word "Yes" or after the word "No." All marks, except the cross (X) are forbidden. All distinguishing marks or erasures are forbidden and make the ballot void.

If you wrongly stamp, tear, or deface this ballot, return it to the inspector of election and obtain another.

Separate
Column
for
Propositions

A separate parallel column four inches in width shall be provided for any questions or propositions to be submitted at such election. The right side of each column shall be set off by a light vertical line so as to form half-inch squares or voting spaces.

BALLOT PAPER

Official
Ballot
Paper Not
Necessary

The ballot shall be printed on tinted paper containing a water-marked design, and they shall be kept secret from all persons not engaged in the preparation of the ballots until the day of election. The printing, perforating, padding, numbering, and amount of the ballots, and the kind of type used in printing the same, shall be substantially the same, as nearly as may be, as is used for the preparation of ballots for state and county elections, except as may be otherwise herein provided.

Official Ballots, Binding, Record

How
Bound

Record

Sec. 9. All ballots, when printed, shall be bound in stub books, each book to consist of ten, or some multiple of ten ballots, and so issued. A record of the number of ballots printed by them shall be kept by the city clerk.

Precinct Register

Original
or
Duplicate
Affidavits

Sec. 10. At any such municipal election, the original affidavits of registration, or carbon copies thereof, shall be used therefor, and no person shall be entitled to vote at such election unless he has registered and shall have resided in the city at least thirty days prior to the day of election.

Indexes to Register

Sec. 11. Before opening the polls the election

board must post in separate convenient places, at or near the polling place and easy of access to the electors not less than four of the copies of the index to the book of affidavits of registration furnished for that precinct.

Posting of
Indexes

Election Officers' Oaths

Sec. 12. Before opening the polls, the election officers must take and subscribe to an oath to faithfully perform the duties imposed upon them by law. Any elector of the city may administer and certify to such oath.

Oaths

Voting Booths

Sec. 13. The clerk shall provide a sufficient number of voting booths or compartments to accommodate the voters, and of such a character that each voter in the marking of his ballot will be screened from the observation of others.

Voting
Booths

Ballot Box

Sec. 14. Before receiving any ballots the election board shall, in the presence of such persons as may be assembled at the polling place, open, exhibit and close the ballot box; and thereafter it must not be removed from the polling place or presence of the bystanders until all the ballots have been counted, nor must it be opened until after the polls are finally closed.

No
Removal
of Ballot
Box

Hours Polls Are Open

Sec. 15. The polls must be and remain open on the day of such an election between such hours as the board of trustees may determine, but not less than eight consecutive hours. The hours of opening and closing the polls shall be specified in the notice of election, otherwise such hours shall be the same as those provided for general state elections. Before the board receive any ballots, they must cause it to be proclaimed aloud at the place of election that the polls are open.

Polls Open
Not Less
than Eight
Hours

Method of Voting

Sec. 16. Any elector desiring to vote shall write his or her name and address on the roster

**How to
Vote**

provided for that purpose. If no challenge is interposed, or if a challenge be interposed and overruled, the election officer shall give him a blank ballot, after registering the number of the same. The voter shall then be permitted to enter the voting booth and stamp his ballot. No person shall be permitted within six feet of any voting booth except those voting or those assisting voters in the manner authorized by law. Before leaving the booth the voter shall fold the ballot so that the number thereof only is visible. He shall then hand it to the inspector who shall announce the name of the voter and number of his ballot. If found to correspond, the inspector shall tear off the number from the ballot and deposit the ballot in the ballot box. Any member of the election board may administer and certify oaths required to be administered during the progress of the election.

Assisting Voters**Assisting
Voters**

Sec. 17. Voters who can not read, or by reason of physical disability are unable to mark their ballots may be assisted in voting in the manner provided by section 1208 of the Political Code.

Challenging Voters**Challenges**

Sec. 18. Voters may be challenged and the challenge disposed of as provided in sections 1231 to 1242 inclusive of the Political Code.

Spoiled and Cancelled Ballots**Spoiled
Ballots**

Sec. 19. Any voter who shall spoil a ballot shall return the same to the inspector and obtain another. The inspector shall thereupon cancel the spoiled ballot by drawing two crossed lines over the face thereof in ink.

When Polls Close**Closing
of Polls**

Sec. 20. When the polls are closed that fact must be proclaimed aloud at the place of election; and after such proclamation, no ballot must be received; Provided, however, that if at the hour of closing there are any other voters in the polling place, or in line at the door, who are qualified to

vote and have not been able to do so since appearing, the polls shall be kept open a sufficient time to enable them to vote.

Spoiled and Cancelled Ballots

Sec. 21. Immediately upon the closing of the polls, and before opening the ballot box and proceeding to count the ballots, the inspector shall deface all the unused and spoiled ballots by drawing across the face thereof, in red ink, with a pen, two lines which shall cross each other; and all spoiled and unused ballots shall be placed within and sealed in an envelope before the ballot box is opened.

Sealing of
Spoiled and
Unused
Ballots

Canvass

Sec. 22. As soon as the polls are finally closed the officers must immediately proceed to canvass the votes given at such election. The canvass must be public, in the presence of bystanders, and must be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof is declared.

Canvass
at Polls

Ballots, When Rejected

Sec. 23. If two or more separate ballots are found so folded together as to present the appearance of a single ballot, they must be laid aside until the count of the ballots is completed; then, if upon comparison of the count with the number of names of electors on the lists which have been kept by the clerks, it appears that the two ballots thus folded together were cast by one elector, they must be rejected.

Ballots
Folded
Together

Drawing and Destroying Ballots

Sec. 24. The ballots must be immediately replaced in the box, and if the ballots in the box exceed in number the names on the lists, one of the officers must publicly, and without looking into the box, draw out therefrom singly, and destroy, unopened, a number of ballots equal to such excess; and the board of election must make a record, upon the poll list of the number of ballots so drawn and destroyed. The number of ballots agreeing or being thus made to agree with the number

Quantity of
Ballots
Must
Compare

of names on the lists, the lists must be signed by the members of the board.

Counting Ballots

Rejected Ballots

Sec. 25. After the lists are thus signed, the board must proceed to open the ballots and count and ascertain the number of votes cast for each person voted for. All ballots rejected for illegality must have indorsed upon the ballot the cause of such rejection, and be signed by a majority of the election board, and thereafter strung upon a string.

Tally of Votes

Tallies

Sec. 26. Each clerk must write down each office to be filled, and the name of each person marked in each ballot as voted for, to fill such office, and keep the number of votes by tallies, as they are read aloud. Such tallies must be made with pen and ink as the name of each candidate voted for is read aloud from the respective ballot, and immediately upon the completion of the tallies the clerks who respectively complete the same must draw two heavy lines in ink from the last tally mark to the end of the line in which such tallies terminate, and also write the initials of the person making the last tally in such line. The ballot so read and the tally sheet so kept must, during the reading and tallying, be within the clear view of watchers at the count.

Ballots, Preservation—Write-ins

Void Ballots

Sec. 27. (a) In canvassing the votes any ballot which is not marked as provided by law shall be void; but such ballot must be preserved and returned with the other ballots; provided, however, that two or more impressions of the voting stamp in one voting square, or a cross (X) made partly within and partly without a voting square or space shall not make such ballot void. Any name written upon a ballot shall be counted for such name for the office under which it is written, provided it is written in the blank space therefor, whether or not a cross (X) is stamped or made with pen

or pencil in the voting square after the name so written.

Marking More Names Than Necessary

(b) If a voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if, for any reason, it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office.

When
Ballot is
Not
Rejected

Stamping and Writing In

(c) If a voter stamps in the voting square after the name of any candidate and also writes the name of a person for such office in the blank space such act does not invalidate his ballot, but his vote shall not be counted for any person for that office, but as to all other offices the ballot must be counted for the candidate opposite whose names the ballot is stamped in the voting squares.

Unauthorized Marks

(d) No mark upon a ballot which is unauthorized by this act shall be held to invalidate such ballot, unless it shall appear that such mark was placed thereon by the voter for the purpose of identifying such ballot.

Disposing of Ballots

Sec. 28. The ballot, as soon as the names marked on it as voted for are read and verified, must be strung on a string by one of the officers and must not thereafter be examined by any person, but must, as soon as all are counted, be carefully sealed in a strong envelope, each member of the board writing his name across the seal.

Ballots
Strung and
Sealed

Certification by Election Officers

Sec. 29. As soon as all the votes are counted and the ballots sealed up, lists must be attached to the tally lists containing the names of persons voted for and for what office, and the number of votes given for each candidate, the number being written at full length, and such list must be signed by the members of the board.

Signing
of Lists

Complete Returns and Result of Vote

Sealing
Register
Etc.

Posting
Result

Semi-
Official
Returns

Sec. 30. The board must, before it adjourns, inclose in a cover, and seal up and direct to the city clerk, the copy of the register upon which one of the officers marked the word "voted" as the ballots were received, all certificates of registration received by it, one of the lists of the persons challenged, one copy of the list of voters, and one of the tally lists, and list attached thereto. The board must also, before it adjourns, post conspicuously, on the outside of the polling place, a copy of the result of the votes cast at such polling place; such copy of the result must be signed by the members of the board. The board must also immediately transmit unsealed to the city clerk a copy of the result of the votes cast at such polling place, which copy must be signed by the members of the board, and which copy shall be open to the inspection of the public. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to remove or deface such posted copy of the result or to delay or change the copy to be delivered to the city clerk.

Duplicate Lists

Other
Lists

Sec. 31. The other lists of voters, tally list and list attached thereto must be sent to the city clerk or registrar and retained by him open to inspection of all electors for at least six months.

Delivery of Returns

Packages
Delivered
to City
Clerk

Sec. 32. The sealed packages containing the register, lists, papers, and ballots, must, before the board adjourns, be delivered to one of its members, to be determined by lot, unless otherwise agreed upon.

To Whom Delivered

Sec. 33. The member to whom such packages are delivered, must, without delay, deliver such packages without their having been opened, to the city clerk, who shall endorse on such packages the name of the party delivering them and date of such delivery.

Contents of Returns

One package to contain the voted ballots, only;

one package to contain one poll and tally list only; one package to contain the precinct registers, index to register, list of voters challenged, and list of assisted voters; and one package to contain the unused ballots.

What
Packages
Contain

Preservation of Returns by Clerk

Sec. 34. On receipt of the packages the clerk must file the one containing the ballots, and must keep it unopened and unaltered for twelve months, after which time, if there is not a contest commenced in some tribunal having jurisdiction about such election, he must burn the package without having opened or examined its contents.

Clerk's
Duties

Official Canvass

Sec. 35. The board of trustees must meet at their usual place of meeting, on the first Monday after such election, to canvass the returns and install the newly elected officers.

Official
Canvass

Completion of Canvass

The board of trustees must declare elected the persons having the highest number of votes given for each office. Upon the completion of the canvass and before installing the new officers, the board shall pass a resolution reciting the fact of the election and such other matters as are enumerated in the following section.

Resolution
to be
Passed

Record of Canvass and Result

Sec. 36. The clerk of the board must, as soon as the result is declared, enter on the records of such board a statement of such result, which statement must show:

1. The whole number of votes cast in the city;
2. The names of the persons voted for, and the propositions voted upon;
3. The office to fill which each person was voted for;
4. The number of votes given at each precinct to each of such persons, and for and against each of such propositions;
5. The number of votes given in the city to each of such persons, and for and against each of such propositions voted upon.

Statement
on Minutes
of Board
of Trustees

Issuance of Certificates of Election by Clerk

**Certificate
of Election**

Sec. 37. The city clerk must immediately make out and deliver to each of such persons elected a certificate of election, signed by him, and duly authenticated; he shall also impose the constitutional oath of office and have them subscribe thereto.

**No
Statement
of Expen-
ditures**

No Filing of Candidates' Statements

Sec. 38. It shall not be necessary for any candidate or nominee for a municipal office to file a statement of his expenditures used in aid of his election.

Construction of Act

**General
Laws
Apply**

Sec. 39. In all other respects, not otherwise provided for herein, such general municipal elections shall be held and conducted in accordance with the general election laws of the state so far as the same may be applicable. This act shall be liberally construed to promote the objects hereof, and no error, omission or irregularity shall ever be held to invalidate such an election providing the provisions of this act have been substantially complied with. [Approved May 27, 1919.]

CHAPTER XVII.

POLITICAL CODE—SECTIONS AFFECTING
ELECTIONS

The People

50. The people, as a political body, consist:

1. Of citizens who are electors.
2. Of citizens not electors.

Definitions

51. The citizens of the State are:

1. All persons born in this State and residing within it, except the children of transient aliens and of alien public Ministers and Consuls.
2. All persons born out of this state who are citizens of the United States and residing within this State.

Proof of Residence

52. Every person has, in law, a residence. In determining the place of residence the following rules are to be observed:

1. It is the place where one remains when not called elsewhere for labor or other special or temporary purpose, and to which he returns in seasons of repose.
2. There can only be one residence.
3. A residence cannot be lost until another is gained.
4. The residence of the father during his life, and after his death the residence of the mother, while she remains unmarried, is the residence of the unmarried minor child.
5. The residence of the husband is the residence of the wife.
6. The residence of an unmarried minor who has a parent living cannot be changed by either his own act or that of his guardian.
7. The residence can be changed only by the union of act and intent.

**Rules of
Residence**

Non-Citizens

57. Persons in the State not its citizens are either:

1. Citizens of other states; or,
2. Aliens.

Eligibility to Office

**Electors
Eligible**

58. Every elector is eligible to the office for which he is an elector, except where otherwise specially provided; and no person is eligible who is not such an elector.

Powers of Citizens and Electors

59. An elector has no rights or duties beyond those of a citizen not an elector, except the right and duty of holding and electing to office.

Powers of United States Citizens

60. A citizen of the United States, who is not a citizen of this State, has the same rights and duties as a citizen of this State not an elector.

* * * *

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS OF CALIFORNIA**Forty Senatorial Districts**

78. The state is divided into forty senatorial districts, which shall be designated and constituted as follows:

**Senatorial
Districts 1-6**

1. The counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity and Tehama shall constitute the first senatorial district.

2. The counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Shasta and Lassen shall constitute the second senatorial district.

3. The counties of Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer and El Dorado shall constitute the third senatorial district.

4. The counties of Mendocino, Colusa, Lake and Glenn shall constitute the fourth senatorial district.

5. The counties of Napa and Solana shall constitute the fifth senatorial district.

6. The counties of Butte, Yuba, Sutter and Yolo shall constitute the sixth senatorial district.

7. The county of Sacramento shall constitute the seventh senatorial district.

8. The county of Sonoma shall constitute the eighth senatorial district.

9. The counties of Marin and Contra Costa shall constitute the ninth senatorial district.

10. The counties of San Joaquin and Amador shall constitute the tenth senatorial district.

11. The counties of San Mateo, San Benito and Santa Cruz shall constitute the eleventh senatorial district.

12. The counties of Tuolumne, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Merced, Alpine, Mono, Madera and Calaveras shall constitute the twelfth senatorial district.

13. All that portion of the county of Alameda described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the line dividing Oakland and Brooklyn townships intersects the northeasterly boundary line of the county of Alameda; thence southwesterly along said dividing line to the northeasterly boundary line of the city of Piedmont; thence southeasterly and southerly following the northern and eastern boundary line of the city of Piedmont to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence southwesterly along Thirteenth avenue to the center line of Fourteenth avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Fourteenth avenue to the center line of Lincoln street; thence easterly along the center line of Lincoln or East Thirty-first street to the center line of Twenty-third avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Twenty-third avenue to the center line of Sherman street, otherwise known as the old County Road; thence easterly along said County Road to the center line of High street; thence easterly along the center line of the Foothill Road, or County Road No. 3358, to the center line of Grand, or Ninetieth avenue; thence southwesterly along said line of Ninetieth avenue, crossing East Fourteenth street to the center line of "B," or Second street; thence easterly along said "B" street to the center line of Jones, or Ninety-eighth avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Jones, or Ninety-eighth avenue, to the center line of County Road No. 1995; thence southerly along

Senatorial
Districts
7-13

the center line of County Road No. 1995 to the line dividing Brooklyn and Eden townships; thence westerly along said township line to the line dividing Brooklyn and Alameda townships; thence southerly and westerly along the boundary line of Alameda township to the westerly boundary line of Alameda county; thence southerly along said westerly boundary line to its intersection with the northerly boundary line of Santa Clara county; thence easterly along the boundary line dividing Alameda and Santa Clara counties to a point which is the intersection of the boundary lines of the counties of Alameda, Santa Clara, Stanislaus and San Joaquin; thence northwesterly and northerly along the boundary line between the counties of Alameda and San Joaquin to a point where the boundary line dividing the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa intersects the westerly boundary line of the county of San Joaquin; thence in a southwesterly and northwesterly direction along the boundary line between the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa to the point of beginning, shall constitute the thirteenth senatorial district.

Senatorial
Districts
13-14

14. All that portion of the county of Alameda described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the westerly boundary line of the county of Alameda is intersected by the line dividing Oakland and Alameda townships; thence easterly along said dividing line to a point in Oakland harbor where said line is intersected by the line dividing Oakland and Brooklyn townships; thence northerly along the westerly boundary line of Brooklyn township, passing through the easterly arm of Lake Merritt and up Indian Gulch to the northeasterly boundary line of East Oakland Heights; thence southeasterly along said last boundary line to the center of Thirteenth avenue; thence northeasterly along center line of Thirteenth avenue, or County Road to Moraga Valley, to the center line of Fourteenth avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Fourteenth avenue to the center line of Lincoln street; thence easterly along the center line of Lincoln, or East Thirty-first street, to the center line of Twenty-third avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Twenty-third

avenue to the center line of Sherman street, otherwise known as old County Road; thence easterly along said old County Road to the center line of High street; thence along the center line of Foot-hill Road, or County Road No. 3358, to the center line of Grand, or Ninetieth avenue; thence southerly along said line of Ninetieth avenue, crossing East Fourteenth street to "B" or Second street; thence easterly along said "B" street to the center line of Jones, or Ninety-eighth avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Jones, or Ninety-eighth avenue, to the center line of County Road No. 1995; thence southerly along center line of County Road No. 1995 to the line dividing Brooklyn and Eden townships; thence westerly along said township line to the line dividing Brooklyn and Alameda townships; thence southerly and westerly along the boundary line of Alameda township to the westerly boundary line of Alameda county; thence northwesterly along the westerly county boundary line to the southerly boundary line of Oakland township and the point of beginning, shall constitute the fourteenth senatorial district.

**Senatorial
Districts
14-15**

15. All that portion of the county of Alameda described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the northern boundary line of the city of Berkeley intersects the northeasterly boundary line of the county of Alameda; thence westerly along said northern boundary line of the city of Berkeley to a point where the same is coincident with the center line of Eunice street; thence westerly along the center line of Eunice street to the center line of Milvia street; thence southerly along the center line of Milvia street to the center line of Adeline street; thence southerly along the center line of Adeline street to the northerly boundary line of the town of Emeryville; thence easterly, southerly and westerly following the boundary line of the town of Emeryville to the center line of San Pablo avenue; thence southerly along the center line of San Pablo avenue to the center line of Broadway; thence southerly along the center line of Broadway to the northern boundary line of Alameda

township; thence easterly along the northern boundary line of Alameda township to the westerly line of Brooklyn township, the same being a point in Oakland harbor; thence northerly along the westerly boundary line of Brooklyn township, passing through the easterly arm of Lake Merritt and up Indian Gulch to the northeasterly boundary line of East Oakland Heights; thence southeasterly along last said boundary line to the center line of Thirteenth avenue; thence northeasterly along the center line of Thirteenth avenue, or County Road to Moraga Valley, to the southeastern corner of the city of Piedmont; thence northerly and westerly following the easterly and northerly boundary lines of the city of Piedmont to the line dividing Brooklyn and Oakland townships; thence northeasterly along the last said township line to the boundary line of Alameda county; thence northwesterly along the county boundary line to the point of beginning, shall constitute the fifteenth senatorial district.

Senatorial
Districts
15-16

16. All that portion of the county of Alameda described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the northerly boundary line of the city of Berkeley intersects the northeasterly boundary line of the county of Alameda; thence westerly along said northern boundary line of the city of Berkeley to a point where the same is coincident with the center line of Eunice street; thence westerly along the center line of Eunice street to the center line of Milvia street; thence southerly along the center line of Milvia street to the center line of Adeline street; thence southerly along the center line of Adeline street to the northerly boundary line of the town of Emeryville; thence easterly, southerly and westerly, following the boundary line of the town of Emeryville to the center line of San Pablo avenue; thence southerly along the center line of San Pablo avenue to the center line of Broadway; thence southerly along the center line of Broadway to the northern boundary line of Alameda township; thence westerly along the line dividing Alameda and Oakland townships to the western boundary line of the county of Alameda; thence northerly along the said county

boundary line to the northern boundary line of the county of Alameda; thence easterly following the northern boundary line of the county of Alameda to the point of beginning, shall constitute the sixteenth senatorial district.

17. The counties of Monterey and San Luis Obispo shall constitute the seventeenth senatorial district.

18. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco described as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of Van Ness avenue and Market street, continuing thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Market to the waters of the Bay of San Francisco; thence along the shore line northerly to Filbert street, Filbert to Leavenworth, Leavenworth to Broadway, Broadway to Van Ness avenue, Van Ness avenue to Market street, the place of beginning, together with all the waters of the Bay of San Francisco and the islands contained therein, situated within the boundaries of the city and county of San Francisco, shall constitute the eighteenth senatorial district.

**Senatorial
Districts
16-20**

19. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of Maple and California streets, continuing thence along the center line of the following named streets: California to Baker, Baker to Pine, Pine to Laguna, Laguna to Sutter, Sutter to Van Ness avenue, Van Ness avenue to Broadway, Broadway to Leavenworth, Leavenworth to Filbert, Filbert to the waters of the Bay of San Francisco; thence along the shore line of said bay northerly and westerly to the waters of the Pacific ocean; thence along said shore line to Lobos creek where the same enters into the Pacific ocean; thence along the line of said creek and the southerly boundary line of the Presidio Reservation to Maple street, Maple to California, the place of beginning, shall constitute the nineteenth senatorial district.

20. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of Pine and Laguna streets, continuing thence along the center line of the fol-

lowing named streets: Laguna to O'Farrell, O'Farrell street to St. Joseph avenue, St. Joseph avenue to Turk, Turk to Baker, Baker to Oak street, Oak street to Central avenue, Central avenue to Buena Vista avenue, Buena Vista avenue to Frederick street, Frederick to Clayton, Clayton street to Clarendon avenue, Clarendon avenue to Burnett avenue, Burnett avenue to Palo Alto avenue, Palo Alto avenue to the easterly line of the San Miguel rancho; thence along said line northerly to a point opposite Seventeenth street; thence along said line of Seventeenth street, if extended, to Kirkham street, Kirkham street to Locksley avenue, Locksley avenue to the westerly line of San Miguel rancho; thence along said line to Corbett avenue and Sloat boulevard; thence along said line of the Sloat boulevard to the waters of the Pacific ocean; thence along the shore line of said ocean northerly and easterly to Lobos creek; thence along the line of said creek and the southerly boundary line of the Presidio Reservation to Maple street, Maple to California, California to Baker, Baker to Pine, Pine to Laguna, the place of beginning, together with the islands known as the Farallon Islands, shall constitute the twentieth senatorial district.

Senatorial
Districts
20-21

21. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of the center line of Twenty-first street with the center line of Dolores street; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Twenty-first street to San Carlos street, San Carlos street to Eighteenth street, Eighteenth street to Shotwell street, Shotwell street to Twenty-first street, Twenty-first street to Bryant avenue, Bryant avenue to Army street, Army street to Mission street, Mission street to Twenty-ninth street, Twenty-ninth street to Dolores street, Dolores street to point of beginning; and all that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of Oak and Fillmore streets; thence along the center line of the following named streets: Fillmore street to Duboce avenue, Duboce avenue to Church street, Church

street to Twenty-first street, Twenty-first street to Dolores street, Dolores street to Twenty-second street, Twenty-second street to Grand View avenue, Grand View avenue to Dixie alley, Dixie alley to Burnett avenue, Burnett avenue to Corbett avenue, Corbett avenue to the westerly boundary line of the San Miguel rancho; thence along the line of said San Miguel rancho northeasterly to Locksley avenue, Locksley avenue to Kirkham street; thence along the line of Kirkham street, if extended, easterly to a point in the easterly boundary line of the San Miguel rancho opposite Seventeenth street; thence along said line southerly to Palo Alto avenue, Palo Alto avenue to Burnett avenue, Burnett avenue to Clarendon avenue, Clarendon avenue to Clayton street, Clayton street to Frederick street, Frederick street to Buena Vista avenue, Buena Vista avenue to Central avenue, Central avenue to Oak street, Oak street to Fillmore street, the place of beginning, and the following described portions of the city and county of San Francisco, to-wit: Commencing at the point of intersection of the center line of Bryant avenue with the center line of Twenty-first street; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Bryant avenue to Army street, Army street to Connecticut street, Connecticut street to Twentieth street, Twentieth street to Bryant avenue, Bryant avenue to the point of beginning, shall constitute the twenty-first senatorial district.

**Senatorial
Districts
21-22**

22. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of Twenty-first street and Bryant avenue, continuing thence along the center line of the following named streets: Bryant avenue to Eleventh street, Eleventh to Market, Market street to Van Ness avenue, Van Ness avenue to Sutter street, Sutter street to Laguna, Laguna to O'Farrell, O'Farrell street to St. Joseph avenue, St. Joseph avenue to Turk street, Turk to Baker, Baker to Oak, Oak to Fillmore, Fillmore to Duboce avenue, Duboce avenue to Church street, Church street to Twenty-first street, Twenty-first street to San Carlos street, San Carlos street to

Eighteenth street, Eighteenth street to Shotwell street, Shotwell street to Twenty-first street, Twenty-first street to Bryant avenue, the place of beginning, shall constitute the twenty-second senatorial district.

Senatorial
Districts
22-24

23. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of the center line of Market street with the center line of Eleventh street; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Eleventh street to Bryant avenue, Bryant avenue to Twentieth street, Twentieth street to the Bay of San Francisco; thence northerly along the shore line of said bay to its intersection with the center line of Market street; thence along the center line of market street to the point of beginning, and the following described portion of the city and county of San Francisco: Commencing at the point of intersection of the center line of Twentieth street with the center line of Connecticut street; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Connecticut street to Army street, Army street to San Bruno avenue, San Bruno avenue to the boundary line between the city and county of San Francisco and the county of San Mateo; thence easterly along said boundary line to the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco; thence northerly along said shore line to its intersection with the center line of Twentieth street; thence along the center line of Twentieth street to the point of beginning, shall constitute the twenty-third senatorial district.

24. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of Dolores and Twenty-ninth streets; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Twenty-ninth to Mission, Mission to Army, Army to San Bruno avenue, San Bruno avenue to the boundary line dividing the city and county of San Francisco and the county of San Mateo; thence along said boundary line westerly to San Jose avenue, San Jose avenue to Dolores street, Dolores street to Twenty-ninth street, the place of beginning; and all that

portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of Twenty-second and Dolores streets; thence along the center line of the following named streets: Dolores street to San Jose avenue, San Jose avenue to the boundary line dividing the city and county of San Francisco and the county of San Mateo; thence along said boundary line westerly to the intersection of the waters of the Pacific ocean; thence along the shore line of said ocean northerly to the Sloat boulevard; thence along Sloat boulevard to Corbett avenue, Corbett avenue to Burnett avenue, Burnett avenue to Dixie alley, Dixie alley to Grand View avenue, Grand View avenue to Twenty-second street, Twenty-second to Dolores street, the place of beginning, shall constitute the twenty-fourth senatorial district.

25. The counties of Ventura and Santa Barbara shall constitute the twenty-fifth senatorial district.

26. The county of Fresno shall constitute the twenty-sixth senatorial district.

27. All that portion of the county of Santa Clara not included in the twenty-eighth senatorial district, as designated and constituted by this section, shall constitute the twenty-seventh senatorial district.

28. All that portion of the county of Santa Clara embraced within the following precincts, as constituted at the general election in nineteen hundred ten, to-wit: Agnews, that part of Alameda precinct lying north of the center line of Park avenue, Alviso, Berryessa, Burbank, that part of Crandalville precinct number one lying outside of the city limits of the city of San Jose, as established in 1911, Cupertino, East San Jose number two, Fremont, Jefferson, Mayfield, Milpitas numbers one and two, Mountain View numbers one and two, Mount Hamilton, Orchard, Palo Alto numbers one, two, three, four and five, Purissima, San Jose numbers one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, Santa Clara numbers one, two, three and four, Saratoga, Stanford, Stockton, Sunnyvale numbers

Senatorial
Districts
24-28

one and two and University numbers one and two, shall constitute the twenty-eighth senatorial district.

29. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the north patent boundary line of the city of Los Angeles with the center line of the Los Angeles river; thence southeasterly and southerly along the center line of the Los Angeles river and the center line of the official bed of the Los Angeles river to its intersection with the center line of North Broadway from the east; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: North Broadway to Daly street, Daly street to Mission road, Mission road to Gallardo street, Gallardo street to Macy street, Macy street to Brooklyn avenue, Brooklyn avenue to Pleasant avenue, Pleasant avenue to First street, First street to Pecan street, Pecan street to Fifth street, Fifth street to Gless street, Gless street to Sixth street, Sixth street and its extension westerly along the line of assembly district number sixty-five, as designated and constituted by section ninety of this code, to the center line of the official bed of the Los Angeles river; thence southerly along the line last mentioned and the prolongation thereof to the south boundary line of the city of Los Angeles; thence westerly along the line last mentioned to the center line of Alameda street, Alameda street to Twentieth street, Twentieth street to Compton avenue, Compton avenue to Twenty-first street. Twenty-first street to Central avenue, Central avenue to Twenty-first street from the west, Twenty-first street to Maple avenue, Maple avenue to Eleventh street, Eleventh street to Wall street, Wall street to Fifth street, Fifth street to Hill street, Hill street to Temple street, Temple street to Hill street, Hill street to Sunset boulevard, Sunset boulevard to Hill street, Hill street to Alpine street, Alpine street to Cleveland street, Cleveland street to College street, College street to Adobe street, Adobe street to Look Out drive, Look Out drive to Park Terrace, Park Terrace to Sunset boulevard, Sunset boulevard to Echo Park

avenue, Echo Park avenue and the prolongation thereof to the north patent boundary of the city of Los Angeles; thence easterly along the line last mentioned to the place of beginning, shall constitute the twenty-ninth senatorial district.

30. The counties of San Bernardino and Inyo shall constitute the thirtieth senatorial district.

31. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles embraced within and comprising the seventy-first and seventy-second assembly districts, as designated and constituted by section ninety of this code, shall constitute the thirty-first senatorial district.

32. The counties of Kings, Tulare and Kern shall constitute the thirty-second senatorial district.

33. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles embraced within and comprising the sixty-eighth and seventieth assembly districts, as designated and constituted by section ninety of this code, shall constitute the thirty-third senatorial district.

Senatorial
Districts
29-34

34. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles embraced within and comprising the sixty-second assembly district, as designated and constituted by section ninety of this code and all that portion of said county bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the center line of Washington street and Hoover street, in the city of Los Angeles; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Hoover street to Pico street, Pico street to Hoover street, Hoover street to Carondelet street, Carondelet street to Ninth street, Ninth street to Hoover street, Hoover street to Seventh street, Seventh street to Vermont avenue, Vermont avenue to Melrose avenue, Melrose avenue to the west patent boundary line of said city; thence north along said patent boundary line to the northwest corner of said city as described in the United States patent; thence east along the north patent boundary of said city to the easterly line of that portion of Tropico precinct number two annexed to said city prior to November 1, 1911; thence northwesterly, westerly and southerly following the exterior lines

of those portions of Tropico precinct numbers one and two, and of Ivanhoe precinct so annexed to said city, to the north line of the former city of Hollywood, the same being a point in the present north boundary line of the city of Los Angeles; thence following the boundary line of said city of Los Angeles westerly, southerly, westerly, southerly, westerly, southerly, easterly, southerly, easterly and southerly to the center line of Washington street; thence east along said center line to the point of beginning, shall constitute the thirty-fourth senatorial district.

35. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles embraced within and comprising the sixty-sixth and sixty-ninth assembly districts, as designated and constituted by section ninety of this code, shall constitute the thirty fifth senatorial district.

36. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles embraced within and comprising the sixty-seventh assembly district as designated and constituted by section ninety of this code, and all that portion of said county embraced within and comprising the sixty-first assembly district, as so designated and constituted, excepting therefrom that portion of said sixty-first assembly district situate within the city of Los Angeles and lying west of the following described lines, to-wit: Beginning at the intersection of the north patent boundary line of said city with the center line of the Los Angeles river; thence southeasterly and southerly along the center line of the Los Angeles river and the center line of the official bed of the Los Angeles river to its intersection with the center line of North Broadway from the east, shall constitute the thirty-sixth senatorial district.

37. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of Wall street and Fifth street, in the city of Los Angeles; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Fifth street to Hill street, Hill street to Temple street, Temple street to Hill street, Hill street to Sunset boulevard, Sunset

boulevard to Hill street, Hill street to Alpine street, Alpine street to Cleveland street, Cleveland street to College street, College street to Adobe street, Adobe street to Look Out drive, Look Out drive to Park Terrace, Park Terrace to Sunset boulevard, Sunset boulevard to Echo Park avenue, Echo Park avenue and the prolongation thereof to the north patent boundary line of the city of Los Angeles; thence west along said boundary line to the northwest corner of said city as described in the United States patent; thence south along the west patent boundary line of said city to the center line of Melrose avenue; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Melrose avenue to Vermont avenue, Vermont avenue to Seventh street, Seventh street to Hoover street, Hoover street to Ninth street, Ninth street to Blaine street, Blaine street to Tenth street, Tenth street to Georgia street, Georgia street to Ottawa street, Ottawa street to Figueroa street, Figueroa street to Eleventh street, Eleventh street to Wall street, Wall street to Fifth street, the place of beginning, shall constitute the thirty-seventh senatorial district.

**Senatorial
Districts
37-38**

38. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Maple street and Eleventh street, in the city of Los Angeles; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Eleventh street to Figueroa street, Figueroa street to Ottawa street, Ottawa street to Georgia street, Georgia street to Tenth street, Tenth street to Blaine street, Blaine street to Ninth street, Ninth street to Carondelet street, Carondelet street to Hoover street, Hoover street to Pico street, Pico street to Hoover street, Hoover street to Jefferson street, Jefferson street to Figueroa street, Figueroa street to Vernon avenue, Vernon avenue to McKinley avenue or the northerly prolongation of McKinley avenue from the south, McKinley avenue and said prolongation to Fifty-first street, Fifty-first street to Central avenue, Central avenue to Fifty-first street, Fifty-first street to Hooper avenue, Hooper avenue to Fifty-first street, Fifty-first street and the easterly pro-

longation thereof to a point in the easterly boundary line of the city of Los Angeles; thence in a northerly direction along said boundary line to the southerly charter boundary line of the city of Los Angeles where the same intersects the center line of Alameda street, Alameda street to Twentieth street, Twentieth street to Compton avenue, Compton avenue to Twenty-first street, Twenty-first street to Central avenue, Central avenue to Twenty-first street from the west; Twenty-first street to Maple avenue, Maple avenue to Eleventh street, the place of beginning, shall constitute the thirty-eighth senatorial district.

39. The counties of Riverside, Orange and Imperial shall constitute the thirty-ninth senatorial district.

40. The county of San Diego shall constitute the fortieth senatorial district.

* * * *

Eighty Assembly Districts

90. The state is hereby divided into eighty assembly districts, respectively numbered and constituted as follows:

1. The counties of Del Norte and Siskiyou shall constitute the first assembly district.

2. The county of Humboldt shall constitute the second assembly district.

3. The counties of Shasta and Trinity shall constitute the third assembly district.

4. The counties of Plumas, Lassen, Modoc and Sierra shall constitute the fourth assembly district.

5. The counties of Tehama, Glenn and Colusa shall constitute the fifth assembly district.

6. The county of Mendocino shall constitute the sixth assembly district.

7. The county of Butte shall constitute the seventh assembly district.

8. The counties of Yuba, Sutter and Yolo shall constitute the eighth assembly district.

9. The counties of Nevada and Placer shall constitute the ninth assembly district.

10. The county of Solano shall constitute the tenth assembly district.

11. The counties of Napa and Lake shall constitute the eleventh assembly district.

**Senatorial
Districts
38-40**

**Assembly
Districts
1-11**

12. All that portion of the county of Sonoma comprising the following election precincts of nineteen hundred and ten, to-wit: Bloomfield, Blucher, Bodega, Cazadero, Cotati, Dry Creek, Duncan's Mills, Forestville, Freestone, Graton, Healdsburg City numbers 1 to 4 inclusive, Healdsburg Road, Lakeville, Magnolia, Marin, Mendocino, Molino, Occidental, Pennsgrove, Petaluma numbers 1 to 7 inclusive, East Redwood, West Redwood, Sebastopol numbers 1 and 2, Skagg's Springs, Stewart's Point, Table Mountain, Timber Cove, Valley Ford, and Wilson, shall constitute the twelfth assembly district.

13. All that portion of the county of Sonoma not embraced in the twelfth assembly district shall constitute the thirteenth assembly district.

14. All that portion of the county of Sacramento, composed of that part of the city of Sacramento, lying north of the center of "K" street, and east of the center of Thirty-first street, and all that portion of said Sacramento county included within the boundaries of "American Township," "Brighton Township," "Center Township," "Granite Township," "Mississippi Township," "Natoma Township," and "Sutter Township," as said townships existed on the first day of January, 1911, shall constitute the fourteenth assembly district.

**Assembly
Districts
12-20**

15. All that portion of the county of Sacramento not included in the fourteenth assembly district shall constitute the fifteenth assembly district.

16. The counties of Amador, El Dorado, Alpine and Calaveras shall constitute the sixteenth assembly district.

17. The county of Marin shall constitute the seventeenth assembly district.

18. The county of Contra Costa shall constitute the eighteenth assembly district.

19. All that portion of the county of San Joaquin not included in the twentieth district shall constitute the nineteenth assembly district.

20. All that portion of the county of San Joaquin comprising the city of Stockton shall constitute the twentieth assembly district.

21. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of the center line of Market street with the center line of Eleventh street; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Eleventh street to Bryant avenue, Bryant avenue to Twentieth street, Twentieth street to the waters of the Bay of San Francisco; thence northerly along the shore line of said bay to its intersection with the center line of Market street; thence along the center line of Market street to the point of beginning, shall constitute the twenty-first assembly district.

22. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of the center line of Twentieth street with the center line of Bryant avenue, continuing thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Bryant avenue to Army street, Army street to San Bruno avenue, San Bruno avenue to the boundary line between the city and county of San Francisco and the county of San Mateo; thence easterly along said boundary line to the Bay of San Francisco; thence northerly along the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco to its intersection with the center line of Twentieth street; thence along the center line of Twentieth street to the point of beginning, shall constitute the twenty-second assembly district.

23. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of Dolores and Twenty-ninth streets; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Twenty-ninth to Mission, Mission to Army, Army to San Bruno avenue, San Bruno avenue to the boundary line dividing the city and county of San Francisco and the county of San Mateo; thence along said boundary line westerly to the center line of San Jose avenue; thence along the center lines of the following named streets, to-wit: San Jose avenue to Dolores street, Dolores street to Twenty-ninth street, the place of beginning, shall constitute the twenty-third assembly district.

24. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of Twenty-second and Dolores streets, thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Dolores to San Jose avenue, San Jose avenue to the boundary line dividing the city and county of San Francisco and the county of San Mateo, thence along said boundary line, westerly, to the waters of the Pacific ocean, thence along the shore line of said ocean northerly, to the Sloat boulevard; thence along the center lines of the following named streets, to-wit: Sloat boulevard to Corbett avenue, Corbett avenue to Burnett avenue, Burnett avenue to Dixie alley, Dixie alley to Grand View avenue, Grand View avenue to Twenty-second street, Twenty-second street to Dolores, the place of beginning, shall constitute the twenty-fourth assembly district.

25. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of Eighteenth street and Dolores street, continuing along the center lines of the following named streets, to-wit: Dolores to Twenty-ninth, Twenty-ninth to Mission, Mission to Army, Army to Bryant avenue, Bryant avenue to Eighteenth street, Eighteenth to Harrison, Harrison to Eighteenth, Eighteenth to Dolores, the point of commencement, shall constitute the twenty-fifth assembly district.

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24-26**

26. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of McAllister and Fillmore streets, continuing thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Fillmore street to Duboce avenue, Duboce avenue to Church street, Church street to Eighteenth, Eighteenth to Dolores, Dolores to Twenty-second, Twenty-second to Grand View avenue, Grand View avenue to Dixie alley, Dixie alley to Burnett avenue, Burnett avenue to Clarendon avenue, Clarendon avenue to Clayton street, Clayton to Ashbury, Ashbury to Piedmont, Piedmont to Masonic avenue, Masonic avenue to Java street, Java street to Buena Vista avenue, Buena Vista avenue

to Central avenue, Central avenue to Oak street, Oak street to Masonic avenue, Masonic avenue to McAllister street, McAllister street to Fillmore street, the place of beginning, shall constitute the twenty-sixth assembly district.

27. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of Fulton street and Masonic avenue, thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Masonic avenue to Oak street, Oak street to Central avenue, Central avenue to Buena Vista avenue, Buena Vista avenue to Java street, Java street to Masonic avenue, Masonic avenue to Piedmont street, Piedmont street to Ashbury street, Ashbury street to Clayton street, Clayton street to Clarendon avenue, Clarendon avenue to Burnett avenue, Burnett avenue to Corbett avenue, Corbett avenue to Sloat boulevard, Sloat boulevard to the waters of the Pacific ocean; thence along the shore line of said ocean northerly to Fulton street, Fulton street to Masonic avenue, the place of beginning, shall constitute the twenty-seventh assembly district.

28. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of Fulton street and Parker avenue, thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Parker avenue to California street, California street to Maple avenue, Maple avenue to the southerly line of the Presidio Reservation; thence westerly along the southerly boundary of the Presidio Reservation to Lobos creek; thence along the center line of Lobos creek to the waters of the Pacific ocean; thence westerly and southerly along the said shore line to Fulton street, Fulton street to Parker avenue, the point of beginning, together with the islands known as the Farallon Islands, shall constitute the twenty-eighth assembly district.

29. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of McAllister street and Van Ness avenue, thence along the center lines of the following named streets, to-wit: Van Ness

avenue to Market street, Market street to Eleventh street, Eleventh street to Bryant avenue, Bryant avenue to Eighteenth street, Eighteenth street to Harrison street, Harrison street to Eighteenth street, Eighteenth street to Church street, Church street to Duboce avenue, Duboce avenue to Fillmore street, Fillmore street to McAllister street, McAllister street to Van Ness avenue, the place of beginning, shall constitute the twenty-ninth assembly district.

30. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of Pine street and Van Ness avenue, thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Van Ness avenue to McAllister street, McAllister street to Masonic avenue, Masonic avenue to Fulton street, Fulton street to Parker avenue, Parker avenue to California street, California street to Presidio avenue, Presidio avenue to Pine street, Pine street to Van Ness avenue, the point of beginning, shall constitute the thirtieth assembly district.

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Districts
29-32

31. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of Pine street and Van Ness avenue, thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Van Ness avenue to the bay of San Francisco; thence along the shore line of said bay to the waters of the Pacific ocean; thence along the shore line of said ocean to Lobos creek; thence along the line of said Lobos creek to the southerly boundary line of Presidio Reservation; thence along said boundary line to Maple street; Maple street to California street, California street to Presidio avenue, Presidio avenue to Pine street, Pine street to Van Ness avenue, the point of beginning, shall constitute the thirty-first assembly district.

32. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of Van Ness avenue and Market street, continuing along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Van Ness avenue to the waters of the bay of San Francisco; thence easterly along the shore line of said

bay to Jones street, Jones street to Green street, Green street to Mason street, Mason street to Ellis street, Ellis street to Jones street, Jones street to Market street, market street to Van Ness avenue, the point of beginning, shall constitute the thirty-second assembly district.

33. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of Market street and Jones street, continuing thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Jones to Ellis, Ellis to Mason, Mason to Green, Green to Jones, Jones to the waters of the bay of San Francisco; thence easterly along the shore line of said bay to Market street, Market street to Jones street, the point of beginning, and the islands of the bay of San Francisco within the city and county of San Francisco, shall constitute the thirty-third assembly district.

34. All that portion of the county of Alameda lying easterly of a line described as follows: Beginning at a point where the boundary line between Eden and Alameda townships intersects the westerly boundary line of Alameda county; thence easterly and northerly along the boundary line of Alameda township to the line dividing Brooklyn and Eden townships; thence easterly along the boundary line between Eden and Brooklyn townships to the southwesterly boundary line of the town of San Leandro; thence northerly and easterly along said boundary line to the center of East Fourteenth street; thence northwesterly following along the center line of East Fourteenth street to the center line of Moss avenue, in the city of Oakland; thence northeasterly along the center line of Moss avenue and a direct extension of said center line to the northeasterly boundary line of the city of Oakland; thence following the said northeasterly boundary line of the city of Oakland in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with the northeasterly boundary line of the county of Alameda, shall constitute the thirty-fourth assembly district.

35. All that portion of the county of Alameda

described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the boundary line between Eden and Alameda townships intersects the westerly boundary line of the county of Alameda; thence in an easterly and northerly direction along the boundary line of Alameda township to the line dividing Brooklyn and Eden townships; thence in an easterly direction along the boundary line between Eden and Brooklyn townships to the southwesterly boundary line of the town of San Leandro; thence northerly and easterly following the said town line to the center line of East Fourteenth street; thence northwesterly following the center line of East Fourteenth street and extension of the same to its intersection with the line dividing Brooklyn and Oakland townships, said point being in Lake Merritt; thence southwesterly along said township line to its intersection with the northerly boundary line of Alameda township; thence westerly following along the said northerly boundary line of Alameda township to its intersection with the westerly boundary line of Alameda county; thence southeasterly along said county boundary line to the point of beginning, shall constitute the thirty-fifth assembly district.

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Districts
35-36

36. All that portion of the county of Alameda described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the center line of Thirteenth avenue is intersected by the center line of East Fourteenth street in the city of Oakland; thence northwesterly along the center line of East Fourteenth street and an extension of said center line to a point where the same intersects the westerly boundary line of Brooklyn township, in Lake Merritt; thence northeasterly following along the boundary line between Brooklyn and Oakland townships to the southerly boundary line of the city of Piedmont; thence easterly, northerly and westerly following the said boundary line of the city of Piedmont to the line dividing Oakland and Brooklyn townships; thence northeasterly along said dividing line between Oakland and Brooklyn townships to its intersection with the northeasterly boundary line of the city of Oakland; thence southeasterly following said city boundary line to a point where

the same would be intersected by a direct extension northeasterly of the center line of Moss avenue; thence southwesterly along said extension and along the center line of Moss avenue to the center line of East Fourteenth street; thence northwesterly along the center line of East Fourteenth street to the center line of Thirteenth avenue and the point of beginning, shall constitute the thirty-sixth assembly district.

37. All of that portion of the county of Alameda described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the center line of Broadway is intersected by the center line of Thirteenth street, in the city of Oakland; thence southeasterly along the center line of Thirteenth street and a direct extension of said center line to its intersection with the line dividing Brooklyn and Oakland townships; thence northeasterly following along the line dividing Brooklyn and Oakland townships to a point in the southerly boundary line of the city of Piedmont; thence easterly, northerly and westerly, following the southern, eastern and northern boundary line of the city of Piedmont to its intersection with the eastern boundary line of the city of Oakland, as the same existed prior to the annex of 1909; thence northwesterly along the easterly boundary line of the city of Oakland, as the same existed prior to the annex of 1909, to its intersection with the center line of Broadway; thence southerly along the center line of Broadway to the center line of Fifty-first or Vernon street; thence westerly following along the center line of Fifty-first street to the center line of Shattuck avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Shattuck avenue to the center line of Temescal creek; thence westerly down the center of Temescal creek to the center of Grove street; thence southerly along the center of Grove street to the center of San Pablo avenue; thence southerly along the center of San Pablo avenue to the center of Broadway; thence southerly along the center of Broadway to the center of Thirteenth street, and the point of beginning, shall constitute the thirty-seventh assembly district.

38. All of that portion of the county of Ala-

meda described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the center line of Adeline street is intersected by the center line of Twenty-second street in the city of Oakland; thence easterly along the center line of Twenty-second street to the center line of Grove street; thence southerly along the center line of Grove street to the center line of San Pablo avenue; thence southerly along the center line of San Pablo avenue to the center line of Broadway; thence southerly along the center line of Broadway to the center line of Thirteenth street; thence easterly along the center line of Thirteenth street and a direct extension of said center line to its intersection with the line dividing Brooklyn and Oakland townships; thence southerly along the line dividing Oakland and Brooklyn townships to the line dividing Oakland and Alameda townships; thence westerly along the line dividing Oakland and Alameda townships to a point where a direct extension of the center line of Adeline street would intersect the same; thence northerly along said extension and along the center line of Adeline street to the point of beginning, shall constitute the thirty-eighth assembly district.

**Assembly
Districts
38-39**

39. All of that portion of the county of Alameda described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the center line of Adeline street is intersected by the center line of Twenty-second street in the city of Oakland; thence easterly along the center line of Twenty-second street to the center line of Grove street; thence northerly along the center line of Grove street to the center of Temescal creek; thence westerly down the center of Temescal creek to the town of Emeryville; thence westerly and northerly following the boundary line of the town of Emeryville to the southerly boundary line of the city of Berkeley; thence westerly along the southerly boundary line of the city of Berkeley and a direct extension of same to its intersection with the westerly boundary line of Alameda county; thence southerly along the westerly boundary line of Alameda county to its intersection with the line dividing Oakland and Alameda townships; thence easterly along

the line dividing Oakland and Alameda townships to a point where a direct extension of the center line of Adeline street would intersect the same; thence northerly along said extension and along the center line of Adeline street to the center line of Twenty-second street and the point of beginning, shall constitute the thirty-ninth assembly district.

40. All of that portion of the county of Alameda described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the easterly boundary line of the town of Emeryville is intersected by the southerly boundary line of the city of Berkeley; thence southerly and easterly along the boundary line of the town of Emeryville to a corner thereof, the same being in the center of Temescal creek; thence up the center of Temescal creek to the center line of Shattuck avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Shattuck avenue to the center line of Russell street; thence westerly along the center line of Russell street to the center line of Milvia street; thence northerly along the center line of Milvia street to the center line of Codornices creek; thence westerly down the center line of Codornices creek to the easterly boundary line of the town of Albany; thence northerly along the easterly boundary line of the town of Albany to the northern boundary of the county of Alameda; thence westerly and southerly along the northern and western boundary line of the county of Alameda to a point where said boundary line would be intersected by a direct intersection westerly of the southerly boundary line of the city of Berkeley; thence easterly along said extension and along the southerly boundary line of the city of Berkeley to the point of beginning, shall constitute the fortieth assembly district.

41. All that portion of the county of Alameda described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the center line of Shattuck avenue is intersected by the center line of Fifty-first street or Vernon street, in the city of Oakland; thence easterly along the center line of Fifty-first or Vernon street to the center line of Broadway; thence northeasterly along the center line of Broadway

to its intersection with the northeasterly boundary line of the city of Oakland, as the same existed prior to the annex of 1909; thence southeasterly along said boundary line of the city of Oakland as the same existed prior to the annex of 1909 to its intersection with the northerly boundary line of the city of Piedmont; thence easterly following the northerly boundary line of the city of Piedmont to its intersection with the boundary line dividing Brooklyn and Oakland townships; thence northeasterly along the line dividing Brooklyn and Oakland townships to its intersection with the northeasterly boundary line of Alameda county; thence northwesterly and westerly following along the county boundary line to its intersection with the easterly boundary line of the town of Albany; thence southerly along the easterly boundary line of the town of Albany to its intersection with the center of Codornices creek; thence easterly up the center of Codornices creek to its intersection with the center line of Milvia street; thence southerly along the center line of Milvia street to the center line of Russell street; thence easterly along the center line of Russell street to the center line of Shattuck avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Shattuck avenue to the center line of Fifty-first or Vernon street and the point of beginning, shall constitute the forty-first assembly district.

**Assembly
Districts
41-45**

42. The county of San Mateo shall constitute the forty-second assembly district.

43. The county of Santa Cruz shall constitute the forty-third assembly district.

44. All that portion of the county of Santa Clara not included in the forty-fifth assembly district shall constitute the forty-fourth assembly district.

45. All that portion of the county of Santa Clara embraced within the following precincts, as constituted at the general election in 1910, to-wit: Agnew, that part of Alameda precinct lying north of the center line of Park avenue, Alviso, Berryessa, Burbank, that part of Crandalville, precinct number one lying outside of the city limits of the city of San Jose, as established in 1911,

Cupertino, East San Jose number two, Fremont, Jefferson, Mayfield, Milpitas (numbers one and two), Mountain View (numbers one and two), Mount Hamilton, Orchard, Palo Alto, (numbers one to five inclusive), Purissima, San Jose (numbers one to twelve, inclusive), Santa Clara (numbers one to four, inclusive), Saratoga, Stanford, Stockton, Sunnyvale (numbers one and two), and University (numbers one and two), shall constitute the forty-fifth assembly district.

46. The county of Stanislaus shall constitute the forty-sixth assembly district.

47. The counties of Mariposa, Tuolumne, Mono and Inyo shall constitute the forty-seventh assembly district.

48. The counties of Monterey and San Benito shall constitute the forty-eighth assembly district.

49. The counties of Merced and Madera shall constitute the forty-ninth assembly district.

50. All that portion of the county of Fresno comprising the precincts of Black Mountain, Balfour, Barstow, Bryant, Cantua, Central Colony, Coalinga No. 1, Coalinga No. 2, Coalinga No. 3, Coalinga No. 4, Coalinga No. 5, Crescent, Chicago, Fresno Colony, Fowler, Firebaugh, Houghton, Huron, Iowa, Jameson, Kerman, Kingsburg, Layton, Laguna, Liberty, Lewis Creek, Lucern, Madison, Mendota, Monroe, New Hope, Oleandar, Panoche, Pleasant Valley, Terry, Washington Colony, Wildflower, Warthan and West Park, shall constitute the fiftieth assembly district.

51. All that portion of the county of Fresno included in and comprising Fresno City precincts numbered one to twenty-five, both inclusive, and the precincts of Hedges, Belmont, Arlington and East Fresno, shall constitute the fifty-first assembly district.

52. All that portion of the county of Fresno not included in the fiftieth and fifty-first assembly districts, shall constitute the fifty-second assembly district.

53. The county of San Luis Obispo shall constitute the fifty-third assembly district.

54. The county of Kings shall constitute the fifty-fourth assembly district.

55. The county of Tulare shall constitute the fifty-fifth assembly district.

56. The county of Kern shall constitute the fifty-sixth assembly district.

57. All that portion of the county of San Bernardino now comprised within the following townships, to-wit: Chino, Ontario, Upland, Cucamonga, Etiwanda, San Bernardino, Hesperia, Oro Grande, and Barstow, shall constitute the fifty-seventh assembly district.

58. All that portion of the county of San Bernardino not included within the fifty-seventh assembly district, as fixed and defined in this act, shall constitute the fifty-eighth assembly district.

59. The county of Santa Barbara shall constitute the fifty-ninth assembly district.

60. The county of Ventura shall constitute the sixtieth assembly district.

61. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles included within and comprising the following election precincts, and parts of election precincts of nineteen hundred ten, to-wit: La Liebre, Del Sur, Lancaster, Palmdale, Acton, Newhall, San Fernando, Chatsworth, Calabasas, Lankershim, La Canada, Sunland, Burbank, Glendale City, Eagle Rock, Annandale, Hermon, that part of Ivanhoe and of Tropico numbers one and two not included within the city of Los Angeles, as the boundaries of said city existed November 1, 1911, and the following described portion of the city of Los Angeles: Beginning at the northeast corner of said city as described in the United States patent; thence following the exterior boundary line of said city as the same existed November 1, 1911, north, northeasterly, easterly, northerly and easterly in a general northeasterly direction to the extreme northeastern corner of said city; thence along the north line of said city west, southwest and southerly following such exterior boundary line of said city to the north patent boundary thereof; thence along the same west to the center line of Alvarado street; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Alvarado street to Sunset boulevard, Sunset boulevard to Park Terrace, Park Terrace to Look

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55-61**

Out drive, Look Out drive to Adobe street, Adobe street to Bernardo street, Bernardo street to North Broadway, North Broadway (crossing the official bed of the Los Angeles river) to Daly street, Daly street to Pasadena avenue, Pasadena avenue to Avenue 35, Avenue 35 to Griffin avenue, Griffin avenue and its extension to the north patent boundary line of said city; thence east along said line to the place of beginning, shall constitute the sixty-first assembly district.

62. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles included within and comprising the following election precincts of nineteen hundred ten, to-wit: Redondo Beach City numbers one and two, Hermosa Beach City, Wiseburn, Inglewood City, Freeman, Del Rey, Ocean Park City numbers one, two and three, Moneta, Howard, Ballona, Cienega, Santa Monica City numbers one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine, Malibu, National Military Home numbers one, two, three, four, five and six, Sawtelle City numbers one, two and three, and Sherman, shall constitute the sixty-second assembly district.

Assembly
Districts
61-63

63. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Washington and Hoover streets, in the city of Los Angeles; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Hoover street to Pico street, Pico street to Hoover street, Hoover street to Carondelet street, Carondelet street to Ninth street, Ninth street to Hoover street, Hoover street to Benton boulevard, Benton boulevard to Sixth street, Sixth street to Hoover street, Hoover street to Occidental boulevard, Occidental boulevard to First street, First street to Occidental boulevard, Occidental boulevard to Sunset boulevard, Sunset boulevard to Alvarado street, Alvarado street to the north patent boundary of said city; thence along the same east to the easterly line of that portion of Tropico precinct number two annexed to said city prior to November 1, 1911; thence northwesterly, westerly and southerly, following the exterior lines of those portions of Tropico precincts numbers one and two, and of Ivanhoe precinct, so annexed to

said city, to the north line of the former city of Hollywood, the same being a point in the present north boundary line of the city of Los Angeles; thence following the boundary line of said city of Los Angeles westerly, southerly, westerly, southerly, westerly, southerly, easterly, southerly, easterly and southerly to the center line of Washington street; thence east along said center line to the point of beginning, shall constitute the sixty-third assembly district.

64. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of Hill and Seventh streets, in the city of Los Angeles; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Hill street to Temple street, Temple street to Hill street, Hill street to Sunset boulevard, Sunset boulevard to Hill street, Hill street to Alpine street, Alpine street to Cleveland street, Cleveland street to College street, College street to Adobe street, Adobe street to Look Out Drive, Look Out Drive to Park Terrace, Park Terrace to Sunset boulevard, Sunset boulevard to Occidental boulevard, Occidental boulevard to First street, First street to Occidental boulevard, Occidental boulevard to Hoover street, Hoover street to Sixth street, Sixth street to Benton boulevard, Benton boulevard to Hoover street, Hoover street to Seventh street, Seventh street to Hill street, the point of beginning, shall constitute the sixty-fourth assembly district.

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Districts
63-65**

65. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of North Broadway and Daly street, in the city of Los Angeles; thence along the center lines of the following named streets, to-wit: North Broadway (crossing the official bed of the Los Angeles river), to Bernardo street, Bernardo street to Adobe street, Adobe street to College street, College street to Cleveland street, Cleveland street to Alpine street, Alpine street to Hill street, Hill street to Sunset boulevard, Sunset boulevard to Hill street, Hill street to Temple street, Temple street to Hill street, Hill street to Fifth street, Fifth street to Central avenue, Central avenue to Sixth street, Sixth street

and its easterly extension to the intersection with the center line of Gless street, Gless street to Fifth street, Fifth street to Pecan street, Pecan street to First street, First street to Pleasant avenue, Pleasant avenue to Brooklyn avenue, Brooklyn avenue to Macy street, Macy street to Gallardo street, Gallardo street to Mission Road, Mission Road to Daly street, Daly street to North Broadway, the point of beginning, shall constitute the sixty-fifth assembly district.

66. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeastern corner of the city of Los Angeles, as the same is described in the United States patent; thence westerly along the northern patent boundary line of said city to the center line of Griffin avenue, or the northerly prolongation thereof; thence along the northerly prolongation of said center line and along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Griffin avenue to Avenue 35, Avenue 35 to Pasadena avenue, Pasadena avenue to Daly street, Daly street to Mission Road, Mission Road to Gallardo street, Gallardo street to Macy street, Macy street to Brooklyn avenue, Brooklyn avenue to Pleasant avenue, Pleasant avenue to First street, First street to Pecan street, Pecan street to Fifth street, Fifth street to Gless street, Gless street to Sixth street, Sixth street and its extension westerly, along the line of assembly district number sixty-five, as constituted and designated by this section, to the center line of the official bed of the Los Angeles river; thence southerly along said center line and its southerly prolongation to the south boundary of said city; thence east along said boundary line to the southeastern corner of said city; thence north along the east line of said city to the point of beginning, shall constitute the sixty-sixth assembly district.

Assembly
Districts
65-67

67. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles included within and comprising the following election precincts of nineteen hundred ten, to-wit: Pasadena City numbers one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen,

nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three, and Altadena, shall constitute the sixty-seventh assembly district.

68. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles included within and comprising the following election precincts, and parts of election precincts of nineteen hundred ten, to-wit: Claremont City, La Verne, Lordsburg City, San Dimas, Pomona City numbers one, two, three, four, five and six, Spadra, Azusa, Azusa City, Glendora, Covina, Covina City, Rowland, Rivera, Los Nietos, Whittier City numbers one, two, three and four, and all of El Monte precinct except that portion thereof lying north of the westerly prolongation of the south line of Santa Anita precinct and except that portion thereof lying west of the line dividing ranges eleven and twelve west, in township one south, San Bernardino base and meridian, shall constitute the sixty-eighth assembly district.

69. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles included within and comprising the following election precincts, and parts of election precincts of nineteen hundred ten, to-wit: Monrovia City numbers one, two and three, Duarte, Arcadia City numbers one and two, Sierra Madre City, Lamanda numbers one and two, Santa Anita, San Gabriel, Alhambra City numbers one, two and three, South Pasadena City numbers one, two and three, Baird, Belvedere numbers one and two, Montebello, Laguna, Fruitland, Vernon City, Huntington Park City numbers one and two, that part of the precincts of Miramonte and Florence lying east of the center line of the right of way of the Long Beach line of the Pacific Electric Railway Company, and that part of the precinct of El Monte lying north of the westerly prolongation of the southerly line of Santa Anita precinct and also that part of said precinct of El Monte lying west of the line dividing ranges eleven and twelve west, in township one south, San Bernardino base and meridian, shall constitute the sixty-ninth assembly district.

70. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles included within and comprising the following election precincts, and parts of election precincts

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Districts
67-70**

of nineteen hundred ten, to-wit: Long Beach City numbers one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, Naples, Alamitos, Cerritos, Artesia, Norwalk, La Mirada, East Whittier, Downey numbers one and two, Clearwater, Willowbrook, Dominguez, Watts City, Compton City, and that part of Wilmington precinct which was annexed to the city of Long Beach prior to November 1, 1911, shall constitute the seventieth assembly district.

71. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles included within and comprising the following election precincts, and parts of election precincts of nineteen hundred ten, to-wit: Catalina, Lomita, Green Meadows, Gardena numbers one and two, all of Wilmington precinct, except the part which was prior to November 1, 1911, annexed to the city of Long Beach, that part of the precincts of Miramonte and Florence lying west of the center line of the right of way of the Long Beach line of the Pacific Electric Railway Company, and Los Angeles city precincts numbers one hundred ninety-two, one hundred ninety-three, one hundred ninety-four, one hundred ninety-seven, one hundred ninety-eight, one hundred ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred four, two hundred five, two hundred six, two hundred seven, two hundred eight, two hundred eleven, two hundred thirteen, two hundred eighteen, two hundred nineteen, two hundred twenty-three, two hundred twenty-four, two hundred twenty-five, two hundred twenty-six, two hundred twenty-seven, two hundred twenty-eight, two hundred twenty-nine and two hundred thirty, shall constitute the seventy-first assembly district.

72. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles included within and comprising the following election precincts, and parts of election precincts of nineteen hundred ten, to-wit: Los Angeles City numbers one hundred sixty-eight, one hundred sixty-nine, one hundred seventy, one hundred seventy-one, one hundred seventy-two, one hundred seventy-three, one hundred seventy-four, one hundred seventy-five, one hundred seventy-six, one hundred seventy-eight, one hundred seventy-nine,

one hundred eighty, one hundred eighty-one, one, hundred eighty two, one hundred eighty-three, one hundred eighty-four, one hundred eighty-five, one hundred eighty-six, one hundred eighty-seven, one hundred eighty-eight, one hundred eighty-nine, one hundred ninety, one hundred ninety-one, that part of Los Angeles City precinct number one hundred fifty-seven lying south of the center line of Jefferson street, and all of Los Angeles City precinct number one hundred seventy-seven, except that portion thereof bounded by the west patent boundary line of the city of Los Angeles, the center line of Hoover street (formerly Kingsley street) and the center line of West Jefferson street, shall constitute the seventy-second assembly district.

73. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of Main and Washington street, in the city of Los Angeles; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Main street to Jefferson street, Jefferson street to Figueroa street, to Figueroa street to Vernon avenue, Vernon avenue to McKinley avenue, or the northerly prolongation of McKinley avenue from the south, McKinley avenue and said prolongation to Fifty-first street, Fifty-first street, to Central avenue, Central avenue to Fifty-first street, Fifty-first street to Hooper avenue, Hooper avenue to Fifty-first street, Fifty-first street and the easterly prolongation thereof to a point in the easterly boundary line of the city of Los Angeles, thence in a northerly direction along said boundary line to the southerly charter boundary line of the city of Los Angeles where the same intersects the center line of Alameda street, Alameda street to Twentieth street, Twentieth street to Central avenue, Central avenue to Washington street, Washington street to Main street, the point of beginning, shall constitute the seventy-third assembly district.

74. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of Fifth and Hill streets, in the city of Los Angeles; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Fifth street to Central avenue, Central avenue to Sixth street,

**Assembly
Districts
72-74**

Sixth street and the extension thereof along the line of assembly district number sixty-five, as designated and constituted by this section, to the center line of the official bed of the Los Angeles river; thence southerly along the last mentioned line and the prolongation thereof to the south boundary line of the city of Los Angeles; thence westerly along said boundary line to the center line of Alameda street, Alameda street to Twentieth street, Twentieth street to Central avenue, Central avenue to Washington street, Washington street to Hill street, Hill street to Fifth street, the point of beginning, shall constitute the seventy-fourth assembly district.

75. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of Seventh and Hill streets, in the city of Los Angeles; thence along the center line of the following named streets, to-wit: Seventh street to Hoover street, Hoover street to Ninth street, Ninth street to Carondelet street, Carondelet street to Hoover street, Hoover street to Pico street, Pico street to Hoover street, Hoover street to Jefferson street, Jefferson street to Main street, Main street to Washington street, Washington street to Hill street, Hill street to Seventh street, the point of beginning, shall constitute the seventy-fifth assembly district.

76. The county of Orange shall constitute the seventy-sixth assembly district.

77. The county of Riverside shall constitute the seventy-seventh assembly district.

78. The county of Imperial shall constitute the seventy-eighth assembly district.

79. All that portion of the county of San Diego included within the corporate limits of the city of San Diego shall constitute the seventy-ninth assembly district.

80. All that portion of the county of San Diego not included in the seventy-ninth assembly district shall constitute the eightieth assembly district.

* * * *

Eleven Congressional Districts

117. The state is divided into eleven congres-

sional districts, which shall be designated and constituted as follows:

1. The counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Glenn, Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Marin, Colusa, Lake and Sonoma shall constitute the first congressional district.

2. The counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, Tuolumne and Mariposa shall constitute the second congressional district.

3. The counties of Napa, Yolo, Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa and San Joaquin shall constitute the third congressional district.

4. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco comprising the twenty-eighth, thirty-first, thirtieth, thirty-second, thirty-third and twenty-first assembly districts, as such districts are constituted by section ninety of this code, as amended at the extraordinary session of the legislature commencing November 27, 1911, shall constitute the fourth congressional district.

5. All that portion of the city and county of San Francisco not included in the fourth congressional district shall constitute the fifth congressional district.

6. The county of Alameda shall constitute the sixth congressional district.

7. The counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern shall constitute the seventh congressional district.

8. The counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura shall constitute the eighth congressional district.

9. All that portion of the county of Los Angeles comprising the sixty-first, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth and seventieth assembly districts, as such districts are constituted by section ninety of this code, as amended at the extraordinary session of the legislature commencing November 27, 1911, shall constitute the ninth congressional district.

10. All that portion of the county of Los Ange-

Congres-
sional
Districts
1-10

Congres-
sional
Districts
10-11

les not included in the ninth congressional district shall constitute the tenth congressional district.

11. The counties of San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Mono, Inyo, and Imperial shall constitute the eleventh congressional district.

* * * *

Division Into Equalization Districts

Section 125. The state is hereby divided into four equalization districts designated and constituted as follows:

1. The city and county of San Francisco shall constitute the first equalization district.

2. The counties of Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin and Tuolumne shall constitute the second equalization district.

3. The counties of Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo and Yuba shall constitute the third equalization district.

4. The counties of Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tulare and Ventura shall constitute the fourth equalization district.

* * * *

Division into Judicial Districts

Section 135. The state is hereby divided into three district courts of appeal districts designated and constituted as follows.

1. The counties of San Francisco, Marin, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Fresno, Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Benito shall constitute the first appellate district.

2. The counties of Tulare, Kings, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside and San Diego shall constitute the second appellate district.

3. The counties of Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Mendocino, Lake, Colusa, Glenn, Butte, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Placer,

Equalization
Districts
1-4

Districts of
District
Court of
Appeal
1-3

Solano, Sacramento, El Dorado, San Joaquin, Amador, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Madera, Merced, Tuolumne, Alpine and Mono shall constitute the third appellate district.

* * * *

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

State Senators, Election and Terms

227. At the general election in the year 1908, and every four years thereafter, a Senator shall be elected in each odd-numbered Senatorial district constituted in Section 78 of this Code. At the general election in the year 1910, and every four years thereafter, a Senator shall be elected in each even-numbered district constituted in Section 78 of this Code.

Alternate
every
Two Years

Assemblymen, Election and Terms

228. At the general election in the year 1908, and every two years thereafter, a Member of the Assembly shall be elected in each of the Assembly districts constituted by Section 90 of this Code.

All Elected
Every Two
Years

Districts, Local Subdivisions, Precincts—Power to Change

229. Neither Boards of Supervisors, municipal officers, nor any other officer or officers, shall have the power to alter the boundaries of any township, ward, election precinct, or other local subdivision, of any county, city and county, city or town, so as to change the boundaries of any Senatorial or Assembly district as constituted and defined in Chapter II of Title I of Part II of this Code.

Who can not
change
Legislative
Districts

* * * *

PROVISIONS AFFECTING ELECTIONS

Date of General Election

1041. There must be held throughout the State, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, and in every second year thereafter, an election, to be known as the general election.

Even
Numbered
Years

* * * *

Dates of Special Elections

1043. Special elections are such as are held to supply vacancies in any office, and are held at

When
Necessary

such times as may be designated by the proper board or officer.

Municipal Elections, How Held and When

1044. Except in the particulars or cases otherwise provided for in the constitution or laws of the state or by the provisions of a freeholder charter duly adopted or amended pursuant to the constitution of this state, all municipal elections, where the same are held separate from state elections, and all elections held under the authority of Section 8 of Article XI. of the constitution, to elect boards of freeholders, or to vote upon proposed charters, or upon amendments to existing charters, and all other special elections, including all special elections to vote upon or for or against any proposition or question authorized to be submitted to a vote, shall be conducted under the provisions of sections 1044, 1120, 1121, 1133, and 1151 of this code.

* * * *

ELECTION PROCLAMATIONS.

Political
Code
Sections
1044, 1020,
1121, 1133,
1151 Apply

Thirty
Days before
General

Ten Days
Before
Special

Copies to
Boards of
Supervisors

Power and Duty of Governor to Issue

1053. At least thirty days before a general election, and whenever he orders a special election to fill a vacancy in the office of State Senator or member of Assembly, at least ten days before such special election the Governor must issue an election proclamation, under his hand and the Great Seal of the State, and transmit copies thereof to the Boards of Supervisors of the counties in which such elections are to be held.

What Governor's Proclamation Contains

1054. Such proclamation must contain:

1. A statement of the time of election, and of the offices to be filled.

2. An offer of rewards, in the following form: "And I do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I, of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars."

What
Proclama-
tion
Contains

Duties of Supervisors as to Publication and Posting

1055. The Board of Supervisors, upon the receipt of such proclamation may, in case of general or special elections, cause a copy of the same to be published in some newspaper printed in the county, if any, and to be posted at each place of election at least ten days before the election; and in case of special elections to fill a vacancy in the office of State Senator or member of Assembly, the Board of Supervisors, upon receipt of such proclamation, may, in their discretion, cause a copy of the same to be published or posted as hereinbefore provided, except that such publication or posting need not be made for a longer period than five days before such election.

Publication
and Posting
by
Supervisors

Time

Powers and Duties of Supervisors in Issuing Election Proclamation

1056. Whenever a special election is ordered by the Board of Supervisors, they must issue an election proclamation, containing the statement provided for in subdivision 1, of section 1054, and must publish and post it in the same manner as proclamations issued by the Governor.

Procla-
mation
Mandatory

* * * *

OTHER PROVISIONS COVERING ELECTIONS**When Plurality Elects and When Not**

1066. The person receiving at any election a plurality of the votes polled for any office to be filled at such election, is elected thereto; provided, that in any city, county, or city and county, which, by its charter, prescribes for the election of its officers a higher proportion of votes than a plurality, such higher proportion of votes as may be so prescribed shall be necessary for such election; and provided, further, that in any municipality organized or incorporated under general laws, such higher proportion of votes than a plurality as may be prescribed by general laws shall be necessary for the election of the officers of such municipality.

Plurality
Elects

Exceptions

Procedure When Tie Vote, Except for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor

1067. If at any election, except that for Gover-

**When
Special
Election
Called**

nor or Lieutenant-Governor, two or more persons receive an equal and the highest number of votes, there is no choice, and a special election to fill such office must be ordered by the proper Board or officer.

Procedure When Tie Vote for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor

**Duty of
Legislature**

1068. In case any two or more persons have an equal and highest number of votes for either Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Legislature must, by a joint vote of both houses, choose one of the persons to fill such office.

Electors Privileged from Arrest—Exception

1069. Electors are privileged from arrest, except for an indictable offense, during their attendance on the election, and in going to and returning from the same.

Exemption from Military Duty Election Day—Exception

1070. No elector is obliged to perform militia duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

No Registration Fees

1071. No fees must be charged for registration or certificates thereof.

Compensation of Election Officers

**Limit Ten
Dollars**

1072. Each member upon a Board of Election in any county, or city and county, in the State, and each clerk thereof, shall receive as compensation for his services upon such Board a sum not to exceed ten dollars, which sum shall be paid out of the treasury of the county, or city and county, in which such persons act.

No Assignment or Transfer of Compensation—Exception

1072a. It shall be unlawful for any person serving as an election officer, or who has served as an election officer at an election, or who has been appointed to serve as an election officer at any

election, to assign or in any manner transfer the compensation which he will receive or be entitled to receive, or to have allowed to him for service as an election officer at any precinct, to any person, persons or corporation, until after the full completion of the election at the precinct, or until after the returns of such election from the precinct where he served as an election officer, have been sealed and delivered to the county clerk or registrar of voters, or postmaster or express agent, as provided by section 1264 of the Political Code, and it shall be unlawful for any person, persons or corporation, or their agent or servant, to either directly or indirectly receive any such assignment or transfer, or pay or advance any sum of money whatever, to any such election officer, or to any person for the use of such election officer, until said election returns have been sealed and delivered as hereinbefore provided. Any person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

No Transfer
until
Election
Completed

A Misdemeanor

Poll Lists, Tally Lists, Rosters, Etc., Furnished by County Clerk

1073. The necessary printed blanks for poll lists, tally lists, lists of voters, oath, and returns, together with envelopes in which to inclose returns, must be furnished by the County Clerk to the officers of each election precinct at the expense of the county.

Supplies
Furnished
by Clerk

* * * *

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

For Counties, Cities and Counties, and Cities

1075. The board of supervisors of each county is ex officio the board of election commissioners in and for the county, and the common council, or other governing body of a city, is ex officio the board of election commissioners in and for such city; provided, that in any city and county of this state having four hundred thousand or more inhabitants as shown by the last federal census, the board of election commissioners shall consist of four persons, citizens and electors of such city and county, each of whom must be a freeholder,

Where
Population
Is 400,000
or more

**Written
Protests****New
Appointment****Party
Affiliation**

and have been an actual resident of said city and county at least five years preceding his appointment, who shall be appointed by the mayor; provided, that the respective executive committees of the state committees of either of the political parties who may be entitled under the provisions of this act to have members of their party appointed as members of said board of election commissioners shall have the right, within ten days after such appointment, to file with the mayor a written protest against the appointment of a member of said board of election commissioners, as having been appointed as one of affiliation with said party, on the grounds that said appointee is not a person of well-known affiliation and standing with said party from which he has been appointed; and the mayor thereupon shall make another appointment in the place of the party against whom the protest has been filed. The members of said commission shall be ineligible to any other office or public employment, elective or appointive, during the term for which they have been appointed and for one year thereafter. Two of the persons so appointed shall be selected from the body of citizens and electors of such city and county, of known affiliation with and belonging to the political party or organization which at the last presidential election held in such city and county, polled within said city and county, the highest number of votes cast for the candidates of the political party for presidential electors at such election; and the two remaining members of said board shall be selected from the body of electors of such city and county, of known affiliation with and belonging to the political party which, at the last presidential election held at such city and county, polled within such city and county, the next highest number of votes cast for the candidates for presidential electors of a political party.

Chairman

The members of said commission shall, every two years, choose one of their number as chairman; in the event of their failure to select a chairman in five ballots, the oldest of said members in point of years shall be chairman.

The persons first appointed as such board of election commissioners shall be appointed on the first Monday of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and shall each hold their office for the term of four years from and after the date of their appointment, except that of those first appointed, two (one belonging to each political party or organization as aforesaid), to be designated by the mayor, shall retire at the end of two years, when their successors shall be appointed by the mayor.

Terms

Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the said board, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment as herein prescribed, and the persons so appointed to fill such vacancy shall be selected in the same manner and from the same political party or organization with which his predecessor in office affiliated and belonged at the time of his appointment thereto, and shall hold office for the balance of the unexpired term to which he was appointed.

Vacancies

The salary of each member of the board of election commissioners in and for a city and county, having four hundred thousand or more inhabitants as shown by the last federal census shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable in equal monthly installments, out of the treasury of such city and county, in the same manner as the salaries of other officers of said city and county, are paid.

Salaries

Powers and Duties of Election Commissioners

1076. The board of election commissioners, as provided for in this article, shall, within their respective counties, cities, or cities and counties, be invested with and shall exercise all the powers conferred, and shall discharge and perform all the duties imposed by this code or by any law of this state, upon boards of supervisors of the several counties, or upon the common council or other governing body of cities, or upon any other board or body, in respect to the conduct, control, management, and supervision of elections, and all matters pertaining to elections held within the respective counties, cities, or cities and counties, as the same are now or may be hereafter prescribed by law.

**Powers to
Control
Elections**

(The article above referred to includes sections 1075-1080 inclusive.)

Clerk of Commissioners, Powers and Duties

Duty of Clerk

1077. The county clerk is ex officio clerk of the board of election commissioners of the county, and the clerk or secretary of the common council or other governing body of a city is ex officio the clerk or secretary of the board of Election Commissioners of the city; provided, that in cities and counties of this state having four hundred thousand or more inhabitants, the board of election commissioners shall appoint a suitable person, not one of their own number, to act as secretary at a salary not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars per month, payable in the same manner as the salaries of the commissioners are paid. Such secretary shall hold his office during the pleasure of the said board.

When Appointee

Salary

Term

No other Employment

The secretary of the board of election commissioners shall not, during the term of his office, engage in any other calling or trade, or profession or employment, and shall be ineligible to be a candidate or delegate to any convention which shall nominate candidates for office, and he shall be ineligible to be voted for for any office while acting as such secretary; and if these provisions of the law are not obeyed, it shall be the duty of the board of election commissioners forthwith to declare his place vacated, and the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner and terms as provided for in the original appointment.

Vacancy Declared

Oath of Office and Filing

Each member of the board of election commissioners, and the secretary elected by said board of election commissioners, shall, within fifteen days after receiving notice of their appointment, take the usual oath of office before any judge of the superior court of said city and county, and said oaths of office shall be filed with the county clerk of said city and county.

Power to Appoint

The board of election commissioners shall have the power to appoint all deputies, and such clerks as may be necessary, and to fix their salaries at the time of their employment. All deputies and clerks thus appointed shall be equally divided be-

tween the representatives of the political parties that polled the highest and the next to the highest number of votes at the preceding presidential election. The salaries of all deputies and clerks that may be appointed by said board of election commissioners shall be payable in equal monthly installments out of the treasury of said city and county, in the same manner as the salaries of other officers of such city and county, are paid.

**Payment
of Salaries**

The members of the board of election commissioners, the secretary of the board of election commissioners, all deputies and clerks appointed by the board of election commissioners, and all election officers, shall have the power to administer oaths; and any false oaths taken before them, or either of them, shall be deemed to be perjury, and the person so convicted thereof shall be punished according to law.

**Power to
Administer
Oaths**

Clerk of Commissioners, Cities and Counties Where Population is 400,000 or More

1078. The county clerk of each county, and the clerk or secretary of the common council of a city, shall, within their respective counties or cities, exercise all the powers conferred, and shall discharge and perform all the duties imposed by this code, or by any law of this state, upon such officers in respect to the conduct, management, and supervision of elections, and matters pertaining to elections, held within the respective counties or cities, as the same are now or may be hereafter prescribed by law;

**Powers of
County and
City Clerks
in Elections**

Provided, that in any city and county having four hundred thousand or more inhabitants, the secretary of the board of election commissioners, under the direction of the board of election commissioners, shall exercise all the powers conferred and shall discharge and perform all the duties imposed by this code, or by any law of this state, upon the county clerk or any other officer in such cities and counties, in respect to the conduct and supervision of matters relating to elections held within such cities and counties, as the same are now or may be hereafter prescribed by law.

**When
Secretary
of Election
Commis-
sioners**

Powers and Duties in Purchasing—Calling for Bids

**Acts
When
Registration
over
125,000**

**Control of
Purchases**

**When Bids
Called for**

**When no
Bid to
Print
Ballots, etc.**

**Additional
Appoint-
ments**

1079. Whenever the clerk, secretary or any other officer of a county, or city, which at the last general state election before this amendment had a registration of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand voters or of any city and county, is charged with the performance of any official duty, in respect to elections, which involves the expenditure of public moneys, such expenditures shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Board of Election Commissioners; and when any printing or other service is to be performed, or materials are to be furnished, the amount of which in the aggregate shall exceed the value of five hundred dollars, it shall be the duty of the Board of Election Commissioners to invite proposals for the work, or the furnishing of the materials, and to let the contract for the same to the lowest responsible bidder therefor, in the same manner and upon the same conditions as is required in the letting of contracts for doing other and similar work or furnishing other and similar materials, for such county, city, or city and county purposes; provided, that no such proposal or bid shall be required for the contract to print ballots or the printed index of the precinct registers, or the tally lists, if, in the judgment of the county clerk or registrar of voters, the time within which such ballots or index must be had does not reasonably admit of such proposal and bid, or where an emergency requires the immediate performance of a duty relating to the management or conduct of an election and delay in the performance of such duty might imperil the holding of the election at the time and in the manner provided by law; and provided further, that in any consolidated city and county having a freeholder charter providing for a system of civil service, the election commission may make appointments of persons to perform work or service as laborers, mechanics, artisans or machinists in accordance with the provisions of such civil service, and provide for proper compensation therefor, whenever service of such nature is found necessary with respect to any election or elections.

Where This Article Does Not Conflict

1080. Nothing contained in this article affects any of the provisions of this code, or of any statute of this state, touching the registration and qualification of voters and the method of calling, holding, and conducting elections, in force in any county, city, or city and county; but such provisions and statutes are recognized as continuing in force, except so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this article upon the subject to which this article relates.

(The article above referred to includes sections 1075-1080 inclusive.)

* * * *

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS

Eligibility of Elector

1083. Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims his or her vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, and who has conformed to the law governing the registration of voters, shall be a qualified elector at any and all elections held within the county, city and county, city, town, or district within which such elector resides

Residence
in State
County
Precinct

Signing of Papers—Comparison of Signatures

1083a. Wherever, by the constitution or laws of this state, any initiative, referendum, recall or nominating petition or paper, or any petition or paper, is required to be signed by qualified electors, only an elector who is a registered qualified elector at the time he signs such petition or paper shall be entitled to sign the same, and no elector shall be entitled to sign any such petition or paper on or after the first day of January of an even-numbered year unless he shall, on or since said first day of January, have made an affidavit

Who can
Sign
Petitions
and Papers

Comparing
Signatures
with
Affidavit of
Registration

of registration as required by law. Such signer shall at the time of so signing such petition or paper affix thereto the date of such signing. Wherever, by the constitution or laws of this state, the county clerk or registrar of voters is required to determine from the records of registration what number of qualified electors have signed such petition or paper, he shall determine that fact with respect to the purported signature of any person from the affidavit of registration, and records relating thereto, current and in effect at the date of such signing of such petition or paper.

Employment of Additional Help

Compensa-
tion of
Extra Help

1083b. Whenever the county clerk or registrar of voters is required by law to examine the signatures upon any nomination paper or petition of any candidate for a municipal office, he is hereby empowered to employ the necessary help for said examination to be paid by such municipality a sum not to exceed three dollars per day for each person so employed in such examination.

Non-Eligibility of Elector

Not
Eligible

1084. No native of China, no idiot, insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, and no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector.

* * * *

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

Time of Registration — Transfers—Cancellation— List of Lodgers

New
Registra-
tion every
Even Year

1094. There shall be, commencing January 1st, 1918, and every two years thereafter, except as hereinafter provided, in each county and city and county of the state, a new and complete registration of the voters of such county or city and county, who are entitled thereto. Such registration shall be in progress at all times except during the thirty days immediately preceding any election, when it shall cease for such election as to electors residing in the territory within which such election is to be held; and transfers of registration for such election may be made from one

When no
Registration

Transfers

precinct to another precinct in the same county or city and county at any time when such registration shall be in progress in the precinct to which the elector seeks to transfer; provided, that where any general or special municipal election, or any other special election, including any primary election and all special elections to vote for officers, or upon or for or against any proposition or question authorized to be submitted to a vote, is held on or after the first day of January, and before the first day of April of any even-numbered year, the original affidavits of registration and indexes used in the last general state election in any county or city and county in this state, together with the original affidavits of registration since the last election, and supplemental indexes, showing all additional registrations, changes and corrections made since the registration for the last general election, completed to and including the thirty-first day prior to said election then being held, may be used at such election to determine the persons entitled to vote thereat. All affidavits of registration made prior to the first day of January of any even-numbered year shall be deemed canceled upon said day except for the sole purpose of being used as hereinbefore stated at elections held thereafter and before the first day of April of that year, and shall on said last mentioned day be deemed cancelled for all purposes. The board having charge and control of elections in each county or city and county, may provide by resolution, for the registration of voters in their respective precincts, by the officer charged with the registration of voters, and may also provide by resolution for the registration of voters at specified times and places, other than the office of the county clerk or registrar of voters, deemed most convenient to large numbers of voters, without reference to respective or particular precincts, in such a manner that the affidavits of registration as provided by law may be taken at such time and place, of any voter within the county who is entitled to register therein; provided, however, that in any city and county no registration outside of the main office of the

**Register
used in
Elections
before
April 1st of
Even Years**

**When Old
Affidavits
Cancelled**

**Special
Places for
Registration**

**Lists of
Ledgers**

Blanks

**False List
a Misdemeanor**

**Certified
List for
Challenges**

Definition

officer charged with the registration of voters shall be had except that which is without reference to particular precincts as last specified herein; and provided, also, that any registration which may be made at the main office for registration in any such city and county may be made and taken in any place in said city and county in such manner as may be provided by rules and regulations made by the board having control of registration in any such city and county. Upon the written request of the officer charged with the registration of voters, which request said officer shall make upon petition from any ten electors of the county, such petition to specify the premises from which lists are desired, every landlord or keeper of premises where lodgers abide, shall furnish said officer a list of all lodgers occupying rooms, or sleeping apartments, or beds in the premises under his or her or its control. Such list shall be furnished upon blanks provided by said officer. Any landlord or keeper of premises where lodgers abide, who neglects or refuses to comply promptly with the provisions of this section or who furnishes a false list of such lodgers, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. All lists so returned shall be kept on file in the office of the officer receiving same, open to public inspection. It shall be the duty of said officer to compile a list of such persons, if there are any, who are registered as residing in any of these premises and whose names are not returned in the lists furnished by the landlord or keeper thereof. At least three days before the date of the next succeeding election, in any precinct where such premises are located, said officer shall send by registered mail to the inspector of election in said precinct a certified copy of the list he has thus prepared, with instructions to challenge the vote of each and all such persons if offered at the election, under subdivision 5 of section 1230 of the Political Code. Whenever in the laws of this state the word "register" or "great register" is used with relation to elections, it shall be deemed to mean and include the relative and proper affidavits of registration, or

both thereof, prepared and bound by the county clerk or registrar of voters.

Entries Mandatory

1095. In the affidavits of registration the clerk must, as hereinafter provided, enter in duplicate the names of the qualified electors of the county, and the provisions of section 1096 of this Code are hereby declared to be mandatory. Any officer charged with the registration of voters who neglects or refuses to make all the entries provided for in section 1096 of the Political Code, or neglects or refuses to take the oath of the voter applying to him for registration in respect to the same, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor for each and every such omission.

Section
1096
Mandatory

When Mis-
demeanor

Original and Duplicate Affidavits, Distribution and Responsibility

1095a. The clerk, or other person charged with the registration of voters, must provide blank forms for the affidavits of registration, which forms shall be bound together in books or pads of one hundred sheets each, and consist of originals and duplicates. Each original shall be attached to a stub by a perforated line, and each original and duplicate shall bear a distinctive number, which shall be in addition to the registration number of the voter. Said number shall appear on the original and duplicate sheet, and also on the stub to which they are attached, and the numbering shall begin with 1 and continue in a sequence until all of the blanks provided shall be numbered. The numbering shall begin anew with new registration. The stubs shall contain a line for the name and spaces for the address and precinct of the person registered. Each deputy clerk, deputy registrar, or registration clerk shall receipt to the clerk or registrar for all books or pads issued to him, specifying the numbers of the affidavits received by him, and he shall be charged with the same until he returns and files the same. When an elector is registered, his name, address, and precinct shall be noted on the stub attached to the original, and if for any cause the affidavit

County
Clerk
Provides
Affidavits

Numbering
of Affidavits

Charged to
Deputies

**When
Spoiled**

is spoiled in the course of making it out, or a mistake therein is made, the same must not be removed from the pad, or book, but the name of the elector for whom it was intended, with his address and precinct must be entered on the stub, as in other cases, and the stubs and affidavits each marked with the word "spoiled" in red ink. When the registration for any election is closed, all deputies or registration clerks must, immediately thereafter, return all affidavits of registration, and all books or pads in their possession containing stubs, spoiled, or unused affidavit blanks; and within ten days after the close of such registration the clerk, or registrar of voters must report to the district attorney of the county, or city and county, under oath, the names of his deputies, if any, who have not complied with the provisions of this section; and it shall be the duty of the district attorney to forthwith begin a criminal prosecution against such deputies or registration clerks as shall not have complied with the provisions of this section. Any deputy, or person having charge of affidavits of registration, who shall wilfully, or by gross carelessness, neglect, fail, or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Return of
Affidavits**

**When
Deputies
do not
Comply
with Law**

Contents of Affidavits of Registration What Entries Shall Be Made

**Age and
Residence**

1096. The affiant making the affidavit of registration must be at least twenty-one years of age at the next succeeding election, a citizen of the United States ninety days prior to such election; a resident of the state one year, of the county ninety days and of the precinct thirty days, next preceding such election and the affidavit must show such facts. It shall also show:

Name

1. The name at length, including Christian or given name, and middle name, or initial, if any, said Christian or given name, if the name of a woman, to be preceded in all cases by the designation of Miss or Mrs., as the case may be.

Residence

2. The place of residence and post office address with sufficient particularity to identify the

same and determine therefrom the voting precinct of such affiant.

If the elector be not the proprietor or head of the house, or the wife or husband of such proprietor, then it must show upon what floor thereof, and what room such elector occupies in such house.

3. The occupation of affiant.

4. The height of affiant in feet and inches.

5. The country or state of nativity of affiant.

6. If foreign born, how citizenship was acquired; whether by citizenship of father, by provisions of a treaty or act of congress, by order of a court of naturalization, by marriage to a citizen, by naturalization of a parent or husband, or otherwise. The date or year when, and the place or state where affiant became a citizen, shall be shown, except in the case of citizenship acquired by citizenship or naturalization of parents, by treaty, or by act of congress. When citizenship depends upon the citizenship or naturalization of parent or husband the name of such parent or husband shall appear.

**Additional
Data**

Citizenship

7. The fact whether or not the elector desiring to be registered is able to read the constitution in the English language and to write his or her name, and whether or not the elector has any physical disability, by reason of which he or she can not mark the ballot; and if he or she cannot mark the ballot by reason of physical disability, then the nature of such disability must be entered. The affiant, if able to write, shall sign such affidavits with his or her customary signature and the county clerk or registrar before whom such affidavit is made shall insert therein the date of such affidavit, which shall be the date of the jurat. The affiant may state in such affidavit the name of any political party or organization with which he intends to affiliate at the ensuing primary election, whether or not such party or organization is a party or organization qualified, at the time of such registration, to participate in such primary election according to the provisions of the direct primary law.

**Any
Disability**

Signature

**May state
Party
Affiliation**

Statement of Party Affiliation

1096a. At the time of registering and of trans-

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this.....
day of.....19.....

The county clerk or registrar of voters shall take such affidavit without charge and shall file the same.

Method of Registration

1097. Subdivision 1. No person shall be registered as an elector except by affidavit of registration. Such affidavit must be made before the county clerk or officer charged with the registration of voters, or their deputy or registration clerk and shall set forth all the facts required to be shown in sections 1096 and 1097 of the Political Code. If an elector is absent from the county in which he or she claims residence, he or she may appear before any judge or clerk of any court of record, or notary public, or if in a foreign country, before any minister, consul, or vice consul of the United States, and may make and subscribe an affidavit as to his or her residence, specifying in what ward or precinct he or she claims residence; that he or she will be necessarily and unavoidably absent from said county, or city and county, on all the days allowed by law for general registration of electors, and setting forth in such affidavit each and all the matters required by sections 1096 and 1097 of the Political Code of the State of California, and forward such affidavit, in duplicate, duly authenticated as above, by mail, enclosed in an envelope addressed to the county clerk of any county, or the registrar of voters in any county or city and county in which he or she claims to be an elector. Upon receipt of such affidavit by such clerk or registrar of voters within the time allowed by law for registration, the said affidavit shall be entered and bound by the clerk in the proper register in such precinct.

How
Registered

Sections
1096, 1097
Apply

Affidavit
When
Absent

Duplicate
Affidavits
to County
Clerk

Duty of
Clerk

Registering Foreign Born

Sub. 2. No foreign born person shall be registered unless:

a. If a naturalized citizen, upon the production of his or her certificate of naturalization or upon the production of a certificate of registration in

**Naturalized
Citizen**

the county of his or her last residence in the state, showing the date and place of naturalization, or upon his or her affidavit stating date and place of naturalization; provided, that any person registering for the first time in the state must produce his or her certificate of naturalization.

**Parent's
Citizenship**

b. If a citizen by virtue of his or her father being a citizen at the time of his or her birth, upon his or her sworn statement that his or her father was a citizen of the United States at the time of his or her birth and has been a resident thereof. Such statement need not be noted in full upon the affidavit of registration, but the words "I acquired citizenship by the citizenship of my father (naming him)" shall be sufficient.

**Parent's
Natural-
ization**

c. If a citizen by virtue of the naturalization of his or her parent, upon his or her affidavit that he or she became a citizen by such naturalization of his or her parent, naming such parent, that such naturalization took place during his or her minority and that he or she began to reside permanently in the United States while such minor child. Such statement need not be noted in full upon the affidavit, but the words "I acquired citizenship by my father's (or mother's) naturalization" as the case may be, naming him or her, shall be sufficient.

**Citizen by
Marriage**

d. If a citizen by virtue of marriage to a citizen, the date and place of such marriage shall be entered upon the affidavit of registration together with the name of the husband.

e. If a citizen by virtue of the naturalization of her husband the date or year and place of such naturalization together with the name of the husband shall be entered.

Additional Information on Affidavit**Additional
Data on
Registration
Affidavit**

Sub. 3. In every case the affidavit of the party must show all the facts required to be stated. The clerk or registrar of voters may cause to be written or printed upon the margin of the affidavit, in addition to any matter hereinafter provided for, all such words as are deemed necessary or convenient for the purpose of designating the precinct, district or political subdivision for which

such affidavit is taken, or deemed necessary or convenient to indicate any removal or transfer of registration, and also any date or memorandum deemed necessary or convenient to indicate the number of the ballot voted by an elector as provided by section 1204 of the Political Code, or any other reasonable memoranda deemed necessary or convenient for the purpose of enabling such clerk or registrar of voters to perform his duties in the assorting or classification or handling of such affidavits with correctness and dispatch. Wherever in the following form of affidavit the word "county" is inserted, if the affidavit is for use in a city and county, such last mentioned words may be printed or written in lieu of said words "county." In connection with the place of residence the affidavit may have printed either the word "precinct," or the word "street," or the word "avenue," or any or all of such words as the clerk or registrar of voters shall deem most convenient in practical use for the territory in which such affidavits are to be used. In designating the residence of the voter or the post office address it shall not be necessary in either case to repeat the county or city and county or state where the name of said county or city and county or state previously appear. In connection with the statement regarding the citizenship of the affiant the affidavit may have printed in brackets statements of the various methods of acquiring citizenship, and it shall be sufficient to underline, or otherwise mark, with pen and ink, or indelible pencil, that statement applicable to the particular affiant. The words printed in the body of the affidavit, which by reason of statements of the voter are not applicable to such registration, shall not be deemed a portion of such affidavit of registration. The lines to indicate the separation between the margin of the affidavit of registration and the said margin shall be at the top and on the right side of such affidavit, and may be double or single lines in the discretion of the clerk or registrar of voters of the county or city and county or territory for which the affidavit is to be used. The affidavit shall be printed in horizontal lines. Where-

Ballot
Number

When
City and
County

Citizenship

Lines
One-third
inch apart

Numbering
Statements

Size

Indelible
Pencil or
Pen and
Ink used

Size Type

ever any blank space is left in any line for the entry of any matter the lines shall not be less than one-third of an inch apart vertically. Commencing with the first statement of the affidavit proper each statement shall be numbered immediately at the left of such statement in a numerical sequence, the first statement commencing with No. 1, and so on to the end, but the jurat and space for the signature of the voter need not be numbered. The horizontal width of the affidavit, separate from any and all margin, shall not be less than seven inches, and the margin upon all sides and at top and bottom shall be of such width as may be determined by the clerk or the registrar of voters. The words "Affidavit of Registration" shall be not less than twenty-four point blackface type. Pen and ink or indelible pencil must be used in making the portions of the affidavit which are not printed. The matter in the body of the affidavit, where the size of type is not otherwise specified, shall be not less than ten point plain faced type, save that words inserted in parentheses, which are for the information or instruction of the deputies or registration clerks, may be in smaller type, at the discretion of the county clerk or registrar of voters. Subject to the foregoing provisions the body of said affidavit shall be substantially in the following form:

STATEMENT OF TRANSFER OR CHANGE OF NAME.

I am registered under the name of.....
from the following precinct or address
in this county;
 (or in.....county, and I hereby
 authorize the cancellation of my last previous registration in said
county).

NAME OR NUMBER OF PRECINCT.

State of California)
) County of () } ss.

AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION.

The undersigned affiant, being duly sworn, says: I will be at least twenty-one years of age at the time of the next succeeding election, a citizen of the United States ninety days prior thereto, and a resident of the state one year, of the county ninety days, and of the precinct thirty days next preceding such election, and will be an elector of this county at the next succeeding election.

1. I have not (have) registered from any other precinct in the state since January 1, 1916.*
 (Mark out words "have not" or "have" as the case may be, and if applicant has so previously registered, or has previously registered under another name, fill out the appropriate blanks at the top of the affidavit, under "statement of transfer or change of name")

2. My full name is.....
 (Including christian or given name, and middle name or initial, and in the case of women, the prefix Miss or Mrs.)

3. My residence is.....
 between and.....streets.....floor, room.....
 Post-office address at.....

4. My occupation is.....

5. My height is.....feet.....inches

6. I was born in.....
 (State or country.)

7. I acquired citizenship by } a. Decree of court. d. Marriage to a citizen.
 (Underline method of acquiring } b. Father's naturalization. e. Naturalization of my husband.
 citizenship.) } c. Citizenship of father. f. Act of congress. g. By treaty.
 (when)(where)

My father's name is (was).....
 husband's (To be filled out when citizenship depends on citizenship or naturalization of parent or husband.)

8. I can.....read the constitution in the English language; I can.....write my name; I am entitled to vote by reason of having been on November 6, 1894:

- a. An elector.
- b. More than sixty years of age.

I can.....mark my ballot by reason of.....
 (State physical disability, if any.)

9. I intend to affiliate at the ensuing primary election with the Party.
 (If affiliation is not given, write or stamp "Declines to State.")

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

.....day of.....1916

(Affiant sign here.)

County clerk (or registrar of voters).

*Or the year when registration commenced.

Change of Name by Marriage**Change of
Surname**

Sub. 4. Whenever any elector, between the time of her last registration and the time for the closing of registration for any given election in the same county or city and county, shall have lawfully changed her surname by a change or assumption of marital relations she shall be entitled to reregister under her new or changed name, upon an additional statement made at the time of such reregistration, giving the name under which she was so last registered in said county or city and county, and the residence given and contained in said last affidavit of registration which additional statement shall be printed or written upon the margin of such affidavit or reregistration before the said affidavit is signed, and shall be deemed a part thereof. Upon such reregistration the last previous registration of such elector shall be cancelled. And in case any elector shall reregister or transfer his or her registration from one precinct to another the former address or precinct shall be noted in the margin of such affidavit, and the former registration shall thereupon be cancelled.

**Cancellation
of Regis-
tration****Registration Otherwise Than as Above****Court
Judgment**

Sub. 5. No person shall be registered except as above provided unless upon the production and filing of a certified copy of the judgment of the superior court directing such entry to be made.

* * * *

Length of Time Affidavits Preserved**Affidavits
Kept Five
Years****Duty of
Board****Affidavits
Form Great
Register**

1103. The person charged with the registration of voters in each county or city and county must preserve all affidavits made before himself or his deputies for the purpose of procuring registration for at least five years, and until the board of supervisors shall order them to be destroyed. The affidavits shall constitute the register required to be kept by the provisions of this chapter and the person charged with the registration of voters shall not copy the facts shown by the affidavits as part of his official duties. All provisions of law in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Registration Cancelled Before Re-Registration

1104. No person must cause himself to be registered or enrolled in one county when his registration in another remains uncanceled; provided, however, that any such person who is registered in one county may, if otherwise legally qualified, cause himself to be registered in another county in which he may then reside, at any time before the closing of registration for any election, by executing an affidavit of cancellation and delivering the same to the officer taking such new registration. It shall be the duty of the county clerk to at once forward such affidavit of cancellation to the county clerk of the county in which such old registration is still uncanceled, and upon receipt of such affidavit such former registration must be forthwith canceled.

**Affidavit of
Cancellation**

How Cancelled

1105. Cancellation is made by writing or stamping on the affidavit of registration the word "Cancelled," the reason therefor, and the date of such cancellation. In addition to the cancellation provided for in section 1106 and elsewhere in this code, whenever an elector transfers his registration from one precinct to another precinct in the same county, or reregisters in such other precinct as shown by the new affidavit of registration, the county clerk must immediately cancel both the original and the duplicate affidavit of registration from the former precinct, and remove them from their respective books or files provided for in section 1113 of this code; and whenever an elector removes from one county to another county and registers in such other county, the county clerk in the former county of registration, upon being informed of such removal, either by the elector personally or through the provisions of section 1104 of this code, must likewise cancel and remove both the original and the duplicate affidavits of registration in such county. All canceled affidavits of registration must be preserved by the county clerk until the first day of April of the next even-numbered year. The county clerk in distributing to each precinct the five in-

**Cancellation
and
Removal of
Registration
Affidavits**

**Cancellation
and
Removal**

**How long
Preserved**

Indexes

dexes of registration, as required in section 1116 of this code, shall cross out of such indexes the names of all electors whose affidavits of registration from such precinct have been thus canceled.

When Cancellation is Mandatory

1106. The clerk must cancel the entry in the following cases:

Request

1. At the request of the party registered.

**Death or
Removal**

2. When he knows of the death or removal of the person registered.

Insanity

3. When the insanity of the person registered is legally established.

**Conviction
of Crime**

4. Upon the production of a certified copy of a judgment of the conviction of any elector of any infamous crime, or of the embezzlement or misappropriation of any public money, in full force against the person registered, upon information of such conviction obtained as hereinafter provided.

**Copy of
Judgment**

5. Upon the production of a certified copy of a judgment directing the cancellation to be made.

**Death or
Removal**

6. Upon a certificate of the Board of Election of any precinct, sent up with the election returns, stating the death or removal, within their own knowledge, of the person registered.

**No Vote for
Two Years**

7. When it appears by the returns made by the Board and Clerks of Election that the respective party did not vote during the next preceding two years at any general or special election.

**Register of
Deaths**

8. The clerk shall cancel upon the Great Register every name found thereon which is found upon the register of deaths, provided for by law.

**Judge's
Certificate
Affecting
Insane or
Incompetent**

9. Every judge before whom proceedings were had which result in any person being declared incapable of taking care of himself and managing his property, and for whom a guardian of his person and estate is accordingly appointed, or which result in such person being committed to a State Insane Asylum as an insane person, shall file with the County Clerk a certificate of that fact, and thereupon the clerk shall cancel the name of such person upon the Great Register, if found thereon.

**Clerk's
Examination
of Court
Records**

10. The County Clerk shall also, in the first week of September, in each year, examine the records of the Courts having jurisdiction in case of

infamous crimes and the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money within his county and cancel upon the Great Register the names of all persons appearing thereon who shall have been convicted of an infamous crime or of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money in such Court, and which conviction shall have been carried into effect.

Crime Cause for Cancellation

1106a. In any county or city and county where there shall be a registrar of voters, the county clerk of such county or city and county shall furnish to such registrar of voters before the first day of September of each year, a statement taken from the records of the courts having jurisdiction in cases of infamous crimes and the embezzlement or misappropriation of public moneys within his county, showing the names of all persons appearing from such records to have been convicted of an infamous crime, or of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, in such court during the year prior to such first day of September, and which conviction shall have been carried into effect, and such registrar of voters shall thereupon during the first week of September in each year, cancel the affidavits of registration of such persons. The county clerk shall certify the said statement under the seal of his office.

Clerk's
Statement
to Registrar

Cancellation
of Affidavits
by Registrar

Certified Copy Must be Supplied

1107. Upon the application of the party, in person or in writing, the clerk must give him or his agent a certified copy of the entries upon the Great Register relating to such party.

Certified
Copies

Court Order to Compel Registration

1108. If the clerk refuses to register any qualified elector in the county, such elector may proceed by action in the superior court to compel such registration.

Court
Action

Procedure to Cancel Registration

1109. Any person may proceed by action in the superior court to compel the clerk to cancel any registration made illegally, or that ought to be

Court
Action
to Compel
Cancellation

canceled by reason of facts that have occurred subsequent to the time of such registration; but if the person whose name is sought to be cancelled be not a party to the action, the court may order him to be made a party defendant.

Who May Be Plaintiffs

Any
Number of
Persons

1110. In an action under the authority of section 1108, as many persons may join as plaintiffs as have causes of action.

Who May Be Defendants

Any
Number of
Persons

1111. In an action under the authority of section 1109, the clerk and as many persons as there are causes of action against may be joined as defendants.

Clerk Not Responsible for Costs—Exception

Costs not
Recoverable

1112. Costs cannot be recovered against the clerk in any action under the authority of this chapter, unless it is alleged in the complaint, and established on the trial, that the clerk knowingly and willfully violated a plain duty.

Arrangement and Binding of Registration Affidavits

Arrange-
ment
Alpha-
betically
by Precinct

Bound
in Books

Duplicates
Filed
Alpha-
betically
by County

1113. Within five days after the last day of registration for any election the clerk shall arrange the affidavits of registration for each precinct in which such election is to be held, alphabetically by surnames, number them, beginning with number 1 in each precinct, and bind the same into books by fastening the left-hand edges together with a staple, cord or other suitable material. Each book shall have stated on the outside thereof the name or number of a precinct and shall contain all, and only, the affidavits of registration of the electors residing within that precinct. The duplicate affidavits for the whole of each county shall, as fast as the registration progresses, be filed alphabetically without regard to precinct. In the case of duplicate affidavits this alphabetical arrangement shall be exact; and in the case of affidavits having the same surname such arrangement shall extend to the given or Christian name, and, where necessary, to the middle name or initial.

Indexes to Registration Affidavits, Quantities

1115. Within five days after the binding of said books by precincts the clerk shall prepare an index of each book, said index to contain the numbers, names, occupations and addresses, as they appear in said books. Such names shall include Christian or given names, the middle name or initial, if any; and, if the name be that of a woman, the Christian name shall be preceded by the designation of "Miss" or "Mrs.," as the case may be. The clerk shall have at least forty copies of said index printed for the use of said county, and he shall have printed and shall furnish to the municipalities within said county, such additional number of copies thereof, not exceeding twenty, as the governing body of such municipalities shall by resolution require. The county clerk shall furnish upon written or oral demand of every candidate, who is to be voted for in said county, city, or city and county or any political subdivision of said county, city, or city and county, or upon written demand of his campaign committee, one copy of a printed index of the registration, for such primary and general elections in which said candidate will participate, at a cost of fifty cents per thousand names. All such moneys collected shall be deposited in the county treasury, to the credit of the general fund. The number of copies of said index necessary to be printed shall apply only to the index prepared for use at general elections. In counties where indexes are prepared for primary elections, a smaller number of such indexes may be printed. The clerk shall have bound together in one or more volumes, a general index of said books arranged alphabetically by precincts, and shall keep at least one copy of said general index in his office for public reference. He shall also transmit one copy of said general index to the state librarian at Sacramento. (Approved May 19, 1919.)

**Indexes
to Books**

**Forty
Copies
of each
Index**

**Twenty
or Less to
each City**

**Cost of
Indexes to
Candidates**

**Primary
Indexes**

**Bound
General
Index**

Distribution of Indexes

1116. The clerk must before the day of election, transmit and cause to be delivered to the

**Book of
Affidavits
and Five
Indexes to
Precinct**

Board of Election in each precinct, one of such books of affidavits of registration for their respective precinct, which shall constitute the register to be used at such election; he shall also cause to be delivered at the same time five copies of the index to said book.

Proof of Voter's Eligibility

**When an
Elector**

1117. A certified copy of an uncanceled affidavit of registration is prima facie evidence that the person named in the entry is an elector of the county.

* * * *

Qualifications of Voters

1120. All persons shall be entitled to vote at the elections mentioned in section 1044 of this code, who come within the terms or comply with the requirements of this section.

Registers to be Used—Sections Affected

**Continued
Residence**

1. Every person who was a qualified elector at the general state election immediately preceding the holding of any of the elections mentioned in section 1044 of this code, and who was registered as required by law as a qualified elector of any one of the precincts which together compose the special election or consolidated election precincts, and who continues to reside within the exterior boundaries of such special election or consolidated election precinct, until the time of holding of the election provided for and held under said section 1044, shall be entitled to vote at said election, without other or additional registration except as provided in the second paragraph of this section. All other persons, in order to be entitled to vote at any of the elections provided for in said section 1044, must be registered in the manner required by sections 1094, 1096 and 1097 of this code, as an elector of and within one of the precincts which compose the special election or consolidated precinct wherein he claims to be entitled to vote. Such registration must be made and had in accordance with the provisions of sections 1094, 1096 and 1097 of the Political Code; provided,

**Sections
1094, 1096,
1097 Apply**

that such registration shall be in progress at all times except during the thirty days immediately preceding any such municipal or special election held under said section 1044 of this code.

Time Registered

2. When any of the elections mentioned in section 1044 of this code is held on or after the first day of April of an even-numbered year, any person to be entitled to vote at such election must have been registered since the opening of registration for such even-numbered year in the manner required by sections 1094, 1096 and 1097 of this code as an elector of and within one of the precincts which compose the special election or consolidated precinct wherein he claims to be entitled to vote.

New
Registration
Used

Certain Register Used

1121. The register used at each special election or consolidated election precinct, at the elections provided for in section 1044 of this code, provided, such elections are not held on or after the first day in April in any even-numbered year, shall consist of the original affidavits of registration for the territory constituting such special election or consolidated election precinct, at the last general state election immediately preceding the holding of the election provided for in said Section 1044, together with a supplement or supplements showing the additional names of the persons who by registration have since such general state election become entitled to vote at any of the elections to be held in such precinct, under said section 1044 of this code. In the event that precinct registers were used at the last preceding general state election, then it shall be the duty of the county clerk or person clothed with the authority for the registration of voters, to furnish such original affidavits of registration with the supplements aforesaid, for each of the special election or consolidated precincts, to the boards of election, respectively, in and for each such election precinct. No person shall be entitled to vote at any such election provided for in said section 1044 of this code, unless

Old
Affidavits
Used

Supplements

New
Affidavits
Used

his name is registered by such original affidavit of registration, in the precinct within the exterior boundaries of the election precinct, or unless, according to the Constitution and laws of this state, he is entitled to vote thereat. If any election provided for in section 1044 of this code is held on or after the first day of April in any even numbered year, the register used at each special or consolidated election precinct at such election shall consist of the original affidavits of registration of those who had registered from the territory constituting such special or consolidated election precinct in said even-numbered year and at least thirty-one days prior to such election.

* * * *

When Clerk and Surveyor Prepare Precincts—When Supervisors Act

Under
200,000
Electors

How
Clerk and
Surveyor
Prepare
Precinct
Maps

When
and Where
Filed

200 Voters
to Precinct

When
Order
Adopted

1125. In all counties, and city and counties (except in counties, and city and counties, which at the last general election prior to the time this act goes into effect had a registration of at least two hundred thousand electors, or which has a registrar of voters provided for by freeholders charter or by general law, but no board of election commissioners, other than the board of supervisors acting as such ex officio), the county surveyor shall upon written request and under the direction of the county clerk, or in counties, and city and counties having a registrar of voters, from the registrar of voters, divide the county into election precincts and prepare detail precinct maps and exterior descriptions and copies thereof, and file the same with the board of supervisors not later than the first Monday in November of each odd-numbered year; provided, however, that the county shall be so divided into election precincts that there shall be as many as shall be sufficient to make the number of votes polled at any one election precinct not more than two hundred, as near as can be ascertained, and it shall be the duty of said board to adopt an order creating election precincts as prepared and described by said county surveyor and county clerk, not later than the second Monday in December of each said odd-numbered year;

the county surveyor shall within fifteen days after receipt of said written request from the county clerk, or registrar of voters, change or alter any precinct boundaries, and prepare new detail maps and descriptions thereof, as directed by the county clerk, or registrar of voters, and file the same with the board of supervisors, who shall at their next meeting adopt said precinct changes by order.

Precinct
Changes

In all counties, or city and counties of this state, which at the last general election prior to the time this act goes into effect had a registration of at least two hundred thousand electors, or which has a registrar of voters provided for by freeholders charter or by general law, but no board of election commissioners, other than the board of supervisors acting as such ex officio, the board of supervisors, or other board having charge and control of elections in such county, or city and county, or, at its request, the county clerk or registrar of voters, shall, as soon before a general election as is convenient, proceed to divide such county, or city and county, into election precincts, of which there shall be as many as shall be sufficient to make the number of votes polled at any one election precinct to be not more than two hundred, as nearly as can be ascertained.

Where over
200,000
Electors

Any provisions found elsewhere in this code giving to the board of supervisors the power to establish, abolish, and change election precincts shall be subject to, and controlled by, the provisions of this section.

This
Section
Applies

Formation of Precincts and Sizes

1126. In all counties, and city and counties (except in counties, and city and counties, which at the last general election prior to the time this act goes into effect had a registration of at least two hundred thousand electors, or which has a registrar of voters provided for by freeholders charter or by general law, but no board of election commissioners, other than the board of supervisors acting as such ex officio), the board of supervisors or election commissioners in each of the counties, and city and counties of this state, shall, within thirty days from the receipt of a written

Under
200,000
Electors

**Power to
Change
Boundaries
Create and
Consolidate**

200

**Voters to
Precinct**

**Over
200,000
Electors**

**Power to
Change
Boundaries**

**This
Section
Applies**

notice from the county clerk, or, in counties or city and counties having a registrar of voters, from the registrar of voters, change the boundaries of, create new, or consolidate established precincts as per detailed descriptions as furnished by the county clerk or registrar of voters, and county surveyor; provided, that there shall always be as many precincts as shall be sufficient to make the number of votes polled in any one precinct not more than two hundred, as nearly as can be ascertained.

In all counties and city and counties, which at the last general election prior to the time this act goes into effect had a registration of at least two hundred thousand electors, or which has a registrar of voters provided for by freeholders charter or by general law, but no board of election commissioners, other than the board of supervisors acting as such ex officio, the board of supervisors, or other board having charge and control of election in such county, or city and county, of this state, or, at its request, the county clerk or registrar of voters, may from time to time change the boundaries of, create new, or consolidate established precincts; provided, that there shall always be as many precincts as shall be sufficient to make the number of votes polled at any one precinct to be not more than two hundred, as nearly as can be ascertained.

Any provisions found elsewhere in this code giving to the board of supervisors the power to establish, abolish, and change election precincts shall be subject to, and controlled by, the provisions of this section.

* * * *

Defined Boundaries

1128. In the order establishing precincts, the boundaries thereof must be defined.

* * * *

Restrictions in Forming Precincts

1130. The following limitations are imposed upon the powers given in this chapter:

**No
Conflicting
Boundaries**

1. No precinct must be established so as to embrace more than one township, nor in such manner that its exterior limits cross the exterior

boundaries of any township, incorporated town or city, or any ward, district, or other territorial subdivision for which local officers are to be elected, except a school or road district; provided, however, that if at any election, including any primary election, or special election, any precinct contains an insufficient number of qualified electors to make up a precinct election board, such precinct may be consolidated with an adjoining election precinct.

Consolidation

Clerk's Notice of Election—Contents—Posting

1131. The county clerk or registrar of voters in each county or city and county shall at least twenty-five days prior to any election, or primary election file in his office a notice of the date of such election and the offices to be filled naming and numbering them in numerical order, unexpired terms or short terms being designated next after the full terms or long terms. He shall also designate in such notice the election officers who have been appointed for each precinct and the polling place therein where the voting for such election shall be had, but in no event shall such polling place be a saloon or other place where intoxicating liquor is sold or dispensed, nor shall such polling place be connected by a door, window or other opening with a saloon or other room or place where such liquor is sold or dispensed. He shall immediately thereafter cause one copy of such notice to be posted in a prominent place in his office. The duties imposed by this section and by sections 1142, 1142a and 1151 of this code upon the county clerk or registrar of voters shall in all municipal elections, and in all elections in which only the electors of one municipality or a portion thereof vote be performed by the city clerk, registrar of voters or similar office of such municipality. (Approved May 7, 1919.)

Election Notice

Contents of Notice

Posted in Clerk's Office

Applies to Cities

Procedure Where Polling Places Not Established and Election Officers Not Appointed .

1132. If the election officers for any precinct in any county or city and county, or the polling place therein have not been designated by the

When
Clerk
Appoints
Election
Officers

Posting
Order
by Clerk
and
Inspector

When
Inspector
Acts

Absence
of Election
Officers

New
Polling
Place

tenth day prior to any election the county clerk or registrar of voters in such county or city and county shall immediately make an order in writing designating the election officers for that precinct or the polling place therein, as the case may require, and notify such officers of their appointment. He shall cause copies of his order to be posted in three public places in the precinct and send one copy thereof to the inspector appointed for that precinct who shall cause the same to be posted at or near such polling place. If the said county clerk or registrar of voters fails to perform the duty herein imposed upon him, the inspector, if one shall have been appointed, shall perform such duty. If any of the members appointed on an election board do not attend at the opening of the polls on the morning of an election, those qualified electors present, including members of the board, shall appoint a qualified elector to fill the vacancy, and if none of the members appointed appear at such time the qualified electors of the precinct present at that time may appoint a board. If for any valid reason the polling place designated for any precinct can not be used, the board of election acting for that precinct on the day of the election shall designate another polling place as near thereto as possible, post notice of the change on or near the place first designated and conduct the election at the place last designated. (Approved May 6, 1919.)

Powers in Establishing Consolidated or Special Election Precincts

Consolidat-
ing Precincts

Limit Six to
Consolidated
Precinct

1133. The board or governing body charged with the conduct of carrying on any of the elections mentioned in section 1044 of this Code may precinct, or subdivide, the municipality or territory within which such election is to be held, into special election or consolidated election precincts, for the holding of such elections, and change and alter such precincts for such elections, as often as occasion may require. In establishing such election precincts referred to in this section, such board or governing body having control of such elections, may consolidate the precincts to a num-

ber not exceeding six for each special election or consolidated election precinct, and shall number such precincts so established, consecutively, and each precinct so established shall for the purpose of such election be known by the number so designated. (Approved May 27, 1919.)

* * * *

ELECTION OFFICERS

Election Officers, Appointment, Duties

1142. (a) At each general election and at each election, where other provisions are not made by law or charter, the election officers appointed for each precinct shall constitute a board of election for such precinct. Such board shall consist of one inspector, two judges, and three clerks; provided, that in any precinct in which the total registration does not exceed one hundred electors or at any special election where other provision as to election officers is not made by law, the board shall consist of one inspector, one judge and two clerks. Each of such officers shall be a registered qualified elector of the precinct for which he is appointed and in which he acts and shall serve only in such precinct; provided, that in the case of consolidated election precincts the election officers appointed therefor and who act therein shall be registered qualified electors of one of the precincts of which such consolidated precinct is composed.

Number
of Officers

When Less

Qualifica-
tions

(b) The board of supervisors, or other board having charge or control of elections in each of the counties, and cities and counties, must, at least thirty days prior to an election, issue its order appointing the members of the several boards of election unless otherwise provided herein or by law.

When
Appointed

(c) If the election officers for any precinct, or the polling place therein, have not been designated by the fifteenth day prior to any election, the county clerk or registrar of voters shall immediately appoint the election officers for that precinct, or designate the polling place therein, as the case may require.

When
Clerk or
Registrar
Acts

(d) Any person who, having been regularly ap-

Failure
to Act

Power
to be
Absent
from
Employment

Qualification

pointed as an election officer, shall without lawful excuse fail to act as such, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person serving as an election officer at any election, shall, on the day of such election, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he, or she, is then engaged or employed; and such voter shall not, because of so absenting himself, or herself, be liable to any penalty, nor shall any deduction be made on account of such absence, from his or her usual salary or wages, nor shall such person be suspended or discharged from any service or employment because of so absenting himself or herself. In appointing election officers preference shall so far as possible be given to any person, otherwise qualified, who has passed a civil service examination involving a test for a clerical position, or who has previously rendered satisfactory service as an election officer if otherwise qualified. Any person may file an application for the position of an election officer on blanks prepared by the officer in charge of registration, which shall be substantially as follows:

Application to Serve as Election Officer

State of California, }
.....County of..... } ss.

My name in full is.....;
my actual residence is.....;
my age is.....; my occupation is.....;
I am employed at.....

Form

(Give place of employment)

I am not, and have not been, within the last ninety days, employed in any capacity, other than that of election officers, or as a clerk engaged in the registration of voters, by the county, city and county, or incorporated city or town in which I now reside.

I have.....acted as an election officer at an election

(If applicant has previously acted as an election officer state the time and place when so act-

ing and the nature of the office held, otherwise insert the word "not" after the word "have.")

I have.....passed a civil service examination.

(If applicant has previously passed such examination state the time and place thereof and the position for which it was held, otherwise insert the word "not" after the word "have.")

My experience in clerical work has been as follows:

(state briefly).....

For further information, I would refer to the following:

Form

(Names and addresses of two or three well known citizens of the community, who are acquainted with the qualifications of applicant; to be filled out if applicant is not, through previous service or otherwise, already known to the appointing board.)

I am now registered as an elector in this county (or city and county).

I can read and write the English language and all of the matter written in the foregoing answers is in my own handwriting.

Signature of applicant.

In a city and county, the registrar of voters may require such applications to be sworn to and such registrar or his deputy shall take such oath without charge.

Oaths

(e) No person shall be eligible to act as an officer of election who is not actually a resident of the precinct in which he, or she, acts as a registered and qualified elector thereof, or who has, within ninety days preceding such election, been employed in any capacity, other than that of an election officer, or as a clerk engaged in the registering of electors, by the county, city and county, or incorporated city and town in which he resides.

Who is
Not
Eligible

(f) Upon filing a list of the names and addresses of those who have been appointed election officers the county clerk or registrar of voters shall immediately mail or deliver to each person appointed a notice that he, or she, has been appointed, stating therein the position to which he or she has been assigned, and the penalty for failure to serve, also such other matter as the county clerk or registrar of voters may determine. He shall also publish the names of the election officers appointed and polling places designated for each election precinct in some daily newspaper published in the county or city and county where the election is to be held, for three successive issues, the last publication to be at least one week before the day such election is to be held. He shall also mail or deliver to each person appointed as inspector for any precinct immediately after such appointment a notice of the persons appointed to serve as election officers in that precinct. Said notice shall be substantially in the following form:

Office of the County Clerk (Or Registrar of Voters)
County of

Notice to Election Officers.

To.....inspector for.....precinct.

The polling place for the.....precinct at the election to be held on.....the.....day of.....is and the board of election for said precinct is composed of the following persons:

Position	Name	Address
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

You, as inspector, must, before the polls are opened, see that each of these persons has taken the oath required by law and that no person is permitted to act as election officer unless he or she has taken such oath and actually resides in the precinct and is registered as an elector thereof and is not and

Clerk's
Notice of
Appointment

Publication

Notice to
Inspector

Form

has not been employed in any capacity, other than that of election officer, or as clerk engaged in the registering of electors, within ninety days of the election, by the county or city and county or by the incorporated city and town in which he, or she, resides. If any of these persons is not qualified to act or in case any of them do not appear at the opening of the polls, the qualified electors present, including members of the board, shall appoint in his or her place one who is qualified who shall take the required oath of office which will be found set forth in the poll list.

..... County Clerk (or other official).

Accompanying said notice shall be an oath of office in blank which shall immediately be sworn to by the inspector free of charge before any officer authorized to administer oaths, and before performing any of the duties required of him and which oath shall be returned to the county clerk or registrar of voters within twenty-four hours after receipt thereof. Said oath shall be substantially in the following form:

Inspector's Oath of Office

When Returned to Clerk

State of California, } ss.
County of..... }

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of California, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of inspector on the board of election for.....precinct according to the best of my ability.

Form of Oath

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....
day of..... 19.....

(Name and designation of official
before whom taken.)

(g) On the day of election and before entering upon the performance of their duties, each of the other election officers shall take a similar oath before said inspector, or, in case he is not present, before any other of themselves, each of whom is for this purpose authorized to administer an oath. Such oaths shall be taken and subscribed

Oaths in Poll List

upon a form which shall be provided for that purpose in the poll list for that precinct.

**Who is not
Eligible**

**Must take
Oath**

**Duties how
Assigned**

Absence

**Four must
Canvass**

**Majority
Signs**

**Powers of
Registrar**

(h) No person shall be eligible to act as a member of any election board who can not read and write the English language, nor shall any person be appointed an election officer or act as such who is not at the time in every respect qualified to act as such election officer, except as hereinbefore provided, nor shall any person so appointed serve as such until he has taken the oath required. The inspector, judges and clerks upon each board of election shall distribute the extra duties devolving upon such board of election, in addition to their own duties, in such a manner as they themselves shall deem most advantageous, and such extra duties assigned to the several officers or clerks of boards of election by other sections of this code shall be performed by the members of each board as the said duties have been distributed in accordance with this provision.

Not more than two members of any board of election shall be absent from the polling place at any one time. Such board of election shall canvass the votes for such precinct, and must be present at the closing of the polls. The members of said board shall relieve each other in the duties of canvassing the ballots, which may be conducted by at least four members of the board; provided, that there shall always be two members simultaneously keeping the tally sheets, and always two members looking at the vote on the ballot from which one of said two members is reading; and provided, further, that the final certificate shall be signed by a majority of the whole.

(i) In any city and county having a registrar of voters all preliminary or other lists of persons qualified to act as election officers and all appointments of election officers shall be made by said registrar of voters and he shall have power to excuse persons appointed from serving whenever he is satisfied any such person ought to be excused, and to substitute new appointees in all cases when any person appointed shall be excused or found disqualified or deemed incompetent down to a time when said registrar of voters shall send

a final or amended list of such election officers to the inspector, for the precinct, which list shall be the registrar's final order of appointment for such precinct; such appointments shall be in the form prescribed in subdivision (f) of this section, and in addition shall have at the head thereof the words in capitals "Final precinct list of election officers."

**Substitution
of Officers**

In a city and county having such a registrar of voters he may require inspectors of election who have been appointed, to take the oath of office at the office of said registrar of voters at least ten days before the day of election, and if such inspector shall refuse or fail to so take such oath of office said registrar may substitute and appoint an inspector and administer such oath of office to such newly appointed inspector. In a city and county the publication of the list of election officers referred to in this section, may, in the discretion of the registrar of voters, be made only once. [Approved May 7, 1919.]

**When oath
taken at
Office of
Registrar**

**When one
Publication**

Election Officers' Digest

1142a. On or before the first day of January of each even-numbered year, the secretary of state and the attorney general shall prepare a brief digest of election laws in so far as such laws affect the duties of election officers during the casting and the canvassing of the vote, and the secretary of state shall send a copy of said digest to each county clerk or registrar of voters in each county or city and county. Such digest shall be in such form as will readily indicate to election officers the substance of such provisions of the Political Code or other election laws as they may find it most important to know in the performance of their duties, and shall contain in each case a reference to the section of the said code or laws, by reference to which further examination of said provisions may be made. A copy of this digest, together with such further instructions as the county clerk or registrar of voters may desire to make, shall be prepared by him and furnished to each election officer at the time of his appointment according to the provisions of

**Secretary
of State
and
Attorney
General
Prepare
Digest**

**What
Digest
Contains**

**Digest
Sent to
Each
Election
Officer**

section 1142 of this code. (Approved May 6, 1919.)

* * * *

Inspectors, Powers in Oaths and Appointments

1145. The Inspectors may:

1. Administer all oaths required in the progress of an election.

2. Appoint Judges and Clerks, if during the progress of an election any Judge or Clerk ceases to act or becomes incapacitated from acting.

Any Member to Administer Oaths

1146. Any member of the Board, or either Clerk thereof, may administer and certify oaths required to be administered during the progress of an election.

* * * *

All Members to Take Oath

1148. Before opening the polls, each member of the Board and each Clerk must take and subscribe an oath to faithfully perform the duties imposed upon them by law. Any elector of the township may administer and certify such oath.

Posting Indexes at Polling Places

1149. Before opening the polls the board must post, in some separate, convenient places, at or near the polling place and easy of access to the electors, not less than four of the copies of the index to the book of affidavits or registration furnished for the precinct.

Protection of Posted Indexes

1150. The copies so posted must be maintained during the whole time of voting, and must not in any manner be torn or defaced.

Election Officers of Cities, Number and How Appointed

1151. The city council or other board having charge and control of the elections of any municipality shall appoint a board of election for each election or consolidated election precinct to consist of one inspector, two judges and three clerks for each municipal election provided for by section 1044 of this code, held within that municipality, and the board of supervisors or other board having charge or control of elec-

Oaths and
Appoint-
ments

Any
Election
Officer

Before
Polls Open

Posting
Index
Copies

No
Defacing

When
Six
Officers

tions shall appoint a board of election to consist of one inspector, one judge and two clerks for every other election provided for by said section, who shall apportion among themselves the work required in the conduct of such election within their respective election precincts; provided, that at any nominating or general municipal election held under the provisions of a freeholders' charter, the board or governing body charged with the conduct of such elections, may by majority consent, appoint a board of elections for each election precinct, to consist of one inspector, one judge, and two clerks. The members of such boards shall be appointed, and when appointed shall act, as provided for by section 1142 of this code. But one poll list, one tally list and one copy of such tally list, as provided for in section 1261 of this code, need be kept, and but one book of original affidavits of registration need be furnished for use at each precinct, which shall be returned to the proper officers with the official returns in the manner provided for the returns at a general election. (Approved May 7, 1919.)

When
Four
Officers

When One
Poll List
One Tally
List
and One
Copy of
Tally List

* * * *

POLLS

When Opened and Closed

1160. The polls must be opened at six o'clock a. m. of the day of election, and must be kept open until seven o'clock p. m. of the same day, when the polls shall be closed, except as provided in section 1164 of this code.

6 A. M.
to 7 P. M.

Exhibition of Ballot Box

1162. Before receiving any ballots the Board must, in the presence of any persons assembled at the polling place, open and exhibit and close the ballot-box; and thereafter it must not be removed from the polling place or presence of the bystanders until all the ballots are counted, nor must it be opened until after the polls are finally closed.

Announcement of Opening of Polls

1163. Before the Board receive any ballots, they must cause it to be proclaimed aloud at the place of election that the polls are open.

To be
Announced

Announcement of Closing of Polls

To be
Announced

Limit of
Arrival
7 P. M.

1164. When the polls are closed, that fact must be proclaimed aloud at the place of election; and after such proclamation, no ballot must be received; provided, however, that if at the hour of closing there are any other voters in the polling place, or in line at the door, who are qualified to vote and have not been able to do so since appearing, the polls shall be kept open a sufficient time to enable them to vote. But no one who shall arrive at the polling place after seven o'clock in the afternoon shall be entitled to vote, although the polls may be open when he arrives.

* * * *

POLL LISTS AND TALLY LISTS

1174. The following is the form of poll lists and tally lists to be kept by Boards and Clerks of Election:

Poll Lists.

Form of
Poll List

Of the election held in the Precinct of—, in the County of—, on — day of—, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and—. A. B., C. D., and E. F., Judges, and G. H. and J. K., Clerks of said election, were respectively sworn (or affirmed), as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

Number and Name of Electors Voting.

No.	Name	No.	Name
1	A. B.	3	E. F.
2	C. D.	4	G. H.

We hereby certify that the numbers of electors voting at this election amounts to —.

Attest.

J. K.,
G. H.,
Clerks.

A. B.,
C. D.,
E. F.,
Board of Election.

Tally Lists.

Names of persons voted for, and for what office, containing the number of votes given for each candidate:

Governor	Representative in Congress	Members of the Legislature.		Form of Tally List
		Senate.	Assembly.	

We hereby certify that A. B. had — votes for Governor, and C. D. had — votes for Governor; that E. F. had — votes for Representative in Congress, etc.

G. H.,
J. K.,
Clerks.

A. B.,
C. D.,
E. F.,
Board of Election.

Want of Form Not Cause for Rejection

1175. No list, tally, paper, or certificate returned from any election must be set aside or rejected for want of form, nor on account of its not being strictly in accordance with the directions of this title if it can be satisfactorily understood.

When no
Rejection

FORMS AND BALLOTS—EXPENSE—NOMINATIONS—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Necessary Ballots and Supplies a Public Expense

1185. All ballots cast in elections for public officers, within this State shall be printed and distributed at public expense, as hereinafter provided. The printing of general tickets and cards of instruction to electors of each county, and the delivery of the same to the election officers, shall be a county charge, the payment of which shall be provided for in the same manner as the payment of other county expenses; and the printing and delivering of "municipal tickets," and also

When
County
Charge

When City Charge	in case of separate elections for city, city and county, or town officers, the printing and delivering of cards of instruction, shall be a charge upon the respective city, city and county, or town in which such "municipal tickets" and cards of instruction are to be used, the payment of which shall be provided for in the same manner as the payment of other city, city and county, or town expenses.
How Paid	

* * * *

Nominations When Not Primary Election

Nomination Paper	1188. A candidate for any public office for which no non-partisan candidate has been nominated at any primary election may be nominated subsequent to said primary election, or in lieu of any primary election, in the manner following: a nomination paper containing the name of the candidate to be nominated, with other information required to be given in the nomination papers provided for in the direct primary law then governing primary elections, shall be signed by electors residing within the district or political subdivision for which the candidate is to be presented, equal in number to at least one per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding general election in the state, district or political subdivision for which the nomination is to be made, subject to the restrictions contained in said direct primary law. The provisions of said direct primary law as therein applied to nonpartisan offices, when the nomination to be made under this section is for an office for which nominations are made at the August primary election, and the provisions of that law as therein applied to primaries other than the August primary election and the May presidential primary election, when the nomination to be made under this section is for a municipal office or for any office to which that law does not apply, shall substantially govern as to the manner of the appointment or verification deputies, the form of nomination papers and the securing of signatures thereto and fastening together of sections of the nomination paper containing such signatures, and the filing thereof
One Per Cent	
Restrictions	
What Law Governs	

with the county clerk, or the certification thereto by the county clerk and transmission thereof to the secretary of state, or to the city clerk or secretary of the legislative body of any municipality, as the case may be, the filing of the candidate's affidavit, the payment of a filing fee, and all other things necessary to get the name of a candidate under this section upon the ballot, except that such provisions shall be directed toward getting the candidate's name on the ballot for a general or municipal election or a special election, and not on the ballot for nomination at a primary election. In addition to the other matter required to be set forth on the candidate's nomination paper, it must also set forth that each signer thereof did not vote at the primary election immediately preceding at which a candidate was nominated for the public office mentioned in said nomination paper; provided, that this statement shall be omitted in case no candidate was nominated at said primary election for the public office mentioned in said nomination paper.

Details

Signer did
note Vote at
Primary

Upon the filing of a sufficient nomination paper and affidavit by any candidate nominated under the provisions of this section and the payment of the filing fees as hereinbefore provided, the name of such candidate shall go upon the ballot at the ensuing general or municipal election according to the provisions of section 1197 of this code.

When
Name
goes on
Ballot

* * * *

Filing of Nomination Papers

1192. Nomination papers required to be filed with the secretary of state, or with the county clerk, shall be filed not more than sixty days nor less than thirty-five days before the day of election, when the nomination is made by electors as provided in section 1188 of this code. Nomination papers required to be filed with the clerk or secretary of the legislative body of any city or town, shall be filed not more than forty days nor less than twenty days before the day of election, when the nomination is made by electors as provided in section 1188 of this code.

When
Thirty-five
to Sixty
Days

When
Twenty
to Forty
Days

Nomination Papers, Time Preserved

Kept
Two Years

1193. The secretary of state, the county clerk, and the clerk or secretary of the legislative body of any municipality shall preserve for a period of two years in their respective offices all nomination papers filed therein under the provisions of law, and shall thereafter destroy the same unless they have been introduced in evidence in some action or proceeding then pending.

Initiative, Referendum, Recall Petitions—Time Preserved

Kept
Four Years

1194. The secretary of state shall preserve for a period of four years in his office all initiative, referendum and recall petitions filed therein under the provisions of law and shall thereafter destroy the same unless they have been introduced in evidence in some action or proceeding then pending.

Copies of Proposed Amendments to Constitution, Contents

Arguments
for

Five
Hundred
Words

1195. Whenever the legislature shall propose any amendment to the constitution of this state or any other proposition to be voted upon by the electors of the state, the author of such amendment or proposition and one member of the same house who voted with the majority on the submission of such amendment or proposition, shall be appointed as a committee of two by the presiding officer of such house, before the adjournment of the legislature, to draft an argument giving the reasons for the adoption of such amendment or proposition, which argument shall be not more than five hundred words in length. If the author of such amendment or proposition shall desire separate arguments to be written in favor thereof by each member of the committee, such separate arguments may be written, but the combined length of the two arguments shall not be more than five hundred words. At the same time said committee of two is appointed, one member of the same house who voted with the minority against the submission of such amendment or proposition, if there was any such minority vote, shall

be selected by the presiding officer of such house as a committee of one to write an argument against such amendment or proposition, and such argument shall be not more than five hundred words in length. These articles shall be submitted to the secretary of state within ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature, subject to amendment or change by the committee respectively submitting them at any time within one year after such adjournment, such amendment to be substituted by the secretary of state in lieu of the original. In case either the argument for or the argument against such amendment has not been filed by a member of the legislature within one year from the final adjournment of the legislature or in case no committee was appointed to write it, any elector may request the presiding officer of the house in which said amendment originated for permission to prepare and file an argument for such amendment or proposition, and any other elector may request such officer for permission to prepare and file an argument against the same. The presiding officer of such house shall grant such permission, or, if there be more than one elector requesting such permission, he shall designate the person to prepare and file such statement, either for or against such amendment or proposition, or both for and against, as the case may be.

Arguments
Against

Five
Hundred
Words

Time

When
Electors
Act

Appointee

Copies of Proposed Amendments to Constitution,
Quantity, Contents, How Printed

1195a. The secretary of state shall cause to be printed at the state printing office one and one-fifth times as many pamphlets as there are registered voters in the state. Such pamphlets shall contain a complete copy of all constitutional amendments, propositions and measures submitted to a vote of the electors of the state by the legislature, or by initiative or referendum petition, a copy of the corresponding constitutional or statutory provisions as then in force, if any, and a copy of the statements provided for in section 1195 in this code and in section 1, article IV. of the constitution of the State of California. The parts of

Quantity
Printed

Contents

**Ballot
Titles**

the proposed amendments differing from the existing provisions shall therein be distinguished in print, so as to facilitate comparison. All questions, propositions, measures and constitutional amendments which are to be submitted to a vote of the electors shall be printed in said pamphlets, so far as possible, in the same order, manner and form in which the same shall be designated upon the ballot and shall be designated thereon by the respective ballot titles or designations which may be provided therefor. Said ballot titles shall be numbered consecutively and printed on the pamphlets herein referred to immediately prior to the particular question, proposition, measure or constitutional amendment therein referred to. There shall also be printed on said pamphlets the copy of said ballot title or designation as the same will appear on the ballots when voted on in the order and with the proper number which ballot title or designation shall be the method by which said questions, propositions and constitutional amendments shall be designated on the ballots.

**Copies of Proposed Amendments to Constitution
Furnished to County Clerk—Mailing**

**Duty of
Secretary
of State****Copies
furnished to
County
Clerks****Clerk Mails
15 to 25
Days****Copies at
Polling
Places**

1195b. The secretary of state shall duly, and not less than thirty days before the election next ensuing at which such amendments, propositions, measures or questions are to be voted on, certify such pamphlet and the matters contained therein and furnish each county clerk in the state with not more than one and one-twentieth times as many copies of such pamphlets as there are registered voters in his county. The clerk of each county shall not more than twenty-five days, nor less than fifteen days prior to said election cause to be mailed to each voter a copy of such pamphlet and no other publication of such amendments, propositions, measures, questions or statements shall be necessary or authorized. Three copies of such pamphlets, to be supplied by the secretary of state, shall be kept at every polling place, while an election is in progress, so that they may be freely consulted by the electors. (Approved May 7, 1919.)

**Ballots, Provided by County Clerk or City Clerk—
Official Ballot Paper**

1196. Except as in this Code otherwise provided, it shall be the duty of the County Clerk of each county to provide printed ballots for every election of public officers, except elections for city or town officers, in which electors, or any of the electors, within the county participate, and to cause to be printed in the appropriate ballot the name of every candidate whose name has been certified to or filed with the County Clerk, in the manner provided for by law, together with the names certified by the secretary of state to have received in the respective parties, the highest number of votes for United States Senator. Ballots other than those printed by the respective County Clerks, or the Clerk or Secretary of the legislative body of any incorporated city or town, according to the provisions of this Code, shall not be cast nor counted at any election. It shall be the duty of the County Clerk of any consolidated city and county to provide separate ballots for every election for city and county officers in which the electors, or any of the electors, of such city and county participate, and to cause to be printed on such separate ballots the name of every candidate for a city and county office whose name has been filed with the proper officer in the manner provided by law. It shall be the duty of the Clerk or Secretary of the legislative body of any incorporated city or town to provide separate ballots for every election for city or town offices in which the electors, or any of the electors, of such city or town participate, and to cause to be printed in such separate ballots the name of every candidate whose name has been filed with such Clerk or Secretary in the manner provided for by law. All ballots shall be not to exceed twenty-four inches in length, and shall be of sufficient width to contain in parallel columns three inches in width the names of all candidates nominated, and below the printed list of candidates for each office, the necessary blank space or spaces to permit an elector to write in the names

**County
Clerk
Provides
Ballots**

**No Other
Ballots**

**When City
Clerk
Provides**

**Not more
than 24
Inches long**

Separate
Columns
for
Propositions

Secretary
of State
furnishes
Paper
at Cost

Water-Mark

New
Designs

Names
Written In

of persons whose names are not printed on the ballot, and to contain in a separate column or columns of sufficient width statements of all questions, propositions or constitutional amendments to be submitted to vote of the electors, and shall be printed on tinted paper furnished by the Secretary of State. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to obtain, and keep on hand, a sufficient supply of paper for ballots, and to furnish the same, in quantities ordered, to any County Clerk, or Clerk, or Secretary of the legislative body of any incorporated city or town, upon payment by them of the cost of such paper. Such paper shall be watermarked with a design to be furnished by the Secretary of State, in such manner that the said watermark shall be plainly discernible on the outside of such ballot when folded according to law. Such design shall be kept secret from all persons not engaged in the preparation, printing, or distribution of the paper or ballots, until the day of election. Such design shall be changed for each general election, and the same design shall not be used again at any general election within the space of fourteen years; but at any special or separate local election, paper marked with the design used at the previous election may be used. Nothing in this Code contained shall prevent any voter from writing upon his ballot the name of any person for whom he desires to vote for any office, and such vote shall be counted the same as if printed upon the ballot, and marked as voted for. (Approved May 7, 1919.)

One Form

One
Form
Only

1197. There shall be provided at each polling place, at each election at which public officers are voted for, but one form of ballot for all the candidates for public office, and every ballot shall contain the names of all the candidates whose nominations for any office specified on the ballot have been duly made and not withdrawn, as provided by law, together with the title of the office arranged to conform as nearly as practicable to the plan hereinafter set forth.

Order of Names, by Whom Arranged

2. The order in which the list of offices shall appear on the ballot shall, as to state offices and district offices, when the district includes more than one county, be determined by the secretary of state, and shall as nearly as may be practicable, be the same for all counties. The order in which the list of county offices or district offices embracing one county or less, shall appear on the ballot, shall be determined by the county clerk.

Order of
Offices

Order of Names on Ballot

The order in which the list of candidates for any office shall appear upon the ballot shall be determined as follows:

(a) If the office is an office the candidates for which are to be voted on throughout the entire state, including United States senator in congress, the secretary of state shall arrange the names of all candidates for such office in alphabetical order for the first assembly district; and thereafter, for each succeeding assembly district, the name appearing first for each office in the last preceding district shall be placed last, the order of the other names remaining unchanged; provided, however, that the names of candidates for the office of electors for president and vice-president shall be arranged in groups as presented in the several certificates of nomination, and the secretary of state shall arrange such groups for the first assembly district in the alphabetical order of the names standing at the head of each of such groups as the first name therein; and, thereafter, for each succeeding assembly district, the group appearing first shall be placed last, the order of the groups remaining unchanged; but the order of names within each of the several groups shall remain the same as presented in the several certificates of nomination and shall remain the same for all assembly districts. A blank column one-half inch wide shall be left upon the ballot opposite each group of names of candidates for electors for president and vice-president, and to the right of the column of voting squares for the individual names and separated

Names
How
Arranged

Groups of
Presidential
Electors

Blank
Column

from it by a light dotted line, which blank column shall contain a square in which may be stamped a cross (X) which shall be counted as a vote for each and every name in the group opposite. Lengthwise along this blank column shall be printed in heavy face type "A cross (X) stamped in this square shall be counted for each name of the group to the left." The line separating any group of names from any other group shall be heavier than any line separating the individual names in each group, and shall extend across the blank column provided for in this paragraph. Below the top line of this extension shall be printed in small heavy face type the words "top of group," and above the bottom line of the extension, the words "end of group."

Top and
End of
Group

If the office is that of representative in congress, or is an office the candidates for nomination to which are to be voted on in more than one county or city and county, but not throughout the entire state, except the office of state senator or assemblyman, the secretary of state shall arrange the names of all candidates for such office in alphabetical order for that assembly district which is lowest in numerical order of any assembly district in which such candidates are to be voted on; and thereafter for each succeeding assembly district in which such candidates are to be voted on the name appearing first for such office in the last preceding district shall be placed last, the order of the other names remaining unchanged.

How
Secretary
of State
Arranges
Names

Certified Statement

In certifying to each county clerk or registrar of voters the list of names as required in section 23 of the primary election law, the secretary of state shall certify and transmit the list of candidates for each office according to assembly districts, in the order of arrangement as determined by the above provisions; and in the case of each county or city and county containing more than one assembly district, he shall transmit separate lists for each assembly district. Except for the office of state senator or assemblyman, the

Statement
from
Secretary
of State
to Clerk

order in which the names so certified shall appear upon the ballot, shall be for each assembly district the order as determined by the secretary of state in accordance with the above provisions, and as certified and transmitted by him to each county clerk or registrar of voters.

Order
Determined

(b) If the office is an office to be voted on wholly within one county or city and county, except the office of representative in congress or state senator or assemblyman, the county clerk of such county or the registrar of voters of such city and county, shall arrange the names of all candidates for such office in alphabetical order, which order shall be the order of names upon the ballots; provided, there is no more than one assembly district in such county, or city and county. If there is more than one assembly district in such county or city and county, the county clerk or registrar of voters shall so arrange on the ballot the order of names of all candidates for such office that they shall appear in alphabetical order for that assembly district in such county, or city and county, which is lowest in numerical order, and thereafter for each succeeding assembly district in such county, or city and county, the name appearing first for each office in the last preceding assembly district shall be placed last, the order of the other names remaining unchanged.

When
County
Clerk
Arranges
Names

When
More
Than One
Assembly
District

(c) If the office is that of state senator or assemblyman, the names of all candidates for such office shall be placed upon the ballot in alphabetical order.

State
Senator
and
Assembly-
man

(d) If the office is a municipal office in any city or town whose charter does not provide for the order in which names shall appear on the ballot, the names of candidates for such office shall be placed upon the ballot in alphabetical order.

Alphabet-
ical in
Cities

Independent Candidates

If the nomination of a candidate for any office shall be made by petition, filed within the time and manner provided by law, but subsequent to the determination of the order in which names of candidates shall appear on the ballot, the name of such candidate with the word "Independ-

Independent
Candidates

ent'' printed to the right thereof, shall be placed on the ballot next below the names of the other candidates for the same office; provided, however, that in the case of judicial officers and school officers the word "Independent" shall be omitted.

When
Omitted

Propositions—Ballot Titles

Secretary
of State
Arranges
Propositions

Attorney
General
Furnishes
Ballot
Titles

Ballot
Titles by
Electors

Duty of
Secretary
of State

3. The order in which all questions and propositions (including proposed laws and constitutional amendments), which are to be submitted to the vote of the electors, shall appear upon the ballot shall be determined by the secretary of state. The attorney general shall provide and return to the secretary of state a ballot title or designation by which all such questions, propositions, proposed laws and constitutional amendments shall be designated upon the ballot; provided, however, any person who is interested in any question, proposition, proposed law or constitutional amendment, the petition as to which is being circulated for the purpose of having the same submitted under an initiative petition, as provided in section 1 of article IV of the constitution, to a vote of the electors, or any proposed constitutional amendment to be submitted to a vote of the electors, may, at any time prior to one hundred and thirty days before the election at which such question, proposition, proposed law or constitutional amendment is to be submitted to a vote of the electors, file a copy of said question, proposition, proposed law or proposed constitutional amendment with the secretary of state, together with a request that a ballot title be prepared for the same; such request shall be accompanied with the address of the person or association of persons proposing such measure. The secretary of state shall forthwith transmit a copy of said question, proposition, proposed law or constitutional amendment to the attorney general. Within ten days after the same is filed with him, said attorney general shall provide and return to the secretary of state a ballot title for said measure. The ballot title may be distinguished from the legislative or other title of the measure and shall express in not exceeding one hundred words, the purpose of the measure.

In making such ballot title, the attorney general shall give a true and impartial statement of the purpose of the measure and in such language that the ballot title shall not be an argument or likely to create prejudice either for or against the measure. Immediately upon receipt of the ballot title as prepared by the attorney general, the secretary of state shall mail to any and all persons who may have requested the preparation of such ballot title, a notice addressed to such person or persons at the address accompanying such request, stating that the attorney general has made and returned such ballot title, which notice shall also contain a copy of the ballot title as prepared by the attorney general. Any person who is dissatisfied with the ballot title prepared by the attorney general for any such question, proposition, proposed law or constitutional amendment may, after the same has been returned to the secretary of state as hereinbefore provided, and within ten days after said notice shall have been mailed by the secretary of state, as above provided, file in writing with the secretary of state his objections, who shall forthwith file a copy of such question, proposition, proposed law or constitutional amendment, together with the title thereof as so prepared by the attorney general and the said objections thereto, with the board of title commissioners, which board shall consist of the three justices of the district court of appeal of the State of California, in and for the third appellate district, who shall be ex officio title commissioners for the purposes of this act and which board is hereby created; said board shall fix a time at which any person may be heard either for or against the objection so made and shall notify all persons of the time so set and thereupon said board of title commissioners shall proceed to consider the said title prepared by the attorney general and the objections filed thereto, and shall prepare a title by which such question, proposition, proposed law or constitutional amendment shall be designated upon the ballot. Said title commissioners shall certify the said designation to the secretary of state within ten days after

Duty of
Attorney
General

Clear
Language

Electors
Notified

When Dis-
satisfaction

Board of
Title
Commis-
sioners

Certification

Designation

said written objections have been received by them. The determination by the said board of title commissioners shall be final and conclusive. Such questions, propositions, proposed law and constitutional amendments shall be designated on the ballot by the said ballot title certified to the secretary of state by the said attorney general, or in case a different title has been prepared, certified and filed by the said board of title commissioners, then such title shall be the title and designation by which any such question, proposition, proposed law or constitutional amendment shall be designated upon the ballot.

Printing and Size of Ballots**Ballots
not over
24 inches
long**

4. All ballots shall be not to exceed twenty-four inches in length, and shall be three inches in width, and as many times such width as may be necessary to contain the names of all candidates nominated, with proper blank spaces to allow the voter to write in names not printed on the ballot, and also a separate column or columns of sufficient width for statements of all questions, propositions or constitutional amendments submitted to vote of the electors. Each group of candidates to be voted on shall be headed by the designation of the office and the words "Vote for One" or "Vote for Two" or more, according to the number to be elected to such office; such designation of the office and of the number of candidates to be voted for shall be printed in heavy-faced gothic type not smaller than ten point. The word or words designating the office shall be printed flush with the left-hand margin and the words "Vote for One" or "Vote for Two" or more, as the case may be, shall extend to the extreme right of the column and over the voting square. The designation of the office and the directions for voting shall be separated from the names of the candidates by a light line. The names of the candidates for such office shall be printed in eight point roman type (capitals) in proper order below the designation of the office, and in the same line in which the name of the candidate is printed and at the right of the name,

**How
Printed**

or immediately below the name if there shall not be sufficient space to the right thereof, shall be printed in eight point roman type (lower case) the designation of the political party or parties by or on behalf of which such candidate has been nominated, the first political party so designated being the party with which such candidate was affiliated thirty-five days before the date of the primary election, as ascertained by the secretary of state from the affidavit of registration of such candidate in the office of the county clerk in the county in which such candidate resides; provided, that when a candidate has been nominated by petition, the word, "Independent," shall be printed to the right of his name, and provided, also, that as to candidates for judicial offices and school offices the designation of the political party or parties, or the word "Independent," if there be an independent candidate, shall be omitted. The name of the candidate, and the designation of the political party or parties by which he has been nominated shall be printed in a space three-eighths of an inch in depth, and shall be defined by light horizontal ruled lines, with a blank space on the right thereof three-eighths of an inch square, which blank space (called the voting square) shall be made use of by the voter to designate, by stamping a cross (X) therein and after the name of the candidate, his choice of particular candidates.

Independent
Candidates

Party
Designation

Offices Arranged in Order

5. The names of the candidates for an office shall not be separated from each other on the ballot by names of candidates for any other office, and the list of candidates for each office shall be separated from the list of candidates for other offices by a double rule, above and below such list. Each series of the lists of candidates for the several offices shall be headed by the word "State," "Congressional," "Legislative," "County," or "Municipal" or other proper general classification, as the case may be, printed in heavy faced gothic capital type, not smaller than twelve point, each such word being separated from

Classifica-
tion

the names of the candidates beneath by a three-point line.

Binding of Ballots

Ballot
Border

Voting
Square

Ballots
Bound
on left
side

Stub

Number

Perforated
Line

6. The left-hand side of each column of names on the ballot, and also the right-hand side of each column of voting squares, shall be bordered by a broad printed line one-twelfth of an inch wide. The ballot shall be so printed as to give each voter a clear opportunity to designate, by stamping a cross (X) in a blank enclosed space hereinbefore designated as the voting square, on the right of and after the name of each candidate whose name is printed on the ballot, his choice of particular candidates, or his choice of each and all of a group of candidates as provided in subdivision 2 of this section. The binding or stitching of each package of ballots shall be on the left side thereof. The ballot shall be printed on the same leaf with a stub not over one and one-half inches in width and separated therefrom by a perforated line from top to bottom, one-half inch to the left of the broad printed line along the left border of the ballot. Upon this stub shall be printed the number of the ballot only. On each ballot a perforated line shall extend across the top of the ballot one inch from the top thereof. The same number as appears on the stub shall be printed above said perforated line within two inches of the perforated line on the left hand side of the ballot, and above this number shall be printed in parenthesis, in small type, as follows: (This number is to be torn off by inspector); and one-half inch to the right of this ballot number there shall be a short perforated line extended from the perforated line along the top of the ballot to the top edge of the ballot. Immediately above said perforated line shall be printed in black-face lower case type at least twelve point in size, and enclosed in a parenthesis, the following "(Fold ballot to this perforated line, leaving top margin exposed.)" Above this printed direction, and midway between it and the top edge of the ballot, shall be printed in black-face capital type at least twelve point in size,

and with the four middle words underlined or otherwise made prominent, the following: "MARK CROSSES (X) ON BALLOT ONLY WITH RUBBER STAMP; NEVER WITH PEN OR PENCIL."

"X"

Numbering

The number on each ballot shall be the same as that on the corresponding stub, and the ballots and stubs shall be numbered consecutively in each county. All ballots printed by county clerks or registrars of voters other than the separate ballots containing the names only of candidates for city and county offices, printed by the county clerks or registrars of voters of consolidated cities and counties, shall have printed immediately below the perforated line along the top of the ballot, and above the instructions to voters, the words in capital type at least twelve point in size the words "GENERAL TICKET," followed by the respective number of the congressional, senatorial, and assembly district in which the ballot is to be voted; and all ballots printed by county clerks or registrars of voters of consolidated cities and counties containing the names of city and county offices, and also all ballots printed by the clerk, registrar of voters, or secretary of a legislative body of any incorporated city or town, shall have printed in the same manner below the perforated line the words "MUNICIPAL TICKET." All municipal ballots shall be printed upon paper of a different tint from that of the general ballot.

General
Ticket

Municipal
Ticket

Uniformity in Ballots

7. All of the ballots of the same sort prepared by any county clerk or registrar of voters, or clerk or secretary of a legislative body, or other person having charge of the preparing of such ballots, for the same polling place, shall be precisely the same size, arrangement, quality and tint of paper, and kind of type, and shall be printed with black ink of the same tint, so that without the numbers on the stubs it shall be impossible to distinguish any one of the ballots from the other ballots of the same sort; and the names of all candidates printed upon the ballot shall be in type of the same size and character.

Uniform
Ballots

Designation of Terms

Terms

8. If two or more officers are to be elected for the same office for different terms, the terms for which each candidate for such office is nominated shall be printed on the ballot as a part of the title of the office. If at a general election an office is to be filled for a full term, and also for a vacancy in another term, the list of candidates for the full term shall be placed on the ballot under the designation of the office with the words "Full Term" printed immediately thereafter, and the list of candidates to fill the vacancy shall be placed on the ballot under the designation of the office with the words "Short Term" printed immediately thereafter.

Propositions

Separate Column for Propositions

9. Whenever any question, proposition or constitutional amendment is to be submitted to the vote of the electors, there shall be printed at the right of the last column of names of candidates, another column, or columns of sufficient width, with voting squares, in which such question, proposition or constitutional amendment shall be designated, which designation shall consist of a statement prepared as herein provided for, and opposite such question, proposition or constitutional amendment to be voted on, in separate lines, the words "Yes" and "No" shall be printed. If an elector shall stamp a cross (X) in the voting square after the printed word "Yes," his vote shall be counted in favor of the adoption of the question, proposition or constitutional amendment; if he shall stamp a cross (X) after the printed word "No," his vote shall be counted against the adoption of the same.

Voting

Instructions

10. On the top of the face of the ballot, the following directions shall be printed:

Instructions to Voters:

To vote for a candidate of your selection, stamp a cross (X) in the voting square next to the right of the name of such candidate. Where two or more candidates for the same office are to be

elected, stamp a cross (X) after the names of all the candidates for that office for whom you desire to vote, not to exceed, however, the number of candidates who are to be elected. To vote for a person not on the ballot, write the name of such person under the title of the office in the blank space left for that purpose.

Instructions

To vote on any question, proposition or constitutional amendment, stamp a cross (X) in the voting square after the word "Yes" or after the word "No." All marks, except the cross (X) are forbidden. All distinguishing marks or erasures are forbidden and mark the ballot void.

In elections when electors of president and vice-president of the United States are to be chosen, there shall be placed upon the ballot in addition to the instructions to voters as above provided an additional instruction as follows: "To vote for all or a group of persons, stamp a cross (X) in the square opposite such group," this instruction appearing immediately before the words: "To vote for a person not on the ballot."

**Group
Voting**

If you wrongly stamp, tear or deface this ballot, return it to the inspector of election and obtain another.

**Spoiled
Ballot**

11. Except as to the order of the names of candidates, the ballots shall be printed substantially in the following form: (Approved May 7, 1919.)

MARK CROSSES (X) ON BALLOT **ONLY WITH RUBBER STAMP**; NEVER WITH PEN OR PENCIL

(Fold Ballot to this Perforated Line, leaving Top Margin exposed)

GENERAL TICKET—7th CONGRESSIONAL, 38th SENATORIAL, 72nd ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS:

To vote for a candidate of your selection stamp a cross (X) in the voting square next to the right of the name of each candidate. Where two or more candidates for the same office are to be elected, stamp a cross (X) after the names of all the candidates for that office for whom you desire to vote, not to exceed, however, the number of candidates who are to be elected. To vote for all or a group of persons, stamp a cross (X) in the square opposite each group. To vote for a person not on the ballot, write the word "Yes" or after the word "No." All marks, except the cross (X) are forbidden. All distinguishing marks or erasures are forbidden and make the ballot void. If you wrongly stamp, tear or deface this ballot, return it to the Inspector of Election and obtain another.

STATE		FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES		CONGRESSIONAL		QUESTIONS AND PROPOSITIONS SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF ELECTORS	
FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES		Vote for Thirteen		UNITED STATE SENATOR		Vote for One	
JOHN SMITH, Democratic	Top of group	EDWARD KING, Republican	Top of group	PHILIP BANCROFT, Republican, Progressive		Senate Constitutional Amendment Number 4—Relating to the public school system and support of public schools.	Yes
CHARLES BROWN, Democratic		FRED TYLER, Republican		I J SCOTT, Democrat			No
JOSEPH CANNON, Democratic		WILLIAM BROOKS, Republican		FRANK WILLARD EMERSON, Prohibition		"For the State Highway Act"	Yes
G P HENRY, Democratic		JOHN CORMAN, Republican					No
GEORGE A. HALL, Democratic		FRANK McCURE, Republican		REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT			
JOHN BORT, Democratic		HARRY WRIGHT, Republican		Vote for One			
FRANK GOOD, Democratic		CHARLES YOUNG, Republican		A J WALLACE, Republican, Progressive			
ROBERT HANSON, Democratic		DAVID BALL, Republican		E A DENNKE, Democratic			
FRANK HANLON, Democratic		EUGENE CAMILL, Republican		LEGISLATIVE			
FRED MARTIN, Democratic		ANDREW GREEN, Republican		STATE SENATOR, THIRTY-EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT			
CHARLES B. HAMILTON, Democratic		EDWARD WHITE, Republican		Vote for One			
WALTER PERRY, Democratic		JAMES GIBSON, Republican		AL B HARRIS, Republican, Progressive			
JOHN GRAHAM, Democratic		GEORGE MERRILL, Republican		SAMUEL MURPHY, Democratic			
GEORGE P. GOLDEN, Socialist	End of group			STEPHEN H. TAFT, Prohibition			
THOMAS GIBSON, Socialist	Top of group			MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY, SEVENTY-SECOND DISTRICT			
HENRY GARDNER, Socialist				Vote for One			
CHARLES W. FRENCH, Socialist				R C FERNALD, Republican, Progressive, Democratic			
DAVID FOWLER, Socialist				FREDERICK HEAD, Prohibition			
LOUIS FREEMAN, Socialist				JUDICIAL			
JACOB DUNBAR, Socialist				JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT			
HENRY DOYLE, Socialist				Vote for One			
HERMAN DAVIS, Socialist				CHARLES S. WHEELER			
FRED CLARK, Socialist				BYRON E. PADDOCK			
ROBERT BURNETT, Socialist				COUNTY			
JOHN BUSINELL, Socialist				SUPERVISOR, FOURTH DISTRICT			
CHARLES MARTIN, Socialist				Vote for One			
ANDREW LEWIS, Prohibition				ALBERT E. SMITH			
JAMES CONNORS, Prohibition							
HENRY HOFFMAN, Prohibition							
FRANK CHURCH, Prohibition							
GEORGE WATSON, Prohibition							
EDWARD PEASE, Prohibition							
ROBERT LLOYD, Prohibition							
ROBERT PRINCE, Prohibition							
PHILIP ROBERTSON, Prohibition							
GEORGE CARPENTER, Prohibition							
HENRY SIMMES, Prohibition							
DANIEL ENOW, Prohibition							
WALTER SCOTT, Prohibition							

propagated light

EXPLOATED LINE

(Fold Ballot to this Perforated Line, leaving Top Margin exposed)

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS:

the number of candidates who are to be elected. To vote for a person not on the ballot, write the name of such person under the title of the office in the blank space left for that purpose. To vote on any question, proposition or constitutional amendment, stamp a cross (X) in the voting square after the word "Yes" or after the word "No." All marks, except the cross (X) are forbidden. All distinguishing marks or erasures are forbidden and make the ballot void. If you wrongly stamp, tear or deface this ballot, return it to the Inspector of Election and obtain another.

STATE		LEGISLATIVE		Senate Constitutional Amendment Number 4—Relating to the public school system and support of public schools		Yes	No
Governor Vote for One		State Senator, Thirty-eighth Senatorial District Vote for One				Yes	No
JOHN C. KELLY, Republican		H. G. CHAPIN, Democrat, Prohibition					
THOMAS G. ADAMS, Democrat		C. S. COLBY, Socialist				Yes	No
FRANK K. BROWN, Prohibition		T. K. JONES, Republican					
Lieutenant Governor Vote for One		Member of the Assembly, Seventy-second District Vote for One					
I. C. STEVENS, Republican, Prohibition		T. J. KERR, Republican, Prohibition					
H. DEAN, Democrat, Socialist		A. K. SPAULDING, Democrat					
N. OUFFY, People's Party							
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Vote for One		COUNTY					
JOHN LAW		Judges of the Superior Court Vote for Two					
HENRY McBRIDE		LUCIEN EARLE					
		SILAS MACKEY					
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court Vote for Two		Sheriff Vote for One					
ARTHUR COREY		M. C. CONNELLY					
JOHN WHITE		L. MIND, Democrat					
Secretary of State Vote for One		CONGRESSIONAL					
CLINTON STOLZ, Democrat, Republican		United States Senator Vote for One					
ARCH DENNY, Socialist		JOHN McCULLOUGH, Republican, Prohibition					
CLAUDE PIERSON, Labor Party		T. H. BERKHART, Democrat					
		A. L. CURTIS, Socialist					
Comptroller Vote for One		Representative in Congress, Seventh Congressional District Vote for One					
HENRY SIMPSON, Democrat		ALLAN WHITE, Republican					
TOMES JONES, Socialist, Republican		GEORGE MURRAY, Democrat					
JOHN MADISON, People's Party		EDGAR SHANNON, Prohibition					
Treasurer Vote for One							
EDGAR ALLEN, Prohibition							
FREDERICK LUKENS, Republican, Democrat							

Petitions—Duties of Attorney General

**Attorney
General
Prepares
Title**

1197a. It shall be the duty of the proponents of any initiative measure relating to the constitution or the laws of the State of California, prior to circulating any petition for signatures thereon, to submit a draft of said petition to the attorney general with a request that he prepare a title, and summary of the chief purposes and points of said proposed measure. Such title and summary shall forthwith be prepared in the manner provided for the preparation of ballot titles in paragraph 3 of section 1197 of the Political Code. Said title and summary shall not exceed one hundred words in all.

**Not over
100 Words**

Title and Summary

**Each
Section
Contains
Title**

1197b. The proponents of any proposed initiative measure shall place upon each section of the petition in relation thereto above the text of the measure the title and summary referred to in section 1197a of the Political Code not exceeding one hundred words in all. Across the top of each page of any petition asking that any act or section, or part of any act of the legislature be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, there shall be printed in twelve-point black face type the following:

“Referendum Against an Act Passed by the Legislature”

**Twenty
Word
Title**

Across the top of each page after the first page of every initiative, referendum or recall petition or section thereof which may be prepared and circulated in accordance with law there shall be printed in eighteen-point gothic type a short title, in not to exceed twenty words, showing the nature of the petition and the subject to which it relates. No officer chargeable by law with receiving or filing in his office any initiative, referendum or recall petition shall receive or file any such petition which does not conform with the provisions of this section. This section shall apply only to initiative, referendum and recall measures affecting the constitution or laws of the state, or state officers.

Filing

**Application
of Section**

Ballots, Binding and Recording

1198. All ballots, when printed, shall be bound in stub books, each book to consist of ten, or some multiple of ten, ballots and so issued. A record of the number of ballots printed by them shall be kept by the respective county clerks, and by the clerk or secretary of the legislative body of each incorporated city or town.

**Multiples
of Ten**

**Ballot
Record**

Ballots—Quantities, Destruction of Unused

1199. The county clerk or registrar of voters of each county shall provide for each election precinct in the county ten general tickets for every eight or fraction of eight electors registered in the election precinct for such election; and an additional ten ballots for each election precinct that has less than thirty registered electors; provided, that no ballot pad used or provided for any election shall contain less than ten general tickets for such election, and in case of a consolidated city and county, an equal number of municipal tickets, when any city and county officers are to be elected and the clerk or secretary of the legislative body of any incorporated city or town shall furnish a like number of municipal tickets when any city or town officer is to be elected. And upon the day of election, immediately upon the arrival of the hour when the polls are required by law to be closed, the county clerk in each county shall openly in his main office, in the presence of as many persons as may there assemble to observe his act, proceed to destroy every unused ballot which shall have remained in his possession, custody, or control, and forthwith make and file his affidavit, in writing, as to the number of ballots so destroyed.

**Ten for
Eight**

**No less than
Ten Ballots
to Pad**

**Applies
in Cities**

**Destruction
of Unused
Ballots**

Ballots—Correction of Errors

1200. Whenever it shall appear by affidavit that an error or omission has occurred in the publication of the name or description of the candidates nominated for office, or in the printing of the ballots, the Superior Court of the county, or the Judge thereof, shall, upon application by

**Judge
Orders
Correction**

an elector, by order, require the county clerk to correct such error, or to show cause why such error should not be corrected.

Ballots, Delivery—Action When Lost

County Clerk Causes Delivery Packages Sealed When City Clerk Acts Receipts Inspector Signs Messengers Affidavit of Loss	1201. Before the opening of the polls at any election within any county, the county clerk of the county shall cause to be delivered to the Boards of Election of each election precinct which is within the county, and in which the election is to be held, at the polling place of the election precinct, the proper number of general tickets of the kind to be used in the election precinct, in sealed packages, with marks on the outside clearly designating the precinct or polling place, for which they are intended, and the number of ballots inclosed, and in case of a consolidated city and county, also a like number of municipal tickets; and the clerk or secretary of any incorporated city or town shall in like manner cause to be delivered the proper number of municipal tickets. The county clerk, clerk, or secretary shall prepare a receipt for each polling place, enumerating the packages and stating the time and day and date when the same were delivered by him to the Inspectors of Election. The Inspectors of Election shall sign said receipt upon receipt of the packages, which shall forthwith be returned and filed. The county clerk, clerk, and secretary, respectively, shall have authority to employ such messengers as may be necessary to insure the safe and expeditious delivery of the ballots to the Inspectors or Judges of Election (as provided in this Code, and the Board of Supervisors, or other Board or Body having the control of elections, shall allow such messengers a reasonable compensation for their services, to be paid as other election expenses are paid. In case of the prevention of an election in any precinct by the loss or the destruction of the ballots intended for that precinct, the Inspector, or other election officer for that precinct shall make an affidavit setting forth the fact, swear to the same, before an officer authorized to administer oaths, and transmit it to the Governor of this
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State. Upon receipt of such affidavit, the Governor may order a new election in such precinct, and upon the application of any candidate for any office to be voted for by the electors of such precinct, the Governor shall order a new election in such precinct.

When
Governor
Acts

* * * *

Ballot Boxes, Booths, Stamps and Stamp Pads

1203. All officers upon whom is imposed, by law of the State, the duty of designating polling places, shall cause such polling places to be suitably provided with a ballot-box, to be marked on the outside "General Tickets," and when any city, city and county, or town officers are to be elected, a second ballot-box, to be marked on the outside "Municipal Tickets"; and shall also provide a sufficient number of places, booths, or compartments, at or in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, so that in the marking thereof they may be screened from the observation of others, and a guardrail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot-boxes, and of such booths or compartments. The arrangement shall be such that neither the ballot-boxes nor the box booths or compartments shall be hidden from the view of those just outside the said guard rail. The number of such voting booths or compartments shall not be less than one for every forty electors qualified to vote in the precinct. No person other than electors engaged in receiving, preparing, or depositing their ballots shall be permitted to be within said rail before the closing of the polls, except by authority of the Board of Election, and then only for the purpose of keeping order and enforcing the law. Each of said voting booths or compartments shall be kept provided with proper supplies and conveniences for marking the ballots; provided, that no such supplies or conveniences shall be furnished other than the ink pads and stamps by which a cross (X) may be made as herein provided for. And the election officers shall especially see that the stamps and ink pads

When
Separate
Ballot
Boxes

Voting
Booths

Not
Hidden

Quantity
of
Booths

Pads and
"X's"

Solid
Rubber
"X"

When
Pencil
Used

required are at all times in such booths and in condition for proper use; and all officers upon whom is imposed by the law the duty of designating polling places, shall supply each polling place with several stamps and several ink pads for each booth, and such stamps shall be so made that a cross (X) may be made with either end of such stamp, and the same must be so constructed that the portion with which such cross (X) is to be made shall not be fastened on by any glue or like substance which may loosen when wet, but the said stamp shall be one solid piece; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent an elector from using a pencil for the purpose of writing in on the ballot the name of any candidate for whom he desires to vote. [Approved May 6, 1919.]

Procedure of Voter Before Receiving Ballot

Name and
Address
Written on
Roster

Announcing

Change of
Name

Comparison
of
Signature

1204. Any person desiring to vote shall write his or her name and address (or if he or she be unable to write, shall have the same written for him or her) on a roster of voters provided for that purpose and announce the same to one of the election officers, who shall then in an audible tone of voice announce the same, and if another election officer finds the name on the register, he shall in a like manner repeat the name and address, whereupon a challenge may be interposed as provided in section 1230 of this code. In case the surname of any female person offering to vote has been changed by reason of marriage or divorce since registration such person shall sign her name as it was before such marriage or divorce and also her name as it is at the time she votes, indicating on the roster by brackets or other means, that the two names are the names of one person. In all cases except in those where the name and address of the voter is written on the roster of voters for him, as above provided, it shall be the duty of the election officer, in the presence and view of the bystanders, to compare the signature of the voter on the roster of voters with the signature of that person on the register and no ticket shall be given such voter until such

comparison of signatures shall have been made, and until such a comparison has been made, as aforesaid, the right of a voter to vote may be challenged. If the challenge be overruled, the election officer shall give the voter a ticket and the clerk shall write on the register opposite the name of the voter the number of the general ticket given him and also the number of the municipal ticket given him when any city, city and county or town officer is to be elected and the voter shall be allowed to enter the place enclosed by the guard rail as above provided. The election officer shall give him but one general ticket and where any city, city and county or town officers are to be elected also one municipal ticket and only one ballot of each kind and in order to prevent voters from marking their ballots with a pencil, or otherwise contrary to law, it shall be the duty of the election officer whenever he shall deliver a ballot to any voter to then orally distinctly state to him, so that it may be heard by bystanders, that he must mark the ballot with the stamp provided by law or it will not be counted.

May be
Challenged

Number
of Ballot
entered on
Registration
Affidavit

Oral
Instructions
to Voter

Receipt of Ballot—Method of Marking—Depositing in Ballot Box

1205. On receiving his ballot the elector shall forthwith, and without leaving the enclosed space, retire alone to one of the places, booths, or compartments provided, to prepare his ballot. In voting he shall stamp a cross (X) in the voting square after the name of every candidate for whom he intends to vote, and this shall be counted as a vote for each person after whose name the voter has stamped such cross, or he may vote for a candidate or person whose name is not printed on the ballot by writing a name for such office in the blank space left therefor, in which latter case the vote of such voter for that office shall be counted for the person whose name is so written. Where two or more candidates for the same office are to be elected, and the voter desires to vote for candidates for that office, he must stamp a cross (X) after the names of all

Stamping
with "X"

Write-ins

the candidates for that office for whom the voter desires to vote, not exceeding, however, the number of candidates who are to be elected.

**"X" Only
Used**

**Voter
Must Fold
Ballot**

Announcing

**"Voted"
Written**

**Number
Destroyed**

In case of a question, proposition or constitutional amendment, submitted to the vote of the electors, the voter shall mark his ballot by stamping in the appropriate voting square a cross (X) opposite the answer he desires to give as to such question, proposition or constitutional amendment. All crosses shall be made only with a stamp, which with necessary pads and ink, shall be provided by the officers who by law are required to furnish election supplies for each booth or compartment provided for the marking and preparation of ballots. Before leaving such booth or compartment the elector shall fold his ballot in such a manner that the number of the ballot and the endorsement on the back shall appear on the outside thereof, without displaying the marks on the face thereof, and shall keep it folded until he has voted. Having folded his ballot, the voter shall deliver it folded to the Inspector, who shall announce in an audible tone of voice the name of the voter and the number of his ballot. If the Ballot Clerk having in charge the register or affidavits of registration finds such number to correspond with the number marked opposite the voter's name on the register or affidavit of registration, he shall, in like manner, repeat the name and number, and shall write opposite the name the word "voted." The Inspector shall then separate the slip containing the number from the ballot, deposit the ballot in the box and immediately destroy such numbered slip.

Voting Booths, How Occupied—Time Allowed

**One Voter
in Booth**

**Ten Minutes
Limit**

1206. Not more than one person shall be permitted to occupy any one booth, at one time, and no person shall remain in or occupy a booth longer than necessary to prepare his ballot, and in no event longer than ten minutes. The board, having charge and control of elections shall not furnish for use in the voting compartments any other or additional means or method by which a ballot may be marked than the ink pads and rub-

ber stamps by which a cross (X) may be made as provided for in this code; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent an elector from using a pencil for the purpose of writing in on the ballot the name of any candidate for whom he desires to vote. [Approved May 6, 1919.]

**Pencil for
Write-ins**

Procedure When Ballots Are Spoiled

1207. Any voter who shall spoil a ballot shall return such spoiled ballot to the Ballot Clerk and receive another one in its place, one at a time, not to exceed three in all. All the ballots thus returned will be immediately cancelled, and, with those not distributed to the voters, shall be returned with the registered list and ballots, as now provided in sections 1263 and 1264 of this Code. Every elector who does not vote the ballot delivered to him shall, before leaving the polling place, return such ballot to the Ballot Clerks having charge of the ballots, who shall immediately cancel the same and return them in the same manner as spoiled ballots. The Ballot Clerks shall account for the ballots delivered to them by returning a sufficient number of unused ballots to make up, when added to the number of official ballots cast and the number of spoiled ballots returned, the number of ballots given to them, and it shall be the duty of the officers receiving such returned ballots to compel such an accounting; and immediately upon the closing of the polls, and before any ballot shall be taken from the ballot boxes, or either thereof, the Ballot Clerks must, in the presence of all persons in the room who may desire to observe the same, proceed to deface every unused or spoiled ballot, by drawing across the face thereof, in writing ink, with a pen, two lines which shall cross each other, and said Ballot Clerks shall thereupon immediately, and before any ballots be taken from the ballot-box, or either thereof, place all said ballots thus defaced within an envelope and seal said envelope, and thereupon a majority of the election officers shall immediately write their names across the sealed portion of said envelope.

**Must
Return**

**Cancelled
at once**

**Must
Return
Unused
Ballot**

**Accounting
for Ballots**

**How
Defaced
Cancelled
and Sealed**

Voters, How Assisted by Election Officers

**Officers
Assist
Voter**

**Party
Affiliation**

Affidavit

1208. When it appears from the register that any elector has declared under oath, when he registered, that he cannot read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, he shall, upon request, receive the assistance of two of the officers of election, of different political parties, in the marking thereof, to be chosen as follows: One by the Inspector then receiving the ballots, and the other by the Judge of the opposite political party which at the last election cast the highest number of votes throughout the State, and in the event there are more Judges than one of said party, then by the one of said Judges who shall be named by said Inspector. Neither of the persons appointed shall be of the same political party with the person appointing, nor shall either of said persons so making said appointments appoint the other for said purposes. Such officers shall thereafter give no information regarding the marking of said ballot. The officers making such appointments shall make the same in writing, and sign the same, and upon the same paper the persons so appointed shall subscribe and take the following oath before assisting such elector:

**Form of
Affidavit**

State of California, county of———, Assembly district number ——, —— precinct, ss.

——— and ——, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that he is one of the officers of election appointed to assist —— (here insert name of the elector) in marking his ballot, and that he will not give any information, now or hereafter, regarding the same.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this —— day of ——, A. D. ——.

**Affidavit
Returned
to Clerk**

Said affidavits may be sworn to before any officer of election competent to administer an oath, and the same, with the indorsements thereon, shall be returned to the County Clerk, as provided in section 1261 of this Code.

Assisted Voters' Lists

Lists of the voters who have been assisted in marking their ballots shall be kept by the Clerks keeping the poll lists, and shall be returned and preserved as the poll lists are returned and preserved. As amended March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

Assisted
Voters
Lists
Kept

Mandatory to Remove Numbers From Ballot

1209. No member of the Board of Election shall deposit in the ballot-box any ballot from which the slip containing the number of the ballot has not been removed by the Inspector.

Ballot
Number
Removed

Sample Ballots, Precinct Cards, Instruction Cards—Quantities—Duties of Clerk

1210. The county clerk of each county, or, in case of separate city or town elections, the clerk or secretary of the legislative body of such city or town, shall cause to be printed, on plain white paper, without watermark, at least as many copies of the form of ballots provided for use in each voting precinct as there shall be registered voters in such precinct. Such copy shall be designated "sample ballot" upon the face thereof. Said clerk or secretary shall commence to mail the same, postage prepaid, to registered voters not more than twenty-five nor less than ten days before the day fixed by law for such election and shall have all of the same mailed at least seven whole days before the day of election; provided, that not more than one sample ballot shall be furnished to any one voter; and further, provided, that for any general election the number of sample ballots printed shall not exceed the total registration by more than fifteen per cent of such registration. Such clerk or secretary shall also enclose in the envelope with each of said ballots a card stating the location of the precinct polling place of each elector. Only official matter shall be sent out in such envelope. Such clerk or secretary shall cause to be printed in large, clear type, on cards, instructions for the guidance of electors in obtaining and marking their ballots, and he shall furnish twelve such cards to the board of election in each

Official
Paper
Not Used
for Samples

Quantity

Mailing
10 to 25
Days before
Election

Limit
7 Days

Quantity
Limited

Precinct
Cards

12
Instruction
Cards to
Precinct

**Cards
Posted**

election precinct in his county, at the same time and in the same manner as the printed ballots and sample ballots. The board of election shall post at least one of such cards in each booth or compartment provided for the preparation of ballots, and not less than three of such cards at other places in and about the polling place, on the day of election. Sections 1214 and 1215 of this code, and section 61 of the Penal Code, shall also be printed on each of said cards.

Ballots, When Void and When Not Void

**Void
Ballots**

1211. 1. In canvassing the votes any ballot which is not marked as provided by law shall be void; but such ballot must be preserved and returned with the other ballots; provided, however, that two or more impressions of the voting stamp in one voting square, or a cross (X) made partly within and partly without a voting square or space shall not make such ballot void. Any name written upon a ballot shall be counted for such name for the office under which it is written, provided it is written in the blank space therefor, whether or not a cross (X) is stamped or made with pen or pencil, in the voting square after the name so written.

**When not
Void**

**When not
Counted**

2. If a voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if, for any reason, it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office.

**Write-in
and
Stamping
"X"**

3. If a voter stamps in the voting square after the name of any candidate and also writes the name of a person for such office in the blank space, such act does not invalidate his ballot, but his vote shall not be counted for any person for that office, but as to all other offices the ballot must be counted for the candidates opposite whose names the ballot is stamped in the voting squares.

**When Not
Invalid**

4. No mark upon a ballot which is unauthorized by this act shall be held to invalidate such ballot, unless it shall appear that such mark was placed thereon by the voter for the purpose of identifying such ballot,

Voters, Power to be Absent From Employment

1212. Any person entitled to vote at a general election held within this State shall, on the day of such election, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is then engaged or employed, for the period of two consecutive hours between the time of opening and the time of closing the polls; and such voter shall not, because of so absenting himself, be liable to any penalty, nor shall any deduction be made on account of such absence from his usual salary or wages.

**Two Hours
Time**

No Penalty

Illegal Handling of Nomination Certificates and Official Ballot Paper

1213. No person shall falsely make or fraudulently deface or destroy any certificate of nomination, or any part thereof, or file any certificate of nomination, knowing the same, or any part thereof, to be falsely made, or suppress any certificate of nomination which has been duly filed or any part thereof, or to make, use, keep or furnish to others, except as in this Code so directed, any paper watermark in imitation of ballot paper, or disclose the same to any person not engaged in making, printing or distributing of ballot paper or ballots.

**No
Imitation
Ballot
Paper**

No Removal or Defacing of Supplies

1214. No person shall, during an election, remove or destroy any of the supplies or other conveniences placed in the voting booths or compartments, as provided in this Code, for the purpose of enabling the voter to prepare his ballot. No person shall, during an election, remove, tear down, or deface the cards printed for the instruction of voters.

**No
Destruction
of Supplies**

Secrecy Mandatory

1215. No officer of election shall disclose to any person the name of any candidate for whom any elector has voted. No officer of election, nor any person, shall do any electioneering on election day within one hundred feet of any polling place. Unless otherwise provided by law no person shall remove any ballot from any polling place before the closing of the poll. Unless otherwise provided by

**What
Election
Officer
Must Not
Disclose**

Secrecy
on part
of Voter

law no person shall apply for or receive any ballot at any election precinct other than that in which he is entitled to vote. No person shall show his ballot after it is marked to any person in such a way as to reveal the contents thereof, or the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom he has marked his ballot; nor shall any person, except a member of the board of election, receive from any voter a ballot prepared by such voter, or examine such ballot, or solicit the voter to show the same. No person shall ask another at a polling place for whom he intends to vote. Unless otherwise provided by law no voter shall receive a ballot from any other person than one of the election officers; nor shall any other person than an election officer, or other officer authorized by law so to do, deliver a ballot to such voter. No voter shall deliver to the board of election, or to any member thereof, any ballot other than the one he has received from the election officer or other officer duly authorized by law to furnish him with such ballot. No voter shall place any mark upon his ballot by which it may be afterwards identified as the one voted by him. No person shall solicit a vote or speak to a voter on the subject of marking his ticket within one hundred feet of the polling place.

No Elec-
tioning
Within
100 Feet
of Polls

Powers Exercised by Registrar of Voters and Election Commissioners

1216. In all counties, and cities and counties, in this State, having a Registrar of Voters and a Board of Election Commissioners, the powers conferred and the duties imposed by this Code upon the County Clerks and other officers, in relation to matters of election and polling places, shall be exercised and performed by such Registrar of Voters and Board of Election Commissioners, and all certificates of nomination, nomination papers, or election papers, required by this Code, or by law to be filed with or presented to the County Clerk shall be filed with or presented to the Registrar of Voters; and the deputies or clerks in the office of the registrar of voters or the election commission shall have all the powers of the deputies of the county clerk in matters relating to elections; provided, however,

When
Registrar
and Election
Commission-
ers Act

that in all counties and cities and counties in this state having a registrar of voters, but no board of election commissioners, other than the board of supervisors acting as such ex officio, the powers and duties imposed by this code or the laws of this state upon county clerks in relation to matters of election and polling places, shall be exercised and performed by such registrar of voters, and all certificates of nomination, nomination papers and election papers required by this code or by law to be filed with or presented to the county clerk shall be filed with or presented to the registrar of voters and the deputies or clerks in the office of registrar of voters shall have all the powers of the deputies of the county clerk in matters relating to elections.

Papers
Filed
with
Registrar

* * * *

VOTING AND CHALLENGING OF VOTERS

Time Voting Begins

1224. Voting may commence as soon as the polls are opened, and may be continued during all the time the polls remain open.

* * * *

Poll Lists

1229. Each clerk must keep a list of persons voting, and the name of each person who votes must be entered thereon and numbered in the order of voting.

Poll List

Challenge, Grounds For

1230. A person offering to vote may be orally challenged by any elector of the county upon either or all of the following grounds:

1. That he or she is not the person whose name appears on the register.
2. That he or she has not resided within the state one year next preceding the election.
3. That he or she has not been a naturalized citizen of the United States for ninety days prior to the election.
4. That he or she has not resided within the county for ninety days preceding the election.
5. That he or she has not resided within the

Causes for
Challenges

precinct for thirty days next preceding the election.

6. That he or she has before voted that day.

7. That he or she has been convicted of an infamous crime.

Causes
for
Challenges

8. That he or she has been convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money.

9. That he or she cannot read as required by the constitution, and does not appear by statement in the affidavit of registration to be entitled to vote notwithstanding such inability.

Oath When Identity is Questioned

Oath of
Voter

1231. If the challenge is on the ground that he is not the person whose name appears on the Great Register, the Inspector must tender him the following oath:

“You do swear (or affirm) that you are the person whose name is entered on the Great Register.”

Oath When Residence in State is Questioned

Must be
Sworn

1232. If the challenge is on the ground that he has not resided in the State for one year next preceding the election, the person challenged must be sworn to answer questions, and after he is sworn the following questions must be propounded to him by the Inspector:

1. Have you resided in this State for one year immediately preceding this election?

2. Have you been absent from this State within one year immediately preceding this election? If yes, then,

Questions

3. When you left, did you leave for a temporary purpose, with the design of returning, or for the purpose of remaining away?

4. Did you, while absent, regard this State as your home?

5. Did you, while absent, vote in any other State?

And such other questions as may be necessary to a determination of the challenge.

Oath When Residence in County or Precinct is Questioned

1233. If the challenge is on the ground that he has not resided in the county for ninety days, or

precinct for thirty days next preceding the election, the person challenged must be sworn to answer questions, and after he is sworn, the following questions must be propounded to him by the Inspector:

Must be
Sworn

1. When did you last come into this county or election precinct?

2. When you came into this county or precinct, did you come for a temporary purpose merely, or for the purpose of making it your home?

Questions

3. Did you come into this county or precinct for the purpose of voting here?

And such other questions as may be necessary to a determination of the challenge.

Oath When Challenged for Previous Voting

1234. If the challenge is on the ground that the person challenged has before voted that day, the Inspector must tender to the person challenged this oath:

Oath

“You do swear (or affirm) that you have not before voted this day.”

Conviction of Crime as Ground for Challenge

1235. If the challenge is on the ground that the person challenged has been convicted of an infamous crime, or that he or she has been convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, he or she must not be questioned, but the fact may be proved by the production of an authenticated copy of the record, or by the oral testimony of two witnesses. If the challenge is on the ground that the person challenged can not read as required by the constitution, and it does not appear by the statement in the affidavit of registration that said person is entitled to vote notwithstanding such inability, the challenge shall be determined by the board by the inspection of the said affidavit, and by requiring the person offering to vote (if it does not appear from said affidavit that the person is entitled to vote notwithstanding such inability) to read any consecutive one hundred words of the constitution of the state selected by the judges.

Copy of
Court
Record
Required

When
Elector
Can Not
Read

Other Grounds for Challenge

1236. Challenges upon the grounds either:

1. That the person challenged is not the person whose name appears on the Great Register;
2. That the party has before voted on that day;—are determined in favor of the party challenged by his taking the oath tendered.

Oath When Challenged on Ground That Voter is Not Person Shown on Great Register

Oath
Required

1237. If the challenge is on the ground that the person challenged is not the person whose name appears on the Great Register, he must take the oath tendered by the Board. Challenges for causes other than those specified in the preceding section must be tried and determined by the Board of Election at the time of the challenge.

Refusal of Voter to Take Oaths—Not Allowed to Vote

Not
Allowed
to Vote

1238. If any person challenged refuses to take the oaths tendered, or refuses to be sworn and to answer the questions touching the matter of residence, he must not be allowed to vote.

How Residence is Determined

1239. The Board of Election, in determining the place of residence of any person, must be governed by the following rules, as far as they are applicable:

Public
Service

1. That place must be considered and held to be the residence of a person in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning;

2. A person must not be held to have gained or lost residence by reason of his presence or absence from a place while employed in the service of the United States, or of this State, nor while engaged in navigation, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in an almshouse, asylum, or prison;

3. A person must not be considered to have lost his residence who leaves his home to go into another state, or precinct in this state, for temporary purposes merely, with the intention of returning;

4. A person must not be considered to have gained a residence in any precinct into which he comes for temporary purposes merely, without the intention of making such precinct his home;

5. If a person remove to another state with the intention of making it his residence, he loses his residence in this state;

6. If a person remove to another state with the intention of remaining there for an indefinite time, and as a place of present residence, he loses his residence in this state, notwithstanding he entertains an intention of returning at some future period;

7. The place where a man's family resides must be held to be his residence, but if it be a place for temporary establishment for his family, or for transient objects, it is otherwise;

8. If a man have a family fixed in one place, and he does business in another, the former must be considered his place of residence; provided, that, any man having a family, and who has taken up his abode with the intention of remaining, and whose family does not so reside with him, must be regarded as a resident where he has so taken up his abode;

9. The residence of the husband is the residence of the wife except in the case mentioned in the proviso in subdivision 8 hereof.

10. The mere intention to acquire a new residence, without the fact of removal, avails nothing, neither does the fact of removal, without the intention.

Computing Term of Residence

1240. The term of residence must be computed by including the day on which the person's residence commenced, and by excluding the day of the election.

Exclusive
of Election
Day

When Rules Must Be Read

1241. Before administering an oath to a person touching his place of residence, the Inspector must, if requested by any person, read to the person challenged the rules prescribed by sections 1238 and 1239.

Under
Sections
1238, 1239

* * * *

Challenge List

1243. The Board must cause one of the clerks to keep a list, showing:

How to
Determine
Residence

**Challenge
Lists**

1. The names of all persons challenged.
2. The grounds of such challenges.
3. The determination of the Board upon the challenge.

* * * *

CANVASS OF VOTES—RETURNS BY ELECTION OFFICERS

Public Continuous Canvass**Public
Canvass as
Soon as
Polls Close**

1252. As soon as the polls are finally closed the Judges must immediately proceed to canvass the votes given at such election. The canvass must be public, in the presence of bystanders, and must be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof is declared.

How Begun**Ballot
Count**

1253. The canvass must be commenced by taking out of the box the ballots, unopened, except so far as to ascertain whether each ballot is single, and counting the same to ascertain whether the number of ballots corresponds with the number of names on the list of voters kept by the clerks. (Approved May 7, 1919.)

Ballots Folded Together—When Rejected**Laid
Aside**

1254. If two or more separate ballots are found so folded together as to present the appearance of a single ballot, they must be laid aside until the count of the ballots is completed; then, if upon comparison of the count with the number of names of electors on the lists which have been kept by the clerks, it appears that the two ballots thus folded together were cast by one elector, they must be rejected.

**When
Rejected**

Quantity of Ballots to Agree With Number of Voters

**Excess
Drawn and
Destroyed**

1255. The ballots must be immediately replaced in the box, and if the ballots in the box exceed in number the names on the lists, one of the Judges must publicly, and without looking into the box, draw out therefrom singly, and destroy, unopened, a number of ballots equal to such excess; and the Board of Election must make a record, upon the

Record

poll list of the number of ballots so drawn and destroyed.

Signatures of Election Officers on Lists

1256. The number of ballots agreeing or being thus made to agree with the number of names on the lists, the lists must be signed by the members of the Board and attested by the Clerks, and the number of names thereon must be set down in words and figures at the foot of each list, and over the signatures of the Judges and the attestation of the Clerks, substantially in the form prescribed in section 1174.

Signed by
Election
Officers
and
Attested

Counting and Stringing of Rejected Ballots

1257. After the lists are thus signed, the Board must proceed to open the ballots and count and ascertain the number of votes cast for each person voted for. At all elections where a general ticket and a municipal ticket are used, the canvass of the general ticket shall be completed before the canvass of the municipal ticket is commenced. All ballots rejected for illegality must be indorsed upon the ballot the cause of such rejection, and signed by a majority of the Election Board, and thereafter strung upon a string.

General
Tickets
First

Rejected
Ballots
Endorsed

Tally Lists

1258. Each clerk must write down each office to be filled, and the name of each person marked in each ballot as voted for to fill such office, and keep the number of votes by tallies, as they are read aloud. Such tallies must be made with pen and ink or indelible pencil as the name of each candidate voted for is read aloud from the respective ballot, and immediately upon the completion of the tallies the clerks who respectively complete the same must draw two heavy lines in ink or indelible pencil from the last tally mark to the end of the line in which such tallies terminate, and also write the initials of the person making the last tally in such line. The ballot so read and the tally sheet so kept, must, during the reading and tallying, be within the clear view of watchers of the count. (Approved May 7, 1919.)

Tally
Lists

Pen and
Ink or
Indellible
Pencil
Used

Public
Tally

Stringing and Sealing of Ballots

Strung
and
Sealed

1259. The ballot, as soon as the names marked on it as voted for are read and verified, must be strung on a string by one of the Judges, and must not thereafter be examined by any person, but must as soon as all are counted, be carefully sealed in a strong envelope, each member of the Board writing his name across the seal.

Signing and Attesting of Lists

Lists
Signed and
Attested

1260. As soon as all the votes are counted and the tickets sealed up, lists must be attached to the tally lists containing the names of persons voted for and for what office, and the number of votes given for each candidate, the number being written at full length, and such lists must be signed by the members of the Board and attested by the Clerks, substantially in the form in section 1174 given.

Returns to Clerk—Posting of Result of Vote

Returns

Posting
Result of
Votes

Copy of
Result Not
Sealed

When Mis-
demeanor

1261. The Board must, before it adjourns, inclose in a cover, and seal up and direct to the County Clerk, the copy of the register upon which one of the Judges marked the word "voted" as the ballots were received, all certificates of registration received by it, one of the lists of the persons challenged, one copy of the list of voters, and one of the tally lists and list attached thereto. The Board must also, before it adjourns, post conspicuously, on the outside of the polling place, a copy of the result of the votes cast at such polling place; such copy of the result must be signed by the members of the Board, and attested by the Clerks. The Board must also immediately transmit unsealed to the County Clerk a copy of the result of the votes cast at such polling place, which copy must be signed by the members of the Board, and which copy shall be open to the inspection of the public. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to remove or deface such posted copy of the result or to delay or change the copy to be delivered to the County Clerk.

Time Certain Lists Are Kept for Inspection of Public

1262. The other list of voters, tally list, and list

attached thereto must be sent to the county clerk or registrar, and retained by him open to inspection of all electors for at least six months.

Retained
Six
Months

Returns—Delivered by One Election Officer

1263. The sealed packages containing the register, lists, papers, and ballots, must, before the Board adjourns, be delivered to one of its number, to be determined by lot, unless otherwise agreed upon.

To whom
Delivered

Delivery of All Packages—Promptness in Delivering to County Clerk

1264. The member to whom such packages are delivered, must, without delay, deliver such packages without their having been opened, to the County Clerk, nearest postmaster, or sworn express agent, who shall endorse on such packages the name of the party delivering them, and date of such delivery. If delivered to a postmaster, or express agent, such postmaster or express agent shall forward the packages by the first mail or express to the county seat. In the City and County of San Francisco, such packages must be delivered to the Registrar of Voters within three hours from the time of adjournment of the Board, which time of adjournment must be endorsed upon such package, and upon each poll list, in ink, and signed by a majority of the members of such Board. In the City and County of San Francisco, the packages must be put up and sealed in the following manner, by an Inspector, and at least three other members of the Board, and be signed with their respective signatures across (flap) the same written.

No Delay

Endorse-
ment on
Packages

City and
County of
San
Francisco

Packages

One package to contain the voted ballots only; one package to contain one poll and tally list only; one package to contain the precinct registers, index to register, list of voters challenged, and list of assisted voters; and one package to contain the unused ballots.

What
Packages
Contain

Roster of Voters—Sealing and Delivery—On File in Office of Clerk

1264a. The Board of Election must before it adjourns, enclose in a cover and seal up and direct to the County Clerk or to the Registrar of Voters,

Roster
Sealed
and
Delivered

in counties or cities and counties in this state, having a Registrar of Voters, the roster of voters and such sealed package containing such roster of voters must be delivered to that one of its members who has been selected to deliver the other sealed packages required by law. This member must, without delay, deliver the package containing the roster of voters without its having been opened in the same manner and to the same persons and officials as he is required by law to deliver the other sealed packages entrusted to him by said Board. All rosters of voters must be kept in the office of the County Clerk or in the office of the Registrar of Voters in counties and cities and counties having a Registrar of Voters, as a public record, for a period of one year and when received by such County Clerk or Registrar of Voters, all packages containing such rosters of voters shall be unsealed, and such rosters of voters shall at all times be open to the inspection of any citizen. The provisions of this section shall apply to all rosters of voters whether used at elections or primary elections.

Kept One
Year

Open to
Public
Inspection

Ballots, Kept Sealed For One Year—Procedure in Event of Contest

Kept
Sealed
One Year

Destruction

Opened
for
Contest
When
Court
Orders

1265. On receipt of the packages the Clerk must file the one containing ballots, and must keep it unopened and unaltered for twelve months, after which time, if there is not a contest commenced in some tribunal having jurisdiction about such election, he must burn the package without opening or examining its contents; provided, however, that after the time limited for a contest, and in the event any contests have been commenced, then after said ballots have been opened and counted by the Superior Court in said contests, a Judge of the Superior Court of the county wherein said ballots were voted may order said packages to be opened for inspection in any case being tried in his court where he has jurisdiction of the same, whenever he shall deem it necessary to inspect the ballots contained in said packages in order to produce testimony to establish the proof of any material issue of fact arising in the course of the trial of said case. In no event shall the said packages, or any of them, or

the ballots contained therein, be taken from the custody of the County Clerk. Whenever said packages, or any of them, shall have been inspected and examined, and a record made of the testimony therein contained, the same shall be restored to the exclusive control and custody of the County Clerk, who shall reseal the packages with the ballots contained therein, and keep the same until he shall burn them, in accordance with the direction of this section; provided, further, that if in any Congressional district within this State there has been or shall be filed a contest of the election of any person declared to have been elected a member of Congress, and the County Clerk or Registrar of Voters in any county or city and county be notified by the contestant, that such Congressional election contest is pending then and in that case such County Clerk or Registrar of Voters shall not destroy the ballots in that county or city and county, or in the part or portion thereof within such Congressional district in which such contest is pending, until the final determination of such contest before the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and such County Clerk or Registrar of Voters shall hold such ballots in his custody subject to the inspection of any committee of the House of Representatives or sub-committee thereof, having in charge the investigation of such contest, and shall produce such ballots for examination before any such committee of the House of Representatives or sub-committee or before any Commissioner designated by such Congressional committee or sub-committee or before any officer designated by act of Congress and duly selected to take depositions and proof in any such contest of the election of any person to Congress.

Remain
in Custody
of Clerk

Resealed
by Clerk

Not
Destroyed
During
Contest

Congres-
sional
Contest

Ballots, Destruction of

1266. If within twelve months there is such a contest commenced, he must keep the package unopened and unaltered until it is finally determined, when he must, as provided in the preceding sections, destroy it, unless such package is, by virtue of an order of tribunal in which the contest is pending, brought and opened before it, to the end that evi-

When
Kept
Longer
than
One Year

dence may be had of its contents, in which event the package and contents are in the custody of such tribunal.

Returns, Clerk to Produce Before Supervisors

When in
Session

1267. The other package the Clerk must produce before the Board of Supervisors when it is in session for the purpose of canvassing returns.

Filing of Copy of Register

1268. As soon as the returns are canvassed the Clerk must take the copy of the register returned and file it in his office.

* * *

CANVASS BY SUPERVISORS—PROCEDURE IN DETAIL

Date of Meeting for Canvass

First
Monday
after
Election

1278. The Board of Supervisors of each county must meet at their usual place of meeting, on the first Monday after each election, to canvass the returns.

* * *

Causes for Delays in Canvass

Returns
Must all
be in
before
Canvass

When
Additional
Help

1280. If at the time of meeting, the returns from each precinct in the county in which polls were opened have been received, the Board must then and there proceed to canvass the returns; but if all the returns have not been received the canvass must be postponed from day to day until all of the returns are received, or until six postponements have been had. In any county or city and county where the number of election precincts in said city or city and county exceed five hundred, said board may appoint several sets of clerks to perform the clerical work of the canvass and to assist in canvassing said returns; and several sets of clerks so appointed may, under the order and direction of said board, do and perform such work in the canvassing of such returns simultaneously. Said canvass may be made at such place in the county or city and county as the board may by order entered in its minutes designate and declare to be a necessity; provided, that where it shall be made at a place other than the usual place of meeting of such board, the place

shall be open to the public and the canvass must be made in public, and the said board shall cause public notice to be posted at the usual place of meeting of said board in a conspicuous place for at least three (3) days before the time for making such canvass, and during all the time while such canvass is being made, which notice shall clearly and fully state the designation and description of the place where such canvass will be made and conducted.

**Public
Canvass**

**Notice
Posted
3 Days**

Method of Canvassing

1281. The canvass must be made in public, and by opening the returns and estimating the vote of such county or township for each person voted for, and for and against each proposition voted upon at such election, and declaring the result thereof; and such count must be continued daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, and for not less than six (6) hours each and every day until completed.

**Continued
Daily
Except
Holidays
and Sundays**

Procedure Where Returns Are Incomplete or Incorrect

1281a. If it shall appear that the returns from any precinct or precincts are incomplete, or ambiguous, or are not properly authenticated, or are otherwise defective, the board of supervisors, or canvassing board, or election commission may cause subpoenas to be issued and served, requiring the attendance before it of the election officers of such precinct or precincts, and upon the appearance before it of the election officers or three-fourths of them from any such precinct or precincts, may examine such election officers under oath concerning the manner in which the votes were counted in such precinct at such election, and the result of such count, and may require such election officers then and there to correct or complete such returns or the authentication thereof so that they shall truly show the votes that were cast in said precinct at such election for each candidate voted for and for or against each proposition voted upon thereat. Nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the opening of ballots except as provided by law.

**When
Election
Board
Must
Attend
Canvass**

**Correction
of Returns**

**No Opening
of Ballots**

Record of Canvass on Minutes

1282. The Clerk of the Board must, as soon as the result is declared, enter on the records of such Board a statement of such result, which statement must show:

1. The whole number of votes cast in the county;

2. The names of the persons voted for, and the propositions voted upon;

3. The office to fill which each person was voted for;

4. The number of votes given at each precinct to each of such persons, and for and against each of such propositions;

5. The number of votes given in the county to each of such persons, and for and against each of such propositions voted upon;

6. Provided, however, that when it appears that the total number of votes cast for any person to fill an office to be filled by the votes of a single county, or subdivision thereof, amounts to less than one per cent of the total number of votes cast for such office, then in that event no record shall be kept of the vote cast for any such person, but all of the votes cast for all of such persons for such office shall be totaled, and such total shall be entered in the statement of the number of votes cast for the several candidates for such office, opposite the word "scattering."

Board's Declaration of Election

1283. The Board must declare elected the person having the highest number of votes given for each office to be filled by the votes of a single county or subdivisions thereof.

Clerk's Certificate of Election

1284. The county clerk must immediately make out and deliver to each of such persons voted for only in that county (except to those persons elected to the office of representative in congress, member of state board of equalization, superior judge, state senator or assemblyman), a certificate of election, signed by him, and duly authenticated.

What is
Entered
on Minutes

"Scatter-
ing"

Mandatory

When
County
Clerk Issues
Certificate
of Election

Record and Abstract of State Returns

1288. When there has been a general or special election for officers chosen by the electors of the state at large, or for judicial officers (except justices of the peace), or for members of the state board of equalization, or for representatives in congress or for senators and members of the assembly, each county clerk so soon as the statement of the vote of his county is made out and entered upon the records of the board of supervisors, must make out a certified abstract of so much thereof as relates to the votes given or cast for persons for said offices to be filled at such election, together with a statement of the whole number of votes cast in the county as specified in section 1282. Whenever there is a general or special election held within this state, and any proposed constitutional amendment or proposition to be voted for by the electors of the state at large, each county clerk, so soon as the statement of the vote is made out and entered upon the record of the board of supervisors must make out a certified abstract of such vote.

**Certified
Abstract
of Votes**

**Certified
Abstract of
Propositions**

Abstract Sent to Secretary of State

1289. The Clerk must seal up such abstract, indorse it "Election Returns," and without delay transmit it by mail or express to the Secretary of State.

**Sent
Sealed to
Secretary
of State**

Filing, Etc., by Secretary of State

1290. On the fortieth day after the day of election, or as soon as the returns have been received from all the counties of the State, if received within that time (except in this Code otherwise provided), the Secretary of State must compare and estimate the vote, and make out and file in his office a statement thereof, and transmit a copy of such statement to the Governor, except in the cases of senators and members of the assembly in which cases, within said time, the secretary of state shall make out and deliver, or transmit by mail, to the persons elected a certificate of election.

**Secretary
of State
Files
Statement**

**Copy to
Governor**

**Certificate
of Election**

Governor Issues Commissions**Mandatory**

1291. Upon receipt of such copy, the Governor must issue commissions to the persons who from it appear to have received the highest number of votes for offices, except that of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, to be filled at such election.

Abstracts of Returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor**Two
Abstracts
as to
Governor
and
Lieutenant
Governor**

1292. When an election has been held to fill the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Clerk of each county, in addition to the abstract made for transmission to the Secretary of State, must, as soon as the statement of the vote of his county is made out and entered upon the records of the Board of Supervisors, make two certified abstracts of so much thereof as relates to the vote given for such officers.

Abstract Sealed and Endorsed**Sealed and
Endorsed**

1293. The Clerk must seal up each abstract separately, and indorse thereon "Election Returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor."

Abstract, Where One Copy Sent**One
Copy to
Speaker of
Assembly**

1294. He must at once direct one copy to "The Speaker of the Assembly next to meet," address it to Sacramento, California, care of the secretary of state, and deposit it, postpaid, in the Post Office.

Abstract, Where Other Copy Sent**Where
Other
Copy is
Sent**

1295. The other copy he must direct and address in the same manner, and at once deliver it to a member elect of the Legislature, or to a Senator who holds over; and the person to whom it is so delivered must deliver it to the Speaker on or before the second day after his election.

**Returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor—
Where and When Canvassed****Canvass by
Legislature**

1296. The returns of election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor must, during the first week of the session, be opened, canvassed, and the result declared by the Speaker of the Assembly in the presence of both houses.

Defect or Informality Does Not Invalidate

1297. No declaration of the result, commission, or certificate must be withheld on account of any defect or informality in the return of any election, if it can with reasonable certainty be ascertained from such return what office is intended and who is elected thereto.

**No Minor
Act
Invalidates**

* * * *

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

Time Elected

1307. At the general election in each bissextile or leap year, unless by the laws of the United States another time is fixed, and then, at such time, there must be chosen by the qualified voters of the State, as many Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States as the State is then entitled to.

**Every
Fourth
Year**

Abstract from County Clerk

1308. The Clerk of each county, as soon as the statement of the vote of his county at such election is made out and entered on the records of the Board of Supervisors, must make a certified abstract of so much thereof as relates to the vote given for persons for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

**Certified
Abstract
of Votes**

Marked and Transmitted to Secretary of State

1309. The Clerk must seal up such abstract, indorse it "Presidential Election Returns," and without delay, transmit it to the Secretary of State by mail or express or in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

**Clerk
Sends to
Secretary
of State**

Employment of Person to Convey Returns

1310. If the County Clerk of any county has reason to believe that the abstract will not, in the due course of mail, reach the Secretary of State before the time fixed by law for canvassing the returns of such election, he may, with the approval of the Superior Judge, employ a person to convey and deliver such abstract to the Secretary of State.

**Approval of
Superior
Judge**

Clerk's Affidavit of Appointment

**Affidavit
Must have
Judge's
Endorsement**

1311. In the event provided for in the preceding section, the Clerk must make an affidavit, setting forth the reasons for his belief, and the name of the person employed by him, which affidavit, with the approval of the Superior Judge indorsed thereon, must be given to the person appointed, and by him, with the abstract, must be delivered to the Secretary of State.

Mileage of Messenger

**30 Cent
Mileage
Allowed
by State**

1312. The person appointed by the Clerk, after he delivers the abstract and statement, is entitled to receive as compensation mileage at the rate of thirty cents a mile from the county seat to the seat of government. His account therefor, certified by the Secretary of State, must be audited by the Controller and paid out of the General Fund in the State Treasury.

Comparison and Certification by Secretary of State

**Secretary
of State
Certifies to
Governor**

1313. On the last Monday in the month of the election, or as soon as the returns have been received from all the counties in the State, if received before that time, the Secretary of State must compare and estimate the votes given for Electors, and certify to the Governor the names of the proper number of persons having the highest number of votes.

Issuance of Certificates by Governor

**Governor
Must Act**

1314. The Governor must, upon the receipt of such certificate, transmit to each of such persons a certificate of election, and on or before the day of their meeting deliver to the Electors a list of the names of Electors, and must do all other things required of him in the premises by any Act of Congress in force at the time.

Meeting of Electors

**2 P. M.
Second
Monday in
January**

1315. The Electors chosen must assemble at the seat of government on the second Monday in January next following their election, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Filling of Vacancies by Electors

1316. In case of the death or absence of any Elector chosen, or in case the number of Electors from any cause be deficient, the Electors then present must elect, from the citizens of the State, so many persons as will supply such deficiency.

Filled by
Electors

Ballot of Electors

1317. The Electors, when convened, must vote by ballot for one person for President and one person for Vice-President of the United States, one of whom, at least, is not an inhabitant of this State.

By Ballot

Ballots for President and Vice-President to Be Separate

1318. They must name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice-President.

Lists of Votes

1319. They must make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes given for each.

Tallies

Lists Certified to—Sealed and Transmitted

1320. They must certify, seal up, and transmit by mail such lists to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

Lists Sent
to President
of Senate

Compensation and Mileage of Electors

1321. Presidential electors shall receive a compensation of ten dollars for their services as such elector, and mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile for each mile of travel from their domicile to the state capitol and return.

\$10.00 and
10 Cent
Mileage

Accounts Certified to by Secretary of State, Audited by State Controller

1322. Their accounts therefor, certified by the Secretary of State, must be audited by the Controller, who must draw his warrants for the same on the Treasurer, payable out of the General Fund.

Paid by
State

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS**Elections of United States Senators****When Held**

1332. Elections for senators in congress for full terms must be held at the general election, at which members of the legislature are elected, next preceding the commencement of the term to be filled.

Vacancies Filled—Elections When Held**When Held**

1333. Elections to fill a vacancy in the term of a United States senator must be held at the general election or any special election held throughout the state next succeeding the occurrence of such vacancy.

* * * *

Comparison and Certification by Secretary of State**Secretary
of State
Certifies to
Governor**

1336. On the sixtieth day after the day of election, or as soon as the returns have been received from all of the counties of the state, if received within that time, the secretary of state must compare and estimate the votes given or cast for such persons for senator, and certify to the governor the person having the highest number of votes in the state as duly elected.

Issuance of Certificate by Governor**Governor
Must Act**

1337. The governor must upon the receipt of such certificate, transmit to such person a certificate of his election, sealed with the great seal and attested by the secretary of state.

* * * *

Election of Representatives in Congress**Every
Two Years**

1343. At the general election to be held in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, and at the general election every two years thereafter, there must be elected, for each congressional district, one Representative to the Congress of the United States.

* * * *

Comparison and Certification by Secretary of State

1346. On the sixtieth day after the day of election, or as soon as the returns have been received from the counties of the State, comprising any

one district, if received within that time, the Secretary of State must compare and estimate the votes given or cast for such Representatives, and certify to the Governor the person having the highest number of votes in each congressional district as duly elected.

Secretary
of State
Certifies to
Governor

Issuance of Certificates by Governor

1347. The Governor must, upon the receipt of such certificate, transmit to each of such persons a certificate of his election, sealed with the Great Seal and attested by the Secretary of State.

Governor
Must Act

* * * *

Military Roll

1897. * * * * For the purpose of facilitating the making of the military roll by the assessor, it shall be the duty of the county clerk or officer authorized to make a register of voters in each county, to require a statement of every male voter at the time he applies for registration, as to whether or not such voter is subject to and qualified for military duty, and such statement shall be entered on the voter's affidavit of registration. * * * *

* * * *

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS

Elections, When Held

4021. All elective county and township officers, except otherwise provided for in this title and by law, shall be elected at the general election at which the governor is elected, and shall take office at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding their election. All officers elected under the provisions of this title shall hold office until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified. Supervisors shall be elected at the general election prior to expiration of the term of the incumbent. The supervisors of any county created after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and seven, shall, within six months after the first general election succeeding the creation of such county, classify themselves by lot into two classes, as nearly equal in number as possible, and the term

Begin
Terms
First
Monday
After First
Day of
January

Classifica-
tion of
Supervisors

In Charter
Counties

of office of the class having the greater number shall expire in two years from such general election, and the term of office of the class having the lesser number shall terminate in four years from such general election; provided, that, whenever any county has heretofore framed and adopted a charter for its own government, under the provisions of section 7½ of article XI of the constitution of this state, and such charter has been heretofore approved by the legislature, as provided in said section of the constitution, and such charter shall provide for the appointment of all or any of such county or township officers, then such officers first to be appointed under the provisions of such charter shall be deemed the successors of the like elective officers in office at the time of the approval of such charter, which elective officers shall continue to hold office for the term for which they were elected and until the appointment and qualification of their successors under such charter; and no election for any such officer whose successor is so to be appointed shall be had at any election held subsequent to the approval of such charter, except to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term.

Elective Officials, Recall or Removal

Six
Months
in Office

4021a. The holder of any elective office of any county or any township or supervisor district thereof may be removed or recalled at any time by the electors; provided, he has held his office at least six months. The provisions of this section are intended to apply to officials now in office, as well as to those hereafter elected. The procedure to effect such removal or recall shall be as follows: A petition demanding the election of a successor to the person sought to be removed shall be filed with the county clerk, which petition shall be signed by registered voters equal in number to at least twenty per cent of the entire vote cast within such county for all candidates for the office which the incumbent sought to be removed, occupies at the last preceding general election at which such officer was voted for (or a like percentage of such vote within those pre-

20 Per Cent
Petition

cinets of the county embraced within the district, township or subdivision of the county entitled to vote for a successor to the officer named, in case of an official not elected by the county at large), and shall contain a statement of the grounds on which the removal or recall is sought, which statement is intended solely for the information of the electors. Any insufficiency of form or substance in such statement shall in no wise affect the validity of the election and proceedings held thereunder. The signatures to the petition need not all be appended to the one paper. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence and occupation, giving street and number, where such street and number, or either, exist, and if no street or number exist, then such a designation of the place of residence as will enable the location to be readily ascertained. Each such separate paper shall have attached thereto an affidavit made by a qualified elector of the county (or particular subdivision of the county, as the case may be) and sworn to before an officer competent to administer oaths, stating that the affiant circulated that particular paper and saw written the signature appended thereto; and that according to the best information and belief of the affiant, each is the genuine signature of the person whose name purports to be thereunto subscribed and of a qualified elector of the county (or particular subdivision thereof). Within ten days from the date of such filing such petition, the clerk shall examine and from the records of registration ascertain whether or not said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, and he shall attach to said petition his certificate showing the result of said examination. If by the clerk's certificate the petition is shown to be insufficient, it may be supplemented within ten days from the date of such certificate, by the filing of additional papers, duplicates of the original petition except as to the names signed. The clerk shall, within ten days after such supplementary papers are filed, make like examination of the supplementing petition, and if his certificate shall show that all the names to such petition, includ-

Contents**Affidavit****When
Clerk Acts****Clerk's
Certificate****Supplements**

ing the supplemental papers, are still insufficient, no action shall be taken thereon; but the petition shall remain on file as a public record; and the failure to secure sufficient names shall be without prejudice to the filing later of an entirely new petition to the same effect. If required by the clerk, the board of supervisors shall authorize him to employ, and shall provide for the compensation of, persons necessary in the examination of said petition and supplementing petitions, all in addition to the persons regularly employed by him in his office. In case the clerk is the officer sought to be recalled, the duties herein provided to be performed by him, shall be performed by some other person designated by said board, for that purpose. If the petition shall be found to be sufficient the clerk shall submit the same to the board of supervisors without delay, whereupon the board shall forthwith cause a special election to be held within not less than thirty-five nor more than forty days after the date of the order calling such election, to determine whether the voters will recall such officer; provided, that if a general election is to occur within sixty days from the date of the order calling such election, the board may in its discretion postpone the holding of such election to such general election or submit such recall election at any such general election occurring not less than thirty-five days after such order. If a vacancy occur in said office after a recall petition is filed, the election shall nevertheless proceed as in this section provided. One petition is sufficient to propose the removal and election of one or more elective officials. One election is competent for the removal and election of one or more elective officials. Nominations for any office under such recall election shall be made by petition in the manner prescribed by section 1188 of this code; except that no party affiliation of candidate, signer or verification deputy shall be given, nor shall the election as a convention delegate or participation in a primary election be any bar to signing such petition. Upon the sample ballot there shall be printed in not more than two hundred words the

**Additional
Help
Allowed**

**When
Board
Must Call
Election**

**35 to 40
Days**

**When
General
Election**

**One
Petition
May Affect
Several
Officials**

**No Party
Affiliation**

**Arguments
on Sample
Ballot**

reasons set forth in the recall petition for demanding the recall of the officer, and upon the same ballot in not more than two hundred words the officer may justify his course in office.

There shall be printed on the recall ballot, as to every officer whose recall is to be voted on thereat, the following question: "Shall (name of person against whom the recall petition is filed) be recalled from the office of (title of the office)?" following which question shall be the words "Yes" and "No" on separate lines, with a blank space at the right of each, in which the voter shall indicate, by stamping a cross (X) his vote for or against such recall. On such ballots, under each such question, there shall also be printed the names of those persons who have been nominated in the manner provided by law for the nomination of candidates for such office as candidates to succeed the person recalled, in case he shall be removed from office by said recall election; but no vote cast shall be counted for any candidate for said office unless the voter also voted on said question of the recall of the person sought to be recalled from said office. The name of the person against whom the petition is filed shall not appear on the ballot as a candidate for the office. If a majority of those voting on said question of the recall of any incumbent from office shall vote "no," said incumbent shall continue in office. If a majority shall vote "yes," said incumbent shall thereupon be deemed removed from such office, upon the qualification of his successor. The canvassers shall canvass all votes for candidates for said office and declare the result in like manner as in a regular election. If the vote at any such recall election shall recall the officer, then the candidate who has received the highest number of votes for the office shall be thereby declared elected, for the remainder of the term. In case the person who received the highest number of votes shall fail to qualify within ten days after receiving the certificate of election, the office shall be deemed vacant and shall be filled according to law. Where the office of registrar of voters exists, the duties

**What
Ballot
Contains**

**Majority
Decides**

**Who is
Elected**

**Ten Days
Allowed**

herein imposed upon the county clerk shall be performed by said registrar of voters.

Bonds of Officials, Amounts and Recording

4022. The board of Supervisors of each county shall, on or before the first Monday in September, preceding the election of the following officers, prescribe the amount in which said officers must execute official bonds: Treasurer, County Clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, Tax Collector, District Attorney, Recorder, Assessor, Surveyor, Superintendent of Schools, Public Administrator, Coroner, Justice of the Peace, and Constable. The Judge or Judges of the Superior Court shall, on or before the said first Monday of September, prescribe the amount in which each member of the Board of Supervisors must execute an official bond before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office. The bonds and sureties of such officers must, before the bonds can be recorded and filed, be approved by the Judge, or Judges, if there be more than one, of the Superior Court. All persons offered as sureties on official bonds may be examined on oath touching their qualifications, and no person can be admitted as surety on any such bond unless he is a resident and freeholder or householder within this State, and is worth in real or personal property, or both, situate in this State, the amount of his undertaking, over and above all sums for which he is already liable, exclusive of property exempt from execution and forced sale. All official bonds shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder, and then filed and kept in the office of the County Clerk. The official bond of the County Clerk shall, after being recorded, be filed and kept in the office of the County Treasurer. The Tax Collector shall also before qualifying give a bond as License Collector in such sum as may be fixed by the Board of Supervisors, to be approved as provided in this section.

Eligibility of County, District and Township Officials

4023. No person is eligible to a county, district

From
Whom
Bonds are
Required

Approval
by Judges

Qualifica-
tions

Where
Recorded
and Filed

Bond of
Clerk

Two Bonds
from Tax
Collector

or township office who, at the time of his election, is not of the age of twenty-one years, or over, a citizen of the State, and an elector of the county, district, township, or other division, in which the duties of the office are to be exercised; provided, that no person shall hereafter be eligible to the office of District Attorney who has not been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of California; and provided further, that the county live stock inspector shall, at the time of his appointment, be a duly qualified veterinary surgeon having on file in the office of the County Clerk a certificate issued to him by the State Veterinary Medical Board.

Qualifica-
tions

Deputies, Powers of Appointment

4024. Every county, township, or district officer, except a Supervisor or judicial officer, may appoint as many deputies as may be necessary for the prompt and faithful discharge of the duties of his office. Such appointment must be made in writing and filed in the office of the County Clerk, and until such appointment is so made and filed and until such deputy shall have taken the oath of office, no one shall be or act as such deputy.

Written
Appoint-
ments

Filed in
Clerk's
Office

Duty of Clerk to Provide, Registers, Indexes and Miscellaneous Election Material

4025. 1. The county clerk must provide the original books of affidavits of registration required by law and printed copies of the indexes, poll lists, poll books, blank returns and certificates and other appropriate and necessary appliance for holding all elections in the county. The county board of supervisors shall allow reasonable charges therefor, and for the transmission and return of the same to the proper officers.

County
Clerk
Provides
Election
Supplies

Proclamations, Duty of Supervisors

2. The county board of supervisors shall furnish proclamations of elections.

* * * *

Proclama-
tions by
Supervisors

Jurisdiction and Powers of Supervisors

4041. The Boards of Supervisors, in their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction and

power under such limitations and restrictions as are prescribed by law:

* * * *

**Sub-
divisions**

2. To divide the counties into townships, election, school, road, supervisor, sanitary, and other districts required by law, change the same and create others as convenience requires.

**Affecting
Elections**

3. To establish, abolish and change election precincts, and to appoint inspectors, clerks and judges of election, canvass all election returns, declare the result, and order the County Clerk to issue certificates thereof; but no election precinct shall be established or abolished, or the boundaries of any precinct changed, within ninety days prior to any election.

* * * *

**Appoint-
ments**

19. To fill, by appointment, all vacancies that may occur in any office filled by the appointment of the Board of Supervisors and elective county or township officers, except in those of Judge of the Superior Court and Supervisor, the appointee to hold office for the unexpired term or until the next general election.

* * * *

COUNTY ORDINANCES

Procedure to Enact Ordinances

**When by
Petition**

Sec. 4058. Ordinances may also be enacted by and for any county of the state in the manner following. Any proposed ordinance may be submitted to the board of supervisors by a petition filed with the county clerk after being signed by qualified electors of the county not less in number to the percentages hereinafter required. The signatures to the petition need not all be appended to one paper. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence and occupation, giving street and number, where such street and number, or either exist, and if no street and number exist, then such a designation of the place of residence as will enable the location to be readily ascertained. Each such separate paper shall have attached thereto an affidavit made by an elector of the county and sworn to before an officer competent to administer oaths, stating that the

**What
Petition
Contains**

**Affidavit
and
Contents**

affiant circulated that particular paper and saw written the signatures appended thereto; and that according to the best information and belief of the affiant each is the genuine signature of the person whose name purports to be thereunto subscribed, and of a qualified elector of the county. Within ten days from the date of filing such petition the county clerk shall examine and from the records of registration ascertain whether or not said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, and he shall attach to said petition his certificate showing the result of said examination. If by the clerk's certificate the petition is shown to be insufficient, it may be supplemented within ten days from the date of such certificate by the filing of additional papers duplicates of the original petition except as to the names signed. The clerk shall within ten days after such supplementing papers are filed, make like examination of the supplementing petition, and if his certificate shall show that all the names to such petition, including the supplemental papers are still insufficient, no action on the petition shall be mandatory on the board of supervisors; but the petition shall remain on file as a public record, and the failure to secure sufficient names shall be without prejudice to the filing later of an entirely new petition to the same or similar effect. If the petition shall be found to be sufficient, the clerk shall submit the same to the board of supervisors at its next regular session.

If the petition accompanying the proposed ordinance be signed by electors not less in number than twenty per cent of the entire vote cast within such county for all candidates for governor of the state at the last preceding general election at which such a governor was voted for, and contains a request that such ordinance be submitted forthwith to a vote of the people at a special election, then the board of supervisors shall either:

(a) Pass such ordinance without alteration at the regular session at which it is presented and within ten days after it is presented; or

(b) Forthwith the supervisors shall proceed

**Duty of
County
Clerk**

Certificate

Supplements

**When
Submitted
to Board**

**When 20
Per Cent
Petition**

**Passed by
Board**

**Special
Election**

to call a special election at which such ordinance, without alteration, shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the county.

**When 10
Per Cent
Petition**

If the petition be signed by electors not less in number than ten per cent of the entire vote cast for all candidates for governor at the last preceding election when such candidates for governor were voted for, and the ordinance petitioned for is not required to be, or for any reason is not, submitted to the electors at a special election, and is not passed without change by said legislative body, then such ordinance, without alteration, shall be submitted by the board of supervisors to a vote of the electors at the next general election.

**What
Ballots
Contain**

The ballots used when voting upon said proposed ordinance shall have printed thereon the words, "Shall the ordinance (stating the nature thereof) be adopted?" Opposite such proposition to be voted on, and to the right thereof, the words "Yes" and "No" shall be printed on separate lines, with voting squares. If an elector shall stamp a cross (X) in the voting square after the printed word "Yes," his vote shall be counted in favor of the adoption of the ordinance, and if he shall stamp a cross (X) in the voting square after the printed word "No," his vote shall be counted against the adoption of the same.

**Majority
Decides**

If a majority of the qualified electors voting on said proposed ordinance shall vote in favor thereof, such ordinance shall thereupon become a valid and binding ordinance of the county and be considered as adopted upon the date that the vote is canvassed and declared by the board of supervisors and go into effect ten days thereafter.

**How
Repealed or
Amended**

Such ordinance shall have the same force and effect as one passed by the board of supervisors except that no ordinance proposed by petition as in this section provided and thereafter passed either by the vote of the board of supervisors without submission to a vote of people or voted upon and adopted by the people, shall be repealed or amended except by a vote of the people, unless provision otherwise be made in the ordinance itself.

Any number of proposed ordinances may be

voted upon at the same election in accordance with the provisions of this section; provided that there shall not be held under this section more than one special election in any period of six months.

If any measure be submitted upon an initiative petition of registered voters, as hereinbefore provided, the persons filing said petition shall have the right, if they so choose, to present and file therewith a written argument in support thereof not exceeding three hundred words in length, which argument shall be printed upon the sample ballot issued for said election. Upon the same ballot shall also be printed any argument of not exceeding three hundred words in length in opposition thereto which may be prepared by the board of supervisors. If the provisions of two or more ordinances adopted at the same election conflict, then the ordinance receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall control.

The board of supervisors may submit to the people, without a petition therefor, a proposition for the repeal of any adopted ordinance or for amendments thereto or for the enactment of any new ordinance to be voted upon at any succeeding general or special election and if such proposition so submitted receive a majority of the votes cast thereon at such election, such ordinance shall be repealed, amended or enacted accordingly.

Whenever any ordinance or proposition is required by this section to be submitted to the voters of a county at any election the county clerk shall cause the ordinance or proposition to be printed and he shall mail a printed copy thereof, enclosed in an envelope with a sample ballot, to each voter, at least ten days prior to the election. Notice of the election shall be given by the board of supervisors by publication in some newspaper of general circulation throughout the county, to be designated by such board, for at least two weeks before the election. All the provisions of this section are to be liberally construed for the purpose of ascertaining and enforcing the will of the electors.

The enacting clause of an ordinance passed by

Elections
at least
6 months
apart

Written
Argument

Opposing
Argument

Printed
on Ballot

When
Petition
Not
Necessary

Copy with
Sample
Ballot

Ten Days
Prior to
Election

Two
Weeks
Publication

the vote of the electors shall be substantially in the following form:

“The people of the county of———do ordain as follows:”

Form

Thirty to
Sixty Days

When a special election is to be called under the terms of this section it shall be held not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the date of the presentation of the proposed ordinance to the board of supervisors, and shall be held as nearly as may be in accordance with the election laws of the state, provided, however, that, to avoid holding more than one such election within any six months, the date for holding such special election may be fixed later than such sixty days, but at as early a date as practicable after the expiration of such six months; provided, further, that when under any of the terms of this statute fixing the time within which a special election shall be held it is made possible to hold the same within three months prior to a general election, the board of supervisors may, in its discretion, submit the proposed ordinance at such general election instead of at a special election. Except an ordinance calling or otherwise relating to an election, no ordinance passed by the board of supervisors except when otherwise specially required by the laws of the state, and except an ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, which contains a declaration of the facts constituting its urgency and is passed by a four-fifths vote of the board, and no ordinance granting a franchise shall go into effect before thirty days from its final passage; and if, during said thirty days, petition signed by qualified electors of the county equal to ten per cent of the entire vote cast therein for all candidates for governor of the state at the last preceding general election at which a governor was voted for, protesting against the passage of such ordinance, be presented to the board, the same shall thereupon be suspended from going into operation, and it shall be the duty of the board to reconsider such ordinance. If said board shall thereupon not entirely repeal said ordinance, it shall submit the same to a vote of

When at
General
Election

When
in Effect
After
30 Days

When Re-
considered

the electors either at a general election or a special election to be called for the purpose, and such ordinance shall not go into effect or become operative unless a majority of the voters voting upon the same shall vote in favor thereof. Such petitions and the provisions of the law relative to the duty of the clerk in regard thereto and the manner of voting thereon, shall conform to the rules provided herein for the initiation of legislation by the electors.

**Action
Taken**

Sec. 2. Where the office of registrar of voters exists, the duties herein imposed upon the county clerk shall be performed by said registrar of voters.

**When
Registrar
Acts**

CHAPTER XVIII.

**PENAL CODE SECTIONS AFFECTING
ELECTIONS****Acting as Election Officer Without Appointment—
A Felony**

Section 40. Any person who acts as an election officer at any election, without first having been appointed and qualified as such, and any person who, not being an election officer, performs or discharges any of the duties of an election officer, in regard to the handling or counting or canvassing of any ballots cast at any election, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than two nor more than seven years.

Imprison-
ment 2 to 7
Years

Neglect or Refusal to Discharge Duties

41. Every person charged with the performance of any duty under the provisions of any law of this State relating to elections, who wilfully neglects or refuses to perform it, or who, in his official capacity, knowingly and fraudulently acts in contravention or violation of any of the provisions of such laws, is unless a different punishment for such acts or omissions is prescribed by this Code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or by both.

Fine or
Imprison-
ment

Fraudulent Registration

42. Every person who wilfully causes, procures, or allows himself to be registered in any register of electors required by law to be made or kept, knowing himself not to be entitled to such registration, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than three years.

Imprison-
ment 1 to 3
Years

Aiding Fraudulent Registration

42a. Every person who wilfully causes, procures, or allows any other person to be registered in any register of electors required by law to be made or kept, knowing him not to be entitled to

such registration, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than three years.

**Imprison-
ment 1 to 3
Years**

Refusal to Take Oath or Answer Questions

43. Every person who, after being required by the Board of Judges at an election, refuses to be sworn, or being sworn, refuses to answer any pertinent question propounded by such Board touching the right of another to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

A Misdemeanor

Refusal to Appear and Testify

44. Every person summoned to appear and testify before any Board of Registration, who wilfully disobeys such summons, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

A Misdemeanor

Interference and Voting Fraudulently

45. Every person not entitled to vote who fraudulently votes, and every person who votes more than once at any one election, or knowingly hands in two or more tickets, folded together, or changes any ballot after the same has been deposited in the ballot-box, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballot to those legally polled at any election, by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot-box either before or after the ballots therein have been counted; or adds to, or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots lawfully polled, other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election; or carries away or destroys, or attempts to carry away or destroy, any poll-lists, or ballots, or ballot-box, for the purpose of breaking up or invalidating such election, or wilfully detains, mutilates or destroys any elections returns, or in any manner so interferes with the officers holding such election or conducting such canvass, or with the voters lawfully exercising their rights of voting at such election, as to prevent such election or canvass from being fairly held and lawfully conducted, is guilty of a felony.

A Felony

Attempt to Vote Fraudulently

Imprison-
ment 1 to 2
Years

46. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently attempts to vote, or who, being entitled to vote, attempts to vote more than once at any election, or who personates, or attempts to personate, a person legally entitled to vote, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than two years.

Aid in Voting Fraudulently

Imprison-
ment not
more than
2 Years

47. Every person who procures, assists, counsels, or advises another to give or offer his vote at any election, knowing that the person is not qualified to vote, or who aids or abets in the commission of any of the offenses mentioned in the preceding section, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding two years.

Ballots and Lists, Changing, Destruction, Interference

Imprison-
ment 2 to 7
Years

48. Every officer or clerk of election who aids in changing or destroying any poll list, or in placing any ballots in the ballot-box, or in taking any therefrom, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballots to those legally polled at such election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot-box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots polled, any other ballots, while the same are being counted, or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or allows another to do so when in his power to prevent it, or carries away or destroys, or knowingly allows another to carry away or destroy, any poll list, ballot-box, or ballots lawfully polled, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than two nor more than seven years.

Ballots, Unfolding and Marking by Election Officers

49. Every inspector, judge, or clerk of an election who, previously to putting the ballot of an elector in the ballot-box, attempts to find out any name on such ballot, or who opens or suffers the folded ballot of any elector which has been handed in, to be opened or examined previously to put-

ting the same into the ballot-box, or who makes or places any mark or device on any folded ballot with a view to ascertain the name of any person for whom the elector has voted, or who, without the consent of the elector, discloses the name of any person which such inspector, judge, or clerk has fraudulently or illegally discovered to have been voted for by such elector, is punishable by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

50 to 500
Dollars fine
or Imprison-
ment 30
days to 6
months

Election Officers—Acting When Not Eligible—Not Acting When Appointed

49a. Any person acting as a member of any election board, or as a clerk upon such board, who cannot read and write the English language, or any person who refuses to act upon such board, or as a clerk thereof, after proper notification of his appointment, who is otherwise eligible unless good and sufficient cause for such refusal is shown to the Election Board or Board of Supervisors, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars, and upon failure to pay such fine, must be imprisoned in the county jail of the county for the period of one day for each two dollars of such fine.

Fine or
Imprison-
ment

Returns, Forging, Counterfeiting, Substituting

50. Every person who forges or counterfeits returns of an election purporting to have been held at a precinct, town, or ward where no election was in fact held, or wilfully substitutes forged or counterfeit returns of election in the place of true returns for a precinct, town, or ward where an election was actually held, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of not less than two nor more than seven years.

Imprison-
ment 2 to 7
Years

Returns, Alteration of

51. Every person who wilfully adds to, or subtracts from, the votes actually cast at an election, in any official or unofficial returns, or who alters

Imprison-
ment 1 to 5
Years

such returns, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one year nor more than five years.

Assistance in Committing Offenses

Imprison-
ment 6
Months to
2 Years

52. Every person who aids or abets in the commission of any of the offenses mentioned in the four preceding sections is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for the period of six months, or in the State Prison not exceeding two years.

Electors—Bribery, Threats—Interference by Election Officers

53. Every person who, by force, threats, menaces, bribery, or any corrupt means, either directly or indirectly, attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter him from giving the same; or attempts by any means whatever to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the exercise of the right of suffrage, or furnishes any elector wishing to vote who cannot read with a ticket informing or giving such elector to understand that it contains a name written or printed thereon, different from the name which is written or printed thereon, or defrauds, any elector at any such election by deceiving and causing such elector to vote for a different person for any office than he intended or desired to vote for; or who, being Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election, while acting as such, induces or attempts to induce any elector, either by menace or reward, or promise thereof, to vote differently from what such elector intended or desired to vote, is guilty of a felony.

A Felony

Illegal Payment of Money

54. Every person who, with intent to promote the election of himself or any other person, either:

1. Furnishes entertainment at his expense to any meeting of electors previous to or during an election;

2. Pays for, procures or engages to pay for any such entertainment;

3. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for the purpose of procuring

the attendance of voters at the polls, or for the purpose of compensating any person for procuring attendance of voters at the polls, except for the conveyance of voters who are sick or infirm;

4. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for any purpose intended to promote the election of any candidate, except for the expenses of holding and conducting public meetings for the discussion of public questions, and of printing and circulating ballots, hand-bills, and other papers previous to such election,—is guilty of a misdemeanor.

A Misdemeanor

Illegal Receipt of Money

54a. It is unlawful for any person, directly, by himself, or through any other person:

1. To receive, agree, or contract for, before or during an election, any money, gift, loan, or other valuable consideration, office, place or employment, for himself or any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for coming or agreeing to come to the polls, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting, or for voting or agreeing to vote, or refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting, for any particular person or persons at any election;

What Agreements Illegal

2. To receive any money, or other valuable thing, during or after an election, on account of himself, or any other person having voted, or refrained from voting, for any particular person or persons at such election or on account of himself or any other persons, having come to the polls or remained away from the polls at such election, or on account of having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting, or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person, or persons, or to come to or remain away from the polls at such election;

What Use of Money

3. To receive any money or other valuable thing, before, during, or after election, on account of himself or any other person having voted to secure the election or indorsement of any other person as the nominee or candidate of any convention, organized assemblage or delegates, or other body representing, or claiming to represent, a political

Receipt of Money

party or principle, or any club, society, or association, or on account of himself or any other person having aided in securing the selection or indorsement of any other person as a nominee or candidate as aforesaid.

**Imprison-
ment 1 to 7
Years**

Every person who commits any of the offenses mentioned in this section is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than seven years.

What Constitutes Illegal Payment of Money

54b. It is unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person:

1. To pay, lend, or contribute, or offer or promise to pay, lend, or contribute, any money or other valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting at such election for any particular person or persons, or to induce such voter to come to the polls or remain away from the polls at such election, or on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting or having voted or refrained from voting for any particular person, or having come to the polls or remained away from the polls at such election;

Bribery

2. To give, offer, or promise any office, place, or employment, or to promise to procure, or endeavor to procure, any office, place, or employment to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting at such election for any particular person or persons;

3. To make any gift, loan, promise, offer, procurement, or agreement, as aforesaid, to, for, or with any person, in order to induce such person to procure, or endeavor to procure, the election of any person, or the vote of any voter at any election;

4. To procure, engage, promise, or endeavor to procure, in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, the elec-

tion of any person, or the vote of any voter at such election;

5. To advance or pay, or cause to be paid, any money or other valuable thing to or for the use of any other person, with the intent that the same, or any part thereof, shall be used in bribery at any election; or to knowingly pay, or cause to be paid, any money or other valuable thing to any person in discharge or repayment of any money, wholly or in part, expended in bribery at any election;

6. To advance or pay, or cause to be paid, any money or other valuable thing to or for the use of any other person, with the intent that the same, or any part thereof, shall be used for boarding, lodging or maintaining a person at any place or domicile in any election precinct, ward, or district, with intent to secure the vote of such person, or to induce such person to vote for any particular person or persons at any election;

7. To advance or pay, or cause to be paid, any money or other valuable thing to or for the use of any other person, with the intent that the same, or any part thereof, shall be used to aid or assist any person to evade arrest, who is charged with the commission of a crime against the elective franchise, for which, if the person were convicted, the punishment would be imprisonment in the State Prison;

Bribery

8. To advance or pay, or cause to be paid, any money or other valuable thing, to or for the use of any other person, in consideration of being selected or indorsed as the candidate of any convention, organized assemblage of delegates, or other body representing, or claiming to represent, a political party or principle, or any club, society, or association, for a public office, or in consideration of the selection or indorsement of any other person as a candidate for a public office, or in consideration of any member of a convention, club, society, or association having voted to select or indorse any person as a candidate for a public office, except that a candidate for nomination to a public office may contribute such proportion of the cost and expense of holding a primary election as

is authorized by the Political Code of this State, and no more;

9. To advance or pay, or cause to be paid, any money or other valuable thing to or for the use of any other person, in consideration of a person withdrawing as a candidate for a public office.

Imprison-
ment 1 to 7
Years

Every person who commits any of the offenses mentioned in this section is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one year nor more than seven years.

Illegal Promises

A Misdemeanor

55. Every person who being a candidate at any election, offers or agrees to appoint, or procure the appointment of any particular person to office, as an inducement or consideration to any person to vote for, or procure, or aid in procuring, the election of such candidate, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Pledging Votes for or Against Any Bill Illegal

A Misdemeanor

Disquali-
fication

55a. Any person, either individually or as an officer or member of any committee or association, who solicits or demands of any candidate for the legislature, supervisor, school director, or for any legislative body, that he shall vote for or against any particular bill or measure which may come before such body to which he may be elected, and any candidate for any such offices who signs or gives any pledge that he will vote for or against any particular bill or measure that may be brought before any such body, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and any candidate convicted under the provisions of this section is, in addition, disqualified from holding the office to which he may have been elected. The provisions of this section do not apply to any pledge or promise that any such candidate may give to a convention by which he may be nominated for any such office, or to those who sign a certificate for his nomination.

Illegal Offers, Communication of

56. Every person, not being a candidate, who communicates any offer made in violation of the last section to any person with intent to induce

him to vote for, or to procure or aid in procuring the election of, the candidate making the offer, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

A Misdemeanor

Bribing Members of Political Gatherings

57. Every person who gives or offers a bribe to any officer or member of any legislative caucus, political convention, committee, primary election, or political gathering of any kind, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for offices of honor, trust or profit, in this State, with intent to influence the person to whom such bribe is given or offered to be more favorable to one candidate than another, and every person, member of either of the bodies in this section mentioned, who receives or offers to receive any such bribe, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than one nor more than seven years.

Imprisonment 1 to 7 Years

Illegal Interference by Election Officers to Change Results

57a. Every officer or clerk of election who aids in changing or destroying any poll-list or official ballot, or in wrongfully placing any ballots in the ballot box, or in taking any therefrom, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballots to those legally polled at such election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot-box, before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to or mixes with, or attempts to add or to mix with, the ballots polled, any other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or allows another to do so, when in his power to prevent it, or carries away or destroys, or knowingly allows another to carry away or destroy, any poll-list, ballot-box, or ballots lawfully polled, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than two nor more than seven years.

Imprisonment 2 to 7 Years

Hindrance and Prevention of Public Meetings

58. Every person who, by threats, intimidations, or unlawful violence, wilfully hinders or

A Misdemeanor

prevents electors from assembling in public meetings for the consideration of public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Interference With Voting of Electors

Threats

59. It is unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or other person in his behalf, to make use of, or threaten to make use of, any force, violence, or restraint, or to inflict, or threaten the infliction, by himself or through any other person, of any injury, damage, harm, or loss, or in any manner to practice intimidation upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or persons at any election, or on account of such person or persons at any election or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at any election. And it is unlawful for any person, by abduction, duress, or any forcible or fraudulent device or contrivance whatever, to impede, prevent, or otherwise interfere with the free exercise of the elective franchise by any voter; or to compel, induce, or prevail upon any voter either to give or refrain from giving his vote at any election, or to give or refrain from giving his vote for any particular person or persons at any election. It is not lawful for any employer, in paying his employes the salary or wages due them, to inclose their pay in pay envelopes upon which there is written or printed the name of any candidate, or any political mottoes, devices, or arguments containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes. Nor is it lawful for any employer, within ninety days of any election, to put up or otherwise exhibit in his factory, workshop, or other establishment or place where his workmen or employes may be working, any handbill or placard containing any threat, notice, or information, that in case any particular ticket of a political party, or organization, or candidate shall be elected, work in his place or establishment will cease, in a whole or

**Employers
Must Not
Influence**

in part, or his place of establishment be closed up, or the salaries or wages of his workmen or employes be reduced, or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his workmen or employes. This section applies to corporations as well as individuals, and any person or corporation violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and any corporation violating this section shall forfeit its charter.

How
Corporation
Affected

Election Betting

60. Every person who makes, offers or accepts any bet or wager upon the result of any election, or upon the success or failure of any person or candidate, or upon the number of votes to be cast either in the aggregate or for any particular candidate, or upon the vote to be cast by any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

A Misdemeanor

Wilful Violation of Election Law

61. Every person who wilfully violates any of the provisions of the laws of this State relating to elections is, unless a different punishment for such violation is prescribed by this Code, punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or by both.

Fine and
Imprisonment

Printing or Giving of Fraudulent Ballots

62. Every person who prints any ticket not in conformity with the provisions of chapter 8 of title II of part III of the Political Code, or who circulates or gives to another any ticket, knowing at the same time that such ticket does not conform to the provisions of chapter 8 of title II of part III of the Political Code, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

A Misdemeanor

Printed Matter, When Signature Required

62a. Every person who intentionally writes, prints, posts, or distributes, or causes to be written, printed, posted or distributed, any circular, pamphlet, letter or poster which is designed or intended to injure or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to any public office by re-

flecting upon his personal character or political action, unless there appears upon such circular, pamphlet, letter or poster, in a conspicuous place, either the name of the Chairman and Secretary or the names of two officers at least of the political or other organization issuing the same, or the name and residence, with the street and number thereof, if any, of some voter of this State, and responsible therefor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

A Misdemeanor

Name of Printer Required

62b. Every person who prints any circular, pamphlet, letter or poster of the kind or character mentioned in section 62a of this Code, without adding thereto his name, showing the printing office at which the same was printed, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Violation a
Misdemeanor

* * * *

Ban on Liquor Selling

63b. Every person keeping a public house, saloon, or drinking place, whether licensed or unlicensed, who sells, gives away, or furnishes spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or any other intoxicant, on any part of any day set apart for any general or special election, in any election district or precinct in any county of the State where an election is in progress, during the hours when by law the polls are required to be kept open, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

A Misdemeanor

No Disqualification or Excusing of Witness

64. No person otherwise competent as a witness, shall be disqualified or excused from testifying concerning any of the offenses enumerated and prescribed in this title, on the ground that such testimony may criminate himself; but no prosecution can afterwards be had against such witness for any such offense concerning which he testified for the prosecution.

Illegal Handling of Petitions

64b. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person circulating, as principal or agent, or having charge or control of the circulation of, or obtaining sig-

natures to, any petition authorized or provided for by the constitution or laws of the State of California regulating the initiative, referendum or recall to misrepresent or make any false statement concerning the contents, purport or effect of any such petition to any person who signs, or who desires to sign, or who is requested to sign, or who makes inquiries with reference to any such petition, or to whom any such petition is presented for his or her signature.

2. It shall be unlawful for any person to wilfully or knowingly circulate, publish or exhibit any false statement or misrepresentation concerning the contents, purport or effect of any petition mentioned in this section for the purpose of obtaining any signature to any such petition or for the purpose of persuading any person to sign any such petition.

3. It shall be unlawful for any person to file in the office of the clerk or other officer provided by law to receive such filing, any petition mentioned in this section to which is attached, appended or subscribed any signature which the person so filing such petition knows to be false or fraudulent or not the genuine signature of the person purporting to sign such petition or whose name is attached, appended or subscribed thereto.

4. It shall be unlawful for any person to circulate, or cause to be circulated, any petition mentioned in this section, knowing the same to contain false, forged or fictitious names.

5. It shall be unlawful for any person to make any false affidavit concerning any petition mentioned in this section or the signatures appended thereto.

6. It shall be unlawful for any public official or employee knowingly to make any false return, certification or affidavit, concerning any petition mentioned in this section, or the signatures appended thereto.

7. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly sign his own name more than once to any petition mentioned in this act, or to sign his name to any such petition knowing himself at the

time of such signing not to be qualified to sign the same.

Fine and
Imprison-
ment

8. Any person, either as principal or agent, violating any of the provisions of this section is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail, not exceeding two years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both.

* * * *

Sections Forty to Sixty-four Apply to Primary Elections

Sections
40 to 64
Apply

64½. All the provisions of sections 40 to 64 of this Code, both inclusive, shall apply with like force and effect to elections, known and designated as primary elections, held and conducted under official supervision pursuant to law and to registration therefor, as to other elections, whether the word "primary" be used in connection with the word "election" or "elections" used in said sections or not.

* * * *

Fictitious Names on Petitions

Imprison-
ment 1to 14
Years

472a. Every person who subscribes to any initiative, referendum or recall petition or to any nominating petition a fictitious name, or who subscribes thereto the name of another, is guilty of a felony and is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than one nor more than fourteen years.

CHAPTER XIX.

**CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—SECTIONS
AFFECTING ELECTIONS****Election Contests—Reasons**

1111. Any elector of a county, city and county, city, or of any political subdivision of either, may contest the right of any person declared elected to an office to be exercised therein, for any of the following causes:

1. For malconduct on the part of the Board of Judges, or any member thereof.

**Malconduct
of Judges**

2. When the person whose right to the office is contested was not, at the time of the election, eligible to such office.

Ineligible

3. When the person whose right is contested has given to any elector, or Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of the election, any bribe or reward, or has offered any such bribe or reward for the purpose of procuring his election, or has committed any other offense against the elective franchise, defined in Title IV, Part I, of the Penal Code.

Bribery

4. On account of illegal votes.

Proceedings of Judges

1112. No irregularity or improper conduct in the proceedings of the Judges, or any of them, is such malconduct as avoids an election, unless the irregularity or improper conduct is such as to procure the person whose right to the office is contested to be declared elected, when he had not received the highest number of legal votes.

Elections, When Not Annulled on Account of Malconduct of Judges

1113. When any election held for an office exercised in and for a county is contested on account of any malconduct on the part of the Board of Judges of any township election, or any member thereof, the election cannot be annulled and set aside upon any proof thereof, unless the rejection of the vote of such township or townships would change the result as to such office in the remaining vote of the county.

Elections, When Not Annulled by Illegal Voters**Does Not
Invalidate
Election****Exception**

1114. Nothing in the fourth ground of contest, specified in section 1111, is to be so construed as to authorize an election to be set aside on account of illegal votes, unless it appear that a number of illegal votes has been given to the person whose right to the office is contested, which, if taken from him, would reduce the number of his legal votes below the number of votes given to some other person for the same office, after deducting therefrom the illegal votes which may be shown to have been given to such other person.

Contests, Method of Procedure**Filing
Statement**

1115. When an elector contests the right of any person declared elected to such office, he must file with the County Clerk, a written statement, setting forth specifically:

Contents

1. The name of the party contesting such election, and that he is an elector of the district, county, or township, as the case may be, in which such election was held;

2. The name of the person whose right to the office is contested;

3. The office;

4. The particular grounds of such contest;

**Time
Allowed**

Such statement must be verified by the contesting party, as provided by Section 446 of this Code, and must be filed within thirty days after the declaration of the result of the election by the body canvassing the returns thereof, except in cases where the contest is brought on any of the grounds mentioned in subdivision 3 of section 1111, when it must be brought within six months after the declaration of the result of the election by the body canvassing the returns thereof.

Contests Due to Illegal Voting**Require-
ments**

1116. When the reception of illegal votes is alleged as a cause of contest, it is sufficient to state generally that in one or more specified voting precincts illegal votes were given to the person whose election is contested, which, if taken from him, will reduce the number of his legal votes below the number of legal votes given to

some other person for the same office; but no testimony can be received of any legal votes, unless the party contesting such election deliver to the opposite party, at least three days before such trial, a written list of the number of illegal votes, and by whom given, which he intends to prove on such trial; and no testimony can be received of any illegal votes except such as are specified in such list.

No Dismissal on Account of Want of Form

1117. No statement of the grounds of contest will be rejected, nor the proceedings dismissed by any Court, for want of form, if the grounds of contest are alleged with such certainty as will advise the defendant of the particular proceeding or cause for which such election is contested.

No
Rejection

(The section below was enacted twice.)

Time of Hearing, How Set

1118. Upon the statement being filed, the County Clerk must inform the Superior Court of the county thereof, which shall thereupon set some day to be named by it, not less than ten nor more than twenty days from the date of such order, to hear and determine such contested election.

10 to 20
Days

Special Session of Court

1118. Within five days after the end of the time allowed for filing such statements the County Clerk must notify the Superior Court of the county or city and county of all statements filed. The court shall thereupon order a special session to be held, on some day to be named by it, not less than ten nor more than twenty days from the date of such order, at which session the ballots shall be opened and a recount taken, in the presence of all the parties, of the votes cast for the various candidates in all contests where it appears from the statements filed that a recount is necessary for the proper determination of such contest or contests. The court shall continue in special session to hear and determine all other issues arising in such contested elections, and within ten days after the submission thereof the court shall

Time of
Notification

Special
Session of
Court

Time for
Judgment

find its findings of fact and conclusions of law, and immediately thereafter judgment thereon shall be entered.

(See preceding section.)

Served by
Sheriff

Issuance of Citation by Clerk Mandatory

1119. The Clerk shall thereupon issue a citation for the person whose right to the office is contested, to appear at the time and place specified in the order, which citation must be delivered to the Sheriff, and served either upon the party in person, or, if he cannot be found, by leaving a copy thereof at the house where he last resided, at least five days before the time so specified.

Attach-
ments

Subpoena of Witnesses

1120. The Clerk must issue subpoenas for witnesses at the request of either party, which must be served as other subpoenas; and the Superior Court shall have full power to issue attachments to compel the attendance of witnesses who have been subpoenaed to attend.

Powers of
Court

Hearing of Contest

1121. The Court must meet at the time and place designated, to determine such contested election, and shall have all the powers necessary to the determination thereof. It may adjourn from day to day until such trial is ended, and may also continue the trial, before its commencement, for any time not exceeding twenty days, for good cause shown by either party upon affidavit, at the costs of the party applying for such continuance.

Time
Allowed

Trial and Judgment—Rules

1122. The Court must be governed, in the trial and determination of such contested election, by the rules of law and evidence governing the determination of questions of law and fact, so far as the same may be applicable; and may dismiss the proceedings if the statement of the cause or causes of the contest is sufficient, or for want of prosecution. After hearing the proofs and allegations of the parties, the Court must pronounce judgment in the premises, either confirming or annulling and setting aside such election.

When
Court May
Dismiss

Court to Declare Person Elected—Clerk to Issue Certificate

1123. If in any such case it appears that another person than the one returned has the highest number of legal votes, the court must declare such person elected. The person declared elected by the Superior Court shall be entitled to a certificate of election; and if a certificate has not already been issued to him, the County Clerk must immediately make out and deliver to such person a certificate of election signed by him, and authenticated with the seal of the Superior Court. If the Clerk has issued any certificate for the same office to any other person than the one declared elected by the court, such certificate shall be annulled by the judgment.

**Certificate
of Election**

**Any Other
Certificate
Annulled**

(The section below was enacted twice.)

When Two Candidates Receive Equal Number of Votes—Contest

1124. Whenever the body canvassing the returns of any such election declares that no person has received the highest number of votes given for that particular office, any elector of the county, city and county, city or political subdivision of either, in which such office is to be exercised may, within twenty days after such declaration, contest the same by filing with the Clerk a written statement setting forth the matters stated in subdivisions 1, 3, and 4 of Section 1115 and also the names of the persons shown by such declaration to have received the highest and equal number of votes; which statement must be verified.

**Power of
Elector**

A citation must thereupon be issued to and served upon such of said persons receiving an equal number of votes as are not contestants as provided in Section 1119.

Citation

Thereupon like proceedings must be had as are provided in this title for contesting the right of a person declared elected; and all the provisions of this title so far as applicable thereto must govern in such proceedings.

Proceedings

If the court finds that some person has received the highest number of votes such person must be declared elected.

**How
Declared
Elected**

(This section was enacted twice. See below.)

Filed
Statement

Citation

1124. Whenever the body canvassing the returns of any such election declared that no person has received the highest number of votes given for that particular office, any elector of the county, city and county, city, or political subdivision of either, in which such office is to be exercised, may, within twenty days after such declaration, contest the same by filing with the County Clerk a written statement, setting forth specifically the matters stated in subdivisions 1, 3, and 4 of Section 1115, and also the names of the persons shown by such declaration to have received an equal number of votes; which statement must be verified as provided in said Section 1115. A citation must thereupon be issued for and served upon the persons so declared to have received an equal number of votes, as provided in Section 1119, unless one of such persons is the contestant, in which case the citation need not be issued for or served upon him. Thereupon like proceedings must be had as are provided in this title for contesting the right of a person declared elected, and all the provisions of this title, so far as applicable thereto, must govern in such proceedings.

(See preceding section.)

Proceedings—Payment of Costs

Who Pays
Costs

1125. If the proceedings are dismissed for insufficiency, or for want of prosecution, or the election is by the court confirmed, judgment must be rendered against the party contesting such election, for costs, in favor of the party whose election was contested; but if the election is annulled or set aside, judgment for costs must be rendered against the party whose election was contested, in favor of the party contesting the same; provided, that where two or more contested elections are joined for the purpose of recounting votes as in this title provided, the costs shall be apportioned among the parties in the discretion of the court. Primarily each party is liable for the costs created by himself, to the officers and witnesses entitled thereto, which may be collected

in the same manner as similar costs are collected in other cases.

Appeal, When Allowed

1126. Either party aggrieved by the judgment of the court may appeal therefrom to the District Court of Appeal as in other cases of appeal therefrom from the Superior Court; provided, that during the pendency of proceedings on appeal, and until final determination of such proceedings, the person declared elected by the Superior Court shall be entitled to the office in like manner as if no appeal had been taken.

**May
Appeal to
District
Court of
Appeal**

(Section limiting time of Appeals.)

Time of Appeal

1126. Either party aggrieved by the judgment of the court may, within thirty days after notice of the entry thereof, appeal therefrom to the supreme court, as in other cases of appeal thereto from the superior court.

**Time
Allowed**

(See preceding section.)

Election is Void and Office Vacant

1127. Whenever an election is annulled or set aside by the judgment of the Superior Court, and no appeal has been taken within ten days thereafter, the commission, if any has issued, is void, and the office vacant.

**Ten Days
Allowed**

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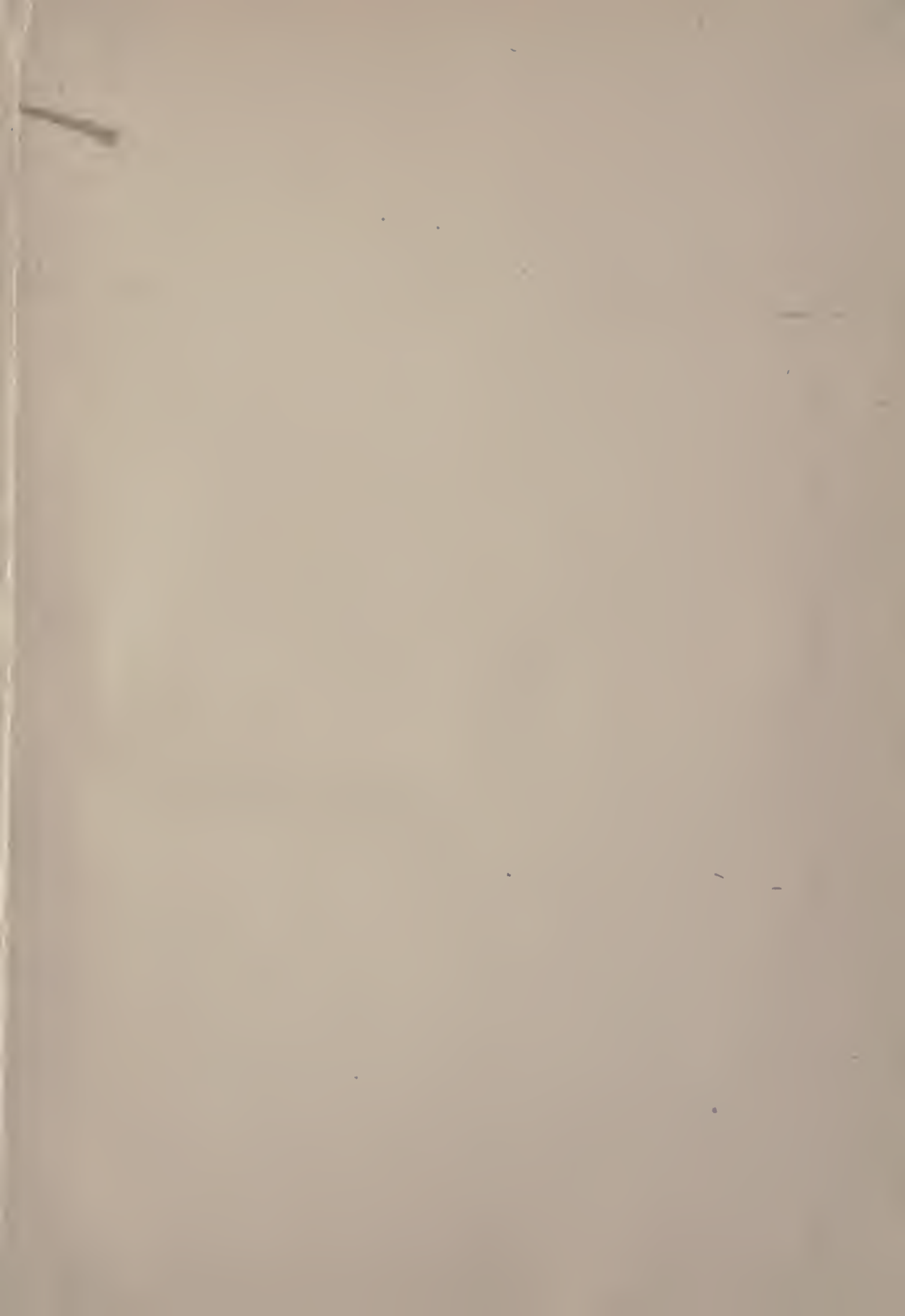
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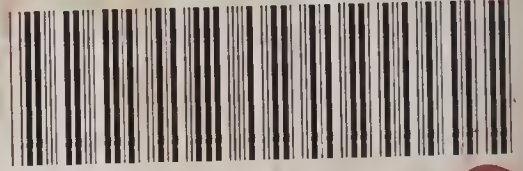
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